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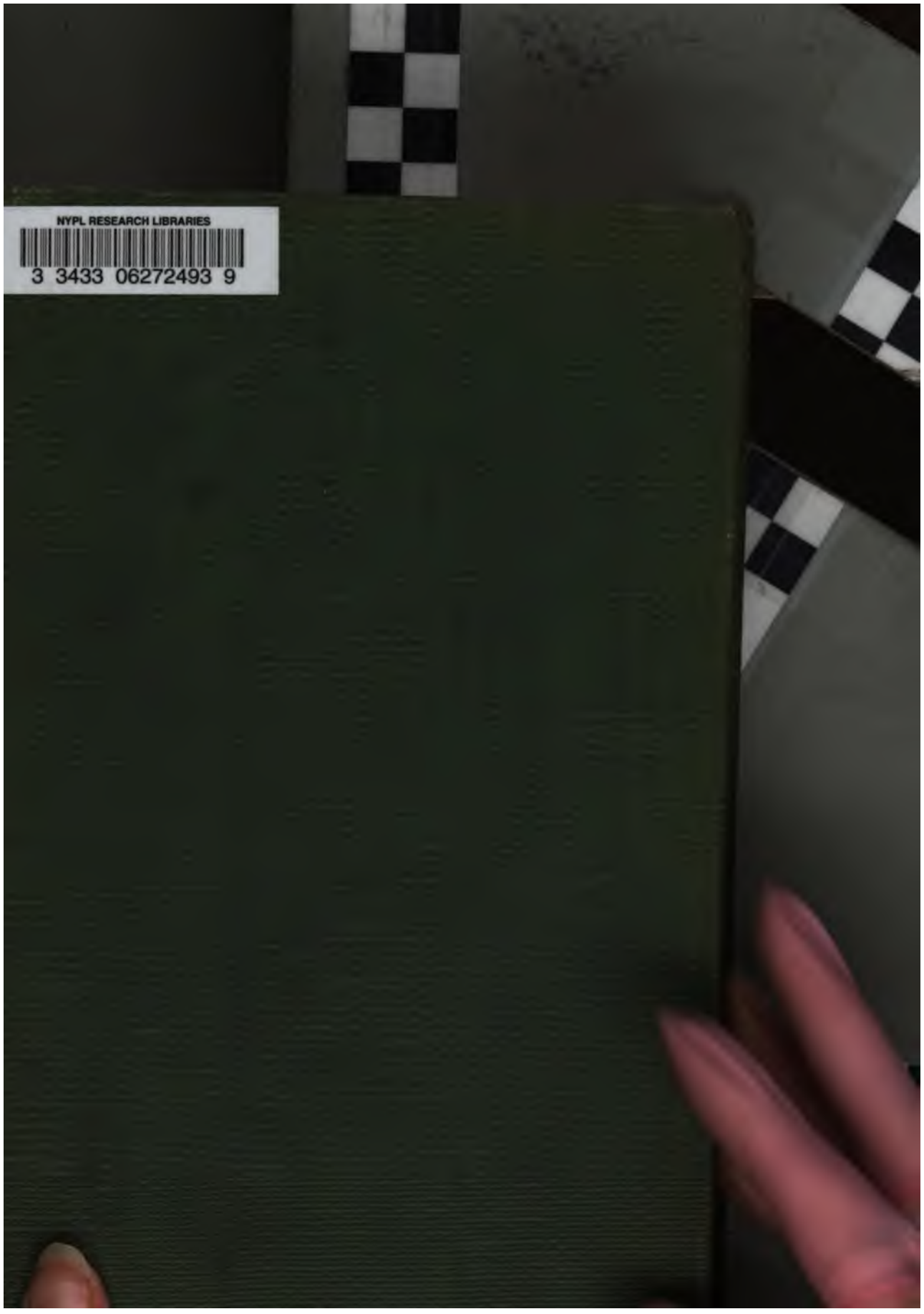
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CANADA.

STATISTICAL

ABSTRACT AND RECORD

FOR THE YEAR

1887.

THIRD YEAR OF ISSUE.

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INTRODUCTION.

All the leading tables have been retained in this, the third issue of the Statistical Abstract, and have been revised, in some cases enlarged, and brought down to the close of either the financial or calendar year, as the case may be, while, on some matters, information has been given up to the end of May, 1888. A number of new tables have also been added throughout the book, more particularly in the Preliminary Remarks and in Chaps. I, II, III, IV, VII and VIII.

An entirely new chapter on Mineral Statistics has been added, which will be found to contain information of much value, hitherto not available to the public.

The full text of the proposed Fishery Treaty is given in Chap. IX, but owing to the returns of the Fishery Department not having been made up at date of going to press, the figures relating to the fisheries for 1887 are necessarily meagre and incomplete.

As it was found impossible to obtain all the Provincial Reports on Education in time for an early issue of this work, the chapter on Education has been omitted, and will be inserted again, brought down to a common date, in future issues.

Some misapprehension respecting the tariff, as published last year's issue, having been found to exist, the appendix

to the present number contains a complete tariff, revised to the 31st May, 1888, together with a list of decisions made by the Board of Customs down to the same date.

Official publications have, in all cases, been used when available, and where information has been taken from other works, only the most trustworthy have been used, and in all cases duly acknowledged.

The greatest care has been taken to have all statements and figures absolutely correct, but as liability to error always exists, it is requested, as in former years, that if any errors are detected, they may be reported to this office.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Ottawa, 23rd June, 1888.

ADDENDA.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

Page 43. The Hon. Thomas White, Minister of the Interior and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, died on the 21st April, 1888. The offices have not yet (23rd June, 1888) been filled.

The Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, G. C. M. G., resigned the position of Minister of Finance, and on 23rd May, 1888 was re-appointed High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom.

The Hon. G. E. Foster, late Minister of Marine and Fisheries, was appointed Minister of Finance on 29th May, 1888.

Mr. Charles H. Tupper, M. P., was appointed Minister of Marine and Fisheries on 31st May, 1888.

LATEST APPOINTMENTS.

The Hon. A. W. McLelan, Postmaster General, to be Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia from 9th July, 1888.

The Hon. John Christian Schultz, to be Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba from 1st July, 1888.

Mr. Joseph Royal, M.P., to be Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Territories from 1st July, 1888.

ERRATA.

Page 218. For Sir James Laird read Sir James Caird.

Page 260, par. 360. For "directed" read "diverted."

Page 359, par. 554. For "5611" light stations read "561."

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CANADA.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT AND RECORD.

FOR THE YEAR 1887.

Preliminary Remarks.

The Dominion of Canada.

1. The Dominion of Canada consists of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec (formerly Upper and Lower Canada), Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, and the North-West Territories, which latter contain the vast territory formerly under the control of the Hudson's Bay Company. It therefore comprises the whole of the northern half of North America, with the exception of the United States Territory of Alaska on the west, and Labrador, which is under the control of the Government of Newfoundland, on the east. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the west by the Territory of Alaska and the Pacific Ocean, on the south by the United States, and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean.

Origin of the name 'Canada.'

2. The origin of the word Canada is obscure, but the derivation now generally accepted is that from an Indian word "Kannatha," meaning a village or collection of huts, and it is supposed that Jacques Cartier hearing this word used by the Indians with reference to their settlements, mistook its meaning, and applied it to the whole country.

Area.

3. Canada has an area of about 3,470,257 square miles, or cluding its water surface, 3,610,000 square miles, and is abut 3,500 miles from east to west, and 1,400 miles from north to south.

The Great Lakes.

4. Among its principal physical features are its inland lakes, which are remarkable for their size and number, and contain more than half the fresh water of the globe. The largest of these, generally known as the great lakes, separate Canada from the United States, and consist of Lake Superior, Huron, St. Clair, Erie and Ontario, and the following table gives their length, breadth, area and height above the sea:—

Lakes.	Length.	Breadth.	Area.	Height above Sea.
	Miles.	Miles.	Sq. Miles.	Feet.
Superior	420	160	32,000	63
Huron—with Georgian Bay	280	190	24,000	57
St. Clair	26	25	320	57
Erie	240	80	10,000	56
Ontario	180	65	7,300	23
Michigan	320	80	25,600	57

Lake Michigan.

5. Lake Michigan is in the United States, but is connected with Lake Huron by the Strait of Mackinaw.

The Great Lakes.

6. These lakes form a complete system of navigation from the head of Lake Superior to the Atlantic Ocean, a distance of 2,384 miles. Lake Superior is connected with Lake Huron by the Ste. Marie River and the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. Lake Huron flows into Lake St. Clair by the St. Clair River, and Lake St. Clair into Lake Erie by the Detroit River. Lake Erie flows into Lake Ontario by the Niagara River, fourteen miles from the mouth of which are the renowned Niagara Falls, 160 feet in height. The two lakes are connected for the purposes of navigation by the Welland Canal. The St. Lawrence River, flowing out of Lake Ontario in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, forms the outlet of this system.

Lakes.

7. The other principal lakes in Ontario are the Lake

the Woods (1,500 square miles), Lakes Nepigon, Nipissing and Simcoe, and the Muskoka Lakes, Muskoka, Rosseau, Joseph and the Lake of Bays In Quebec are Lake Temiscamingue, which is on the borders of Ontario and Quebec, Lake St. John, Grand Lake and Lake Mistassini; and in the Territories and Manitoba are Lakes Great Bear (10,000 square miles), Great Slave (12,000 square miles), Athabasca (3,000 square miles), Winnipeg, 280 miles long, 57 miles broad, 650 feet above the sea and an area of 8,500 square miles; Winnipegosis, 120 miles long, 17 miles broad, 700 feet above the sea, and an area of 1,936 square miles, and Manitoba, length 120 miles, breadth 16 miles, elevation above sea 670 feet, and area 1,900 square miles.

Mountains.

8. The principal mountains are the Rocky Mountains in the west, which extend from the Arctic Ocean to the United States, and contain the highest points in the Dominion, among the chief being Mount Hooker, 16,760 feet, Mount Brown, 16,000 feet, and Mount Murchison, 15,700 feet, while there are several others of nearly the same height. The Canadian Pacific Railway crosses this range through the Kicking Horse Pass at an altitude of 5,300 feet above the sea. West of the Rocky Mountains, and between them and the Pacific Ocean, are the Cascade Mountains, which follow the coast from the Fraser River to Alaska, and in some places are as high as 10,000 feet. The other ranges of any size are the Wotschish and Notre Dame Mountains in Quebec, and the North and South Mountains and the Cobequid Mountains in Nova Scotia.

Rivers.

9. The principal rivers are, in the Territories and Manitoba, the Mackenzie River, over 2,400 miles in length, the Copper Mine and Great Fish Rivers, which flow into the Arctic Ocean; the Saskatchewan, Assiniboine and Red Rivers, which flow into Lake Winnipeg, and the Churchill,

Severn and Albany Rivers, which flow into Hudson's Bay. In Ontario and Quebec the St. Lawrence, with its tributaries the Ottawa, St. Maurice, Richelieu and Saguenay. In New Brunswick the St. John, Restigouche and Miramichi Rivers; and in British Columbia, the Fraser River, which flows into the Gulf of Georgia, the Peace River which rises in that Province and flows into the Mackenzie River, and the Columbia River, over 1,200 miles in length, which flows through the United States into the Pacific Ocean.

Gulfs and bays.

10. The coast line of Canada is very much broken and contains several large gulfs, bays and inlets, besides innumerable smaller ones. On the east the principal indents are the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Bay of Fundy and Bay of Chaleurs; on the north, Hudson's Bay, which is really a large inland sea, being 1,000 miles long, and 600 miles wide, with an area of 350,000 square miles, Baffin's Bay, the Gulf of Boothia, and Melville and Lancaster Sounds; and on the west the Strait of Juan de Fuca, the Gulf of Georgia and Queen Charlotte Sound.

Islands.

11. The largest islands on the west are Vancouver, and Queen Charlotte Islands, the former is about 300 miles in length, has an area of about 20,000 square miles and contains Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, and on the east, Prince Edward Island, which forms the Province of that name, Cape Breton, which is part of the Province of Nova Scotia, being separated from the mainland by the Gut of Canso, and Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence on which the Dominion Government have important signal and wrecking stations. A great network of islands the limits of which have not been well defined, extends along the entire north coast of Canada. It is known generally as the Arc Archipelago.

Physical features.

12. The whole of the eastern part of Canada, from

Atlantic to the north-west boundaries of Ontario was formerly one vast forest, and is still very extensively wooded, timber in various forms being one of the principal exports of the country. In the southern part of the centre of the Dominion is a vast tract of prairie land, while the northern portion is principally forest, and is inhabited only by a few tribes of Indians, and by officers of the Hudson Bay Company in their most advanced posts. The prairie land is covered with soil of great richness, and is adapted for the raising of cereals and roots of all kinds, while for grazing purposes it is unsurpassed, the climate being suitable for stock breeding, and the pasturage excellent, and almost unlimited. West of the Rocky Mountains is another great tract of forest land, the timber on which is invaluable, while the soil is very fertile, and the country as it becomes cleared, is found to possess great agricultural capabilities.

Timber in British Columbia.

13. The timber in British Columbia attains in many cases to an enormous size, specimens of the Douglas pine being among the largest trees in the world. The following illustrations will give some idea of their great size, square timber has been cut from the Douglas pine, measuring eight feet by one hundred and five feet in length, and from one log no less than eight pieces of timber have been cut, each piece measuring 12 inches by 12 inches and fifty feet in length. Cedar trees also have been found 24 feet in diameter and 300 feet high.

Climate.

14. The climate is dry, healthy and invigorating, and owing to the great area of the country extending over 20 degrees of latitude, or from the latitude of Constantinople to the North Pole, has a wide range of temperature. The extreme dryness of the atmosphere, however, makes both cold and heat less acutely felt than the readings of the thermometer would lead people to expect. In the Maritime Provinces the climate somewhat resembles that of the British

Isles; in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba the summers are warm and the winters cold, but the cold is pleasant and bracing, and the snow that generally covers the ground during the winter is of the greatest benefit alike to the farmer, the lumberman and the merchant. In the North-West Territories cattle graze at large all through the winter months; and on the Pacific slope west of the Rocky Mountains, the climate is milder than in any other part of the Dominion.

Climate.

15. The popular idea in other countries for a long time was, and indeed to a certain extent still is, that Canada is a country of perpetual winter, and normally covered with snow, and Canadians themselves are to a large extent to blame for the continuation of the idea, by almost invariably representing Canadian winter scenes in their pictures, by writing descriptions of winter amusements and pastimes alone, and, if desirous of sending their portraits to friends in other countries, by being always taken in winter costume, with probably a snow covered forest or frozen lake in the back ground. The facts are, that the average winter is about four and a half months, and though the spring may begin two or three weeks later than in England, the conditions for rapid growth—warm sunshine and rain—are so favorable that the crops of the two countries are about equally advanced by the middle of July, and as during the last few years the country has become better known, it is beginning to be understood that though the winters are at times severe, they are healthy and enjoyable, while the summer weather is not surpassed in the most favoured parts of Europe. That the climate is superior to that of England is admitted by all who have experienced both.

Temperature and rainfall 1884.

16. The report of the meteorological service for 1884, which for some reason was not published until late in 1887, affords

est available information in any complete form, and it the following summary of observations taken at -seven stations has been compiled, and it is believed very fair idea of the variations of temperature in nt parts of the Dominion can be gained therefrom.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL IN CANADA, 1884.

ATIONS.	Temperature.			Precipitation.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Rain.	Snow.	Total.
NTARIO.				Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
	90·1	—32·1	42 71	16·93	86·4	25·57
	95·	—37·	39·59	24·21	136·7	37·88
	90·	—34·6	39·09	26·31	216·3	47·94
	91·	—34·	44·38	.....	.....	.....
	90·9	—42·	39·21	19·60	128·4	32·44
	95·	—29·	44·35	26·19	67·5	32·94
	94·8	—29·	41·85	23·90	102·9	34·19
	87·6	—24·3	43·78	23·57	123·1	35·88
	92·	—22·	42·78	24·49	180·	42·49
	90·	—22·	40·63	24·43	76·	32·03
	93·	—35·	42·23	16·21	57·5	21 96
	95·1	—29·	42·94	18·90	64·5	25·35
	91·3	10·5	44·62	22·71	60·4	28·75
rst.	92·	—38·	41·12	23·30	118·9	35·19
	92·2	—23·	43·39	25·34	85·2	32·86
	94·8	—23·	46·10	21·45	93·5	30·80
	86·3	—19·	43·31	24·59	121·4	36·73
	94·9	—40·9	41·17	22·01	128·7	34·88
	91·	—23·	44·02	29·11	127·5	41·86
rest	92·	—23·	40·75	.....	.....	.....
	94·	—40·5	39·83	15·65	100·5	25·70
	91·7	—24·9	43·14	26 05	76·9	33·74
	94·2	—33·	41·07	22·35	99·7	32·32
nd.	92·	—26·	40·44	23 25	167·	39·95
ur.	86·	—35·	34·14	19 30	64·8	25·78
nd	91·2	—34·6	39·93	24·76	93·0	34 06
	94·6	—34 9	39·99	21·01	98·4	30·85
ugh	92·6	—23·	44 05	25·42	84·2	32·84
rk	83	—12·	42·64	.....	.....	.....
ce.	96·	— 8·	47·60	.....	.....	.....
er	86·	—25·	45·08	22·01	80·5	30·06
ley	87 5	—27·3	44·56	21·70	46·2	26·32
	93·3	—41·4	37·53	22·60	114·7	34·07
eek	95·	— 23·	45·27	20·68	70·	27·68
	89 5	—22·9	42·08	20·66	134·7	34·13

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL IN CANADA 1884—*Continued.*

Stations.	Temperature.			Precipitation.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Rain.	Snow.	Total.
				Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Stratford						42·94
Simcoe						21·53
Strathroy						33·99
Toronto						28·56
Woodstock						38·51
						29·37
						26·55
						33·24
						28·78
						29·28
						29·08
						54·90
						35·02
						44·80
						44·50
						36·82
						36·01
						42·71
						45·56
						45·52
						42·34
						63·66
						47·85
						59·23
						48·03
Yarmouth						45·29
White Head						43·33
						23·52

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL IN CANADA, 1884—*Concluded.*

Stations.	Temperature.			Precipitation.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Rain.	Snow.	Total.
New Brunswick—*Con.*				Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Chatham	93·1	—36·8	37·45	34·42	114·7	45·89
Dalhousie	91·5	—31·7	34·58	28 08	116·3	39·71
Fredericton	92·7	—34 5	39 63	42·01	117·3	53·74
Grand Manan	86·6	—17·	42·18	45·21	75·0	52·71
St. Andrews	86·6	—17·4	41·43	37·20	93·0	46·54
St. John	85·	—19·5	40 40	45·36	78·7	53·23
Manitoba.						
Minnedosa	88·	—48·	29·00	14·88	52·3	20·11
Oak Lake	91·8	—41·	31·83	24·26	33 4	27 60
Russell	92·5	—48·	28·66	.....	.....	.....
Stony Mountain	92·	—45·	30·57	22·64	43 0	26·94
St. Andrews	95·4	—53·	30·26	16 96	58·0	22·76
Brandon	103·	—42·	30·40	.....	53·2	.....
St. Boniface	91·3	—47·	31·96	.....	57·4	.....
Winnipeg	88·5	—44 5	30·87	17 90	72·3	25·13
British Columbia.						
Victoria	86·	8·	46·97	23·49	8·0	24·29
Soda Creek	106·	—36·	38·48	2·70	18·3	4·53
Prince Edward Island.						
Charlottetown	81·8	—20·1	39·48	39 07	137·5	52·82
Kilmahumaig	87 9	—35·	37·88	38·59	114·7	50 06
The Territories.						
Edmonton	88·9	—52·	33 55	12·60	30·6	15·67
Medicine Hat	97·1	—50·	37·77	12·72	22·1	14·93
Chaplin	100·	—43·	34 24	12 63	63·1	18·94
Broadview	93·	—43·	30·43	5 53	35·5	9·08
Fort Chipewyan	87·3	—45·	26·65	6·13	39·6	10·09
Newfoundland.						
St. John's	81·5	—13·	38 56	45 58	151·6	60·74
Point Rich	65·	—19·	32·25	38·11	96·0	47·71

Extremes of mean temperature.

17. According to the above figures, the extremes of mean temperature in the several Provinces were as follows:—

	Max.	Min.
Ontario	47·81	34·14
Quebec	41·67	27·59
Nova Scotia	44·51	39 03
New Brunswick	42·18	37·45
Manitoba	31·96	28·66
British Columbia	46·97	38·48
Prince Edward Island	39·48	37·88
The Territories	37·77	26·65

The highest mean temperature was at Windsor, Ontario, viz., 47·81, and the lowest at Fort Chipewyan, N.W.T., 26·65.

Temperature 1887.

18. The following information respecting the weather of 1887 has been taken from the *Monthly Weather Review*, a useful publication issued by the Superintendent of the Meteorological Service at Toronto. The mean temperature and total precipitation at a station in Prince Edward Island, and at the capitals of the other Provinces and of the Territories have been given, with remarks applicable to all parts of the Dominion. The first table gives the mean temperature at the places named in each month in 1887:—

MEAN TEMPERATURE AT THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES IN CANADA.

Places.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	April.	May.	June.
Kilmahumaig, P.E.I.	12·88	11·72	22·35	30·52	47·45	57·08
Halifax, N.S.	24·43	22·21	28·29	37·80	50·20	56·74
Fredericton, N.B.	9·35	12·43	25·33	36·25	53·59	62·16
Montreal, Que.	6·78	13·97	19·55	35·46	61·06	66·25
Toronto, Ont.	18·08	21·74	24·76	39·35	58·51	63·85
Winnipeg, Man.	—14·46	— 8·04	11·67	37·27	57·24	64·62
Regina, N.W.T.	—16·26	—15·14	13·74	36·76	53 01	59·95
Victoria, B.C.	41·04	29·47	44·16	46·15	51·87	55·23

MEAN TEMPERATURE AT THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES—*Con.*

Places.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Kilmahumaig, P E I	65·90	61·57	55·08	44·45	33·96	22·02
Halifax, N.S	67·10	64·30	56·80	48·10	38 00	27·00
Fredericton, N.B	68·51	62·64	54·98	44·15	32·11	19·33
Montreal, Que	73 48	65 94	56·38	44·30	30·00	16·84
Toronto, Ont	73·14	66·19	56·40	44·20	35·11	28·39
Winnipeg, Man	66·52	61·03	53·76	32·42	17·35	2·39
Regina, N.W.T	62·8	60·30	53·00	32·70	23·20	2·50
Victoria, B.C	57·66	57·11	54·13	47·62	42·56	41·58

The average in all cases means the average obtained from thirteen years' observation, except where otherwise mentioned. The temperature in January was below the average for the month in Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick; at Winnipeg it was as much as 8°·1 below. In Nova Scotia and British Columbia, the temperature was above the average. The lowest temperature was registered at Regina, viz., 52° below zero, and the highest at Halifax, 54°·9. In February the temperature was below the average at all the stations, except a few on Lakes Erie and Ontario; at Medicine Hat, N.W.T., it was 23°·6 below the average of three years. The lowest temperature was again registered at Regina, viz., 48° below zero, and the highest at Victoria, 59°. In March and April the temperature was generally below the average, except in the latter month in Manitoba and the North-West. In May, June and July the temperature was very generally above the average, especially in May when it was universally so, and the exceedingly hot weather during these three months will long be remembered. In Toronto the mean temperature in May was 6°·51 higher than the average of forty-seven years, and in Montreal 6°·35 higher than the average of thirty years. The highest recorded temperature in this month was 93°·3 at Windsor, Ont. The same temperature was recorded at a number of places during the following

June, while in July, the thermometer reached 97°·2 at Toronto, and 100° at several places in Ontario. This period of excessive heat was followed by unusually cool weather in August, September and October, the temperature being generally below the average, particularly in the two latter months. The temperature in November and December was, on the whole, slightly below in the former and above the average in the latter month.

Rain and snowfall 1887.

19. The next table gives the total precipitation in inches during the year at the same places:—

TOTAL PRECIPITATION IN INCHES AT THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES IN CANADA, 1887.

Places.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.
Kilmahumaig, P.E.I.	6·30	3·30	3·32	3·65	2·46	1·30
Halifax, N.S.	7·71	6·73	4·45	6·39	2·18	2·11
Fredericton, N.B.	6·43	4·21	4·48	3·61	1·65	5·10
Montreal, Que.	6·07	4·57	3·22	3·02	1·26	2·44
Toronto, Ont.	3·21	4·29	1·51	1·61	0·81	2·66
Winnipeg, Man.	0·71	1·19	0·93	1·14	3·01	2·94
Regina, N.W.T.	0·25	.....	0·45	0·11	1·38	7·73
Victoria	6·68	6·00	5·36	0·76	1·32	.....

Places.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Kilmahumaig, P.E.I.	4·60	2·76	2·09	4·13	3·42	5·93
Halifax, N.S.	3·05	8·35	3·31	3·06	6·72	4·12
Fredericton, N.B.	2·91	4·64	1·41	2·97	3·60	4·14
Montreal, Que.	2·66	1·72	1·32	3·24	4·54	5·08
Toronto, Ont.	0·68	1·99	1·20	1·69	2·80	3·49
Winnipeg, Man.	1·98	1·49	1·77	0·46	1·01	1·35
Regina, N.W.T.	0·00	2·41	3·44	0·75	0·75	0·30
Victoria, B.C.	0·27	0·01	1·16	2·75	5·57	9·18

The Weather 1887.

20. The precipitation in January and February was generally [illegible] average, particularly in Ontario and Quebec [illegible] snowfall was very heavy. In

the city of Quebec forty-eight inches fell in January, fifty-nine inches in February, and thirty-seven inches in March. In May the rainfall throughout the Dominion was very light, many districts being absolutely rainless, and the crops suffered much from drouth in consequence. In June the rainfall was generally below the average, and in July it was almost universally so throughout the Dominion, "but," Mr. Carpmael says "the mere expression of the rainfall "being below the usual quantity, conveys but a poor idea of "the effect of the drouth, in many parts of the Dominion "crops ruined, pastures burnt up, wells running dry and the "foliage of the trees resembling October instead of mid-"summer." In August and September the rainfall was again below the average, particularly in September, and in the N. and N. E. parts of Ontario, in many places the pastures were destroyed, and the farmers forced to feed hay to their cattle. In October rain was still lacking, being the eighth month during which in some parts of the Dominion, the same conditions had prevailed. In November the fall was an average one, but was generally above the average in December, especially in British Columbia.

Remarkable meteor in September 1887.

21. A remarkable meteor was observed in the Maritime Provinces on 15th September, of which a number of accounts have been furnished, the best of which is probably that of Mr. M. H. Nickerson, of Barrington, as follows:* "As "observed in Barrington, the meteor appeared at an altitude "of say 60°, in a direction about N. by W. and at 8·34 local "time. Its course as near as could be judged was S.S.E. "Its maximum brightness was attained at the moment of its "vanishing. The point of its disappearance was about S. "25° E, and at an altitude of 20°. As the meteor was in the "form of a speroid, its greater apparent diameter was nearly "twice that of the moon, and one-third longer than the less.

Monthly Weather Review, September, p. 7.

"The duration of its visible flight was not more than four "seconds. The noise in connection, which at first could not "be distinguished from thunder, at a distance of twelve or "fifteen miles, began one minute and twenty seconds after "the meteor had disappeared, and lasted forty-five seconds. "Soon as the meteor vanished from sight, its track appeared "to fill with a dull reddish hue, which was slowly diffused "on both sides, and remained distinctly perceptible till near "midnight."

Storm warnings.

22. The number of storm warnings issued during the year by the Meteorological Service was 1,093, of which 972, or 88·9, were verified, no warnings of this nature were issued during the months of May, June and July.

The following table shows the number of storm warnings issued and verified in each year since 1877 :—

Year.	Number Issued.	Number Verified.	Percentage Verified.
1877	743	510	68·6
1878	860	673	78·3
1879	712	591	83·0
1880	889	736	82·8
1881	854	727	85·1
1882	841	658	78·2
1883	1,085	858	79·1
1884	798	663	83 2
1885	830	741	89·3
1886	906	799	88·2
1887	1,093	972	88·9

It will be seen, therefore, that out of a total of 9,611 storm warnings issued during the last 11 years, 7,928, or 82. 4 per cent have been verified.

Weather predictions.

23. The total number of weather predictions of all kinds was 7,603, of which 79. 6 per cent. were fully, and 90. 8 per cent. fully and partly verified.

Minerals.

24. Minerals of almost every kind are known to exist, and their development in the future will constitute one of the chief sources of wealth for the country. Gold has been found extensively in Nova Scotia and British Columbia. In the former Province there are fifty-eight mines in working order, and in the latter there is scarcely a stream of any importance in which the "colour" of gold cannot be found, and paying mines exist in localities extending through ten degrees of latitude. The total value of gold exported from this Province, since its admission into Confederation, to 30th June, 1887, has reached the large sum of $15,274,065. Gold has also been found in Ontario and Quebec, and it is not improbable that valuable discoveries of that metal are yet to be made in these Provinces. Iron is found in considerable quantities in all the Provinces, and the supply is practically inexhaustible; that of Nova Scotia is particularly fine, and brings in the market nearly double the price of English iron. More complete details respecting the mineral resources of Canada are given in a subsequent chapter.

Natural industries.

25. What may be called the natural industries of the Dominion are:—In Prince Edward Island, agriculture, fishing and shipbuilding; in Nova Scotia, coal and gold mining, shipbuilding, agriculture, lumber and fishing, the fisheries of this Province being the most valuable and productive in the world; in New Brunswick, shipbuilding, lumbering, agriculture and fishing, the value of the fisheries being second only to that of Nova Scotia; in Quebec, agriculture, shipbuilding, lumbering, fishing and mining; in Ontario, agriculture, lumbering and mining; in Manitoba and the Territories, agriculture and stock-raising; coal mining is expected to become a very important industry in these regions, it being estimated that there are about 65,000 square miles of coal-bearing strata east of the Rocky Moun-

tains; and in British Columbia, mining, lumbering, fishing and agriculture.

Manufacturing industries.

26. The leading manufacturing industries, principally in Ontario and Quebec, are works for making all kinds of agricultural implements in iron and wood, waggons, carriages and railroad rolling stock (including locomotives), cotton factories, woollen factories, saw-mills, tanneries, machinery, iron and hardware works, flax works, furniture, paper, soap, woodenware, boot and shoe, cloth and linen, door, sash, stave, tobacco, meat and food preserving, and cheese factories. Sugar refining is extensively carried on in Halifax and Montreal.

Discovery of Canada.

27. According to what may be rather called tradition than history, the shores of North America were visted on several occasions as early as the tenth century by parties of Norsemen, some of whom settled in what is now the State of Massachusetts, but were eventually either killed or expelled by the natives. The earliest authentic record of the landing of Europeans on these shores, is that of Sebastian Cabot who reached some part of the coast of Labrador on the 21st June, 1497, and two days afterwards discovered the Island of Newfoundland. Columbus did not reach the mainland until the following year, 1498, and Amerigo Vespucci, from whom the Continent took its name, until 1499. Cabot therefore is fairly entitled to be considered as the discoverer of what is now the Dominion of Canada. In 1517 Cabot made another voyage and succeeded in making his way into what was afterwards called Hudson's Bay, but nothing further was done towards the exploration of the mainland until the expedition of Jacques Cartier in 1534, who landed at Gaspé on the 24th July in that year, and with this date Canadian history proper may be said to begin.

3. Commencing with the first voyage of Cartier, the owing are some of the principal events of importance in history of this country :— Principal events in Canadian history.

. July 24. Landing of Jacques Cartier at Gaspé.
The Bay of Chaleurs was so named by him on account of the great heat of the weather.
. July. Second visit of Cartier.
August 10. Cartier anchored in a small bay at the mouth of the St. John River, which, in honour of the day, he named after St. Lawrence. The name was afterwards extended to the gulf and river.
. Third visit of Cartier.
-43. The Sieur de Roberval and his party wintered at Cape Rouge.
. The Marquis de la Roche landed 40 convicts on Sable Island, where they were left for five years without relief, and only twelve were found alive at the end of that time.
. First visit of Samuel de Champlain to Canada.
. Founding of Port Royal (Annapolis), Acadia (derived from an Indian word "Cadie," a place of abundance), by the Baron de Poutrincourt.
. Second visit of Champlain. Founding of Quebec, the first permanent settlement of Canada. The name is said to be an Indian one, "Kebec," a strait. 28 settlers wintered there, including Champlain.
Establishment of a trading post at Hochelaga.
St. John's, Newfoundland, founded.
Champlain sailed up the Ottawa River, crossed Lake Nipissing and descended French River into Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, returning by Lake Ontario.
. Population of Quebec, 60 persons.
. July. Capture of Quebec by the English under Sir David Kirk. 117 persons wintered there.
. Canada ceded to France by the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye.
. December 25. Death of Champlain at Quebec.
. May 18. Ville Marie (Montreal) founded.
-1667. Frequent and serious wars between the French and the Iroquois Indians.
. Population of New France, 3,918.
. Count de Frontenac appointed Governor. Population, 6,705.
. August. Massacre at Lachine by Indians, and capture of the Fort at Montreal, which they held till October.
. Capture of Port Royal by Sir Wm. Phipps, and unsuccessful attack upon Quebec.
. Population of New France, 12,431.
. Death of Frontenac. Population, 13,355.

1701. August 4. Ratification of a treaty of peace with the Iroquois at Montreal.

1713. Treaty of Utrecht by which Hudson's Bay and adjacent territory, Nova Scotia (Acadia) and Newfoundland were ceded to the English.

1720. Population of New France 24,434, and of St John Island (Prince Edward Island) about 100.

1739. Population of New France, 42,701.

1745. Louisbourg, Cape Breton, taken by the English.

1748. Restoration of Louisbourg to the French in exchange for Madras by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.

1749. The City of Halifax founded by Lord Halifax. 2,544 British emigrants brought out by the Hon. Edward Cornwallis, the first English Governor of Nova Scotia.

1752. March 23. Issue of the Halifax *Gazette*, the first paper published in Canada.

1755. Expulsion of the Acadians from Nova Scotia, about 6,000.

1758. July 26. Final capture of Louisbourg by the English.

1759. July 26. Capture of Fort Niagara by the English under General Prideaux, who was killed during the assault

June 25. Commencement of the siege of Quebec.

September 12. Battle of the Plains of Abraham, and defeat of the French by General Wolfe, who was killed on the field. Loss of the English, 700, and of the French 1,500.

September 13. Death of General Montcalm, commander of the French forces.

September 18. Capitulation of Quebec to General Townshend.

1760 April. Unsuccessful attack on Quebec by General de Lévis.

September 8. Capitulation of Montreal, and completion of the conquest of Canada. Population of New France, 70,000.

1762. British population of Nova Scotia, 8,104.

1763. February 10. Treaty of Paris signed, by which France ceded and guaranteed to His Britannic Majesty in full right "Canada with all its dependencies."

General Murray was the first Governor General of the Province of Quebec.

1764. June 21. Issue of the Quebec *Gazette*.*

In this year Pontiac, chief of the Ottawas, organized a conspiracy for a simultaneous rising among the Indian tribes, and a general massacre of the British. The plan was successfully carried out in several places, where not a soul was left alive, but finally the Indians were forced to succumb.

1766. General Carleton, afterwards Lord Dorchester, appointed Governor General.

1770. Prince Edward Island made into a separate province, with Walter Paterson the first Governor. The first meeting of the House of Assembly took place in July, 1773.

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*This has generally been considered as the first paper published in Canada, but the Halifax *Gazette*, though lasting barely two years, has undoubtedly the claim to priority.

1774. The "Quebec Act" passed. This Act gave the French Canadians the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion, the enjoyment of their civil rights, and the protection of their own civil laws and customs. It annexed large territories to the Province of Quebec, provided for the appointment by the Crown of a Legislative Council, and for the administration of the criminal law as in use in England.

1775. Outbreak of the American Revolution, and invasion of Canada by the Americans; every place of importance rapidly fell into their hands, with the exception of Quebec, in an attack upon which Gen. Montgomery was defeated and killed on 31st December.

1776. Reinforcements arrived from England, and the Americans were finally driven out of Canada.

1783. September 3. Signing of the Treaty of Paris, and definition of the boundary line between Canada and the United States, viz., the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence, the 45th parallel of north latitude, the highlands dividing the waters falling into the Atlantic from those emptying themselves into the St. Lawrence and the St. Croix River.

1784. Population of Canada, 113,012. (United Empire Loyalists in Upper Canada not included).

British population of Nova Scotia, 32,000 (about 11,000 Acadians not included).

Separation from Nova Scotia, and erection into a new province of New Brunswick, population, 11,457.

About this time began the migration into Canada and Nova Scotia of the United Empire Loyalists, as they were called, that is, of those settlers in the American States who had remained faithful to the British cause. This migration lasted for several years, and though it is not possible to arrive at any exact figures, it is probable that the number altogether was not less than 40,000. The Loyalists were well treated by the British Government, and large grants of lands were made to them in various parts of the country. The banks of the St. Lawrence and shores of Lake Ontario in particular, were settled by about 10,000, on lands allotted to them by the Government.

1785. Re-introduction of the right of *habeas corpus*.

1791. Division of the Province of Quebec into two Provinces, viz., Upper and Lower Canada. Each Province to have a Lieutenant Governor, and a Legislature composed of a House of Assembly and a Legislative Council. The members of the Council were to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor for life, those of the Assembly to be elected by the people for four years.

Population of the two Provinces, 161,311.

1792. September 17. First meeting of the Parliament of Upper Canada at Newark (Niagara) under Lieut. Governor Simcoe. The House of Assembly consisted of sixteen members.

December 17. Opening of the Legislature of Lower Canada, at Quebec, by Gen. Clarke. The House of Assembly consisted of fifty members.

1793. Abolition of slavery in Upper Canada.

1796. The seat of Government of Upper Canada removed from Niagara to York (Toronto).

1799. The name of St. John's Island changed to that of Prince Edward Island, in honour of the Duke of Kent, the change to take effect in 1800. Population, 4,500.

1806. November. Issue of *Le Canadien*, the first newspaper printed entirely in French.

Population of Upper Canada, 70,718, and of Lower Canada, 250,000.

1812. War declared between Great Britain and the United States.

August 11. Surrender of Detroit by the Americans under General Hull to General Brock.

October 13 Battle of Queenston Heights, and defeat of the Americans. Death of General Brock.

1813. November Defeat of General Dearborn by Col. de Salaberry at Lacolle River.

1813. April 25. Capture of York by the Americans.

June 5. Battle of Stoney Creek and defeat of the Americans.

September Battle of Moraviantown Retreat of the British, and death of the Indian chief Tecumseth.

Battle of Chateauguay—Defeat of three thousand Americans under General Hampton, by Colonel de Salaberry and four hundred French Canadian militia.

September 25. Battle of Chrysler's Farm—Defeat and rout of General Wilkinson and the Americans by the Canadian militia under Col. Morrison.

1814. Battle of Lundy's Lane, and defeat of the Americans.

December 24 War terminated by the Treaty of Ghent.

Population of Upper Canada, 95,000, and Lower Canada, 335,000.

1818. October 20. Convention signed at London regulating the rights of Americans in the British North American fisheries.

1821. Commencement of the Lachine Canal.

1831. Population—Upper Canada, 236,702; Lower Canada, 333,134.

1836. July 21. Opening of the railroad from Laprairie to St. John's—the first railroad in Canada.

1837-38 Outbreak of rebellion in both Provinces. It was suppressed in Upper Canada by the Militia, and in Lower Canada by British troops.

1840. Death of Lord Durham, to whose exertions the subsequent Union of the Provinces was mainly due.

1841. February 10. Union of the two Provinces under the name of the Province of Canada, and establishment of Responsible Government. The Legislature was to consist of a Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, each Province to be represented by 42 members, 42 elected by the people, and 84 appointed by the Crown.

Population of Upper Canada, 455,688.

June 14. Opening of the first united Parliament of Kingston, by Lord Sydenham.

1842. Settlement of the boundary line between Canada and the United States, by the Ashburton Treaty.

1844. Population of Lower Canada, 697,084.

1845. Large fires in the City of Quebec. 25,000 people rendered homeless.

1848. The St. Lawrence canals opened for navigation.

1849. Riots in Toronto and Montreal over the Rebellion Losses Bill, and burning of the Parliament Library at Montreal.

1850. The first sod of the Northern Railway turned by Lady Elgin.

1851. Transfer of the control of the Postal system from the British to the Provincial Governments, and adoption of a uniform rate of postage, viz, three pence per ½ ounce. The use of postage stamps was also introduced.

Population of Upper Canada, 952,004; of Lower Canada, 890,261; of New Brunswick, 193,800, and of Nova Scotia, 276,854.

1852 Commencement of the Grand Trunk Railway.

1853. The number of members in the Legislative Assembly was increased from 84 to 130, being sixty-five from each Province.

1854. January 27. Main line of the Great Western Railway opened for traffic.

Abolition of Seignorial Tenure in Lower Canada, and settlement of the Clergy Reserves question.

June 5. Reciprocity treaty with the United States, signed at Washington, It provided for mutual rights of fishing in certain Canadian and American waters, for the free interchange of the products of the sea, the soil, the forest and the mine; it allowed Americans the use of the St. Lawrence River and Canadian Canals on the same terms as British subjects, and gave to Canadians the right to navigate Lake Michigan. This treaty was to last ten years.

1856. The Legislative Council was made an elective chamber.

1858. Adoption of the decimal system of currency. Selection by the Queen of the city of Ottawa as the capital of the Dominion and permanent seat of Government.

1860. August 25. Opening of the Victoria Bridge by the Prince of Wales. This bridge crosses the St. Lawrence at Montreal, on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway. It is the largest iron tubular bridge in the world, is sixty feet high in the centre, and nearly two miles in length.

September 1. Laying of the corner stone of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa by the Prince of Wales. These buildings, together with the Departmental Buildings, have been erected at a total cost up to 30th June, 1887, of $4,486,176.

1861. Population of Upper Canada, 1,396,091; of Lower Canada, 1,111,566; of New Brunswick, 252,047; of Nova Scotia, 330,857; of Prince Edward Island, 80,857; of Vancouver's Island, exclusive of Indian , 3,024.

1866. March 17. Termination of the Reciprocity Treaty in consequence of notice given by the United States.

June 1. Invasion of Canada by Fenians Battle of Ridgeway, and retreat of the volunteers.

June 3. Withdrawal of the Fenians into the United States.

June 8. First meeting of Parliament in the new buildings at Ottawa. At this meeting the final resolutions necessary to effect the Confederation of the Provinces were passed.

1867. February 10. The British North America Act passed by the Imperial Legislature.

July 1. Union of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick under the name of the Dominion of Canada. The names of Upper and Lower Canada were changed to Ontario and Quebec respectively.

Lord Monck was the first Governor General of the Dominion, and the first Parliament met on the 6th November, Sir John A. Macdonald being Premier.

1868. April 9. Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee, M.P., murdered at Ottawa.

July 31. The Rupert's Land Act passed by the Imperial Government providing for the acquisition by the Dominion of the North-West Territories.

1869. June 22. Bill passed providing for the Government of the North West Territories.

1869. October 29. Hon. Wm. Macdougall, appointed Lieutenant Governor.

Red River rebellion.

November 19. Deed of surrender signed, Hudson's Bay Company to Her Majesty.

1870. March 4. Thomas Scott shot at Fort Garry.

August. Arrival at Fort Garry of the expedition under Colonel (Lord) Wolseley, when the rebels were found to have dispersed.

May 25. Fenians crossed the frontier at Trout River in Quebec, but were driven back by the volunteers.

July 15. Addition of the North-West Territories to the Dominion and admission of the Province of Manitoba into the Confederation. This Province was made out of a portion of the newly acquired Territory.

1871. May 8. Signing of the Treaty of Washington.

July 20. Admission of British Columbia into the Confederation.

Population of the Dominion, 3,485,761; of Manitoba 18,995; of British Columbia, 36,224, and of Prince Edward Island, 94,021. Total 3,635,024.

1872. Abolition of dual representation.

1873. May 2. Death of Sir George E. Cartier, in London.

July 1. Admission of Prince Edward Island into the Confederation.

1876. Opening of the Intercolonial Railway from Quebec to Halifax.

1877. June 20. Great fire in St. John, New Brunswick.

November 23. Award of the Halifax Fisheries Commission of the sum of $5,500,000 to be paid by the United States to the Imperial Government.

1879. Adoption of a Protective Tariff, otherwise called the National Policy.

1880. Death of the Hon. George Brown.

October 21. Contract signed for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This contract was subsequently ratified by 44 Vic., c. 1 (1881).

1881. April 4. Population of the Dominion, 4,324,810.

May 2. First sod turned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

1882. June 22. Legality of the Canada Temperance Act confirmed by the Privy Council.

August 23. The new seat of Government for the North-West Territories received the name of Regina.

1885. March 26. Outbreak of rebellion in the North-West, commencement of hostilities at Duck Lake.

April 2. Massacre at Frog Lake.

April 14. Fort Pitt abandoned.

April 24. Engagement at Fish Creek.

May 12. Battle of Batoche, and defeat of the rebels.

May 26. Surrender of Poundmaker.

July 1. Termination of the fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty, by the United States.

July 2. Capture of Big Bear, and final suppression of the rebellion. Total loss of the Militia and Volunteers under fire, killed 38, wounded 115. The rebel loss could not be ascertained. Estimated at about 140 killed.

November 7. Driving of the last spike of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

1886. June 28. First through train left Montreal for Vancouver.

CHAPTER I.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

Constitution. 29. The Constitution of the Dominion of Canada is similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom.

Executive authority. 30. By the British North America Act, the Executive Government and authority of and over Canada, as well as the command in chief of the Land and Naval Militia, and of all Naval and Military Forces of and in Canada, were declared to be vested in the Queen.

Parliament. 31. The Parliament consists of the Queen, the Senate and the House of Commons. The Queen is represented by the Governor General, who is assisted by a Privy Council, to which belong all those who are or have been advisers of the Crown, the acting portion of the Council, however, consists only of the Ministry of the day.

The Governor General. 32. The Governor General is appointed by the Queen, and holds office for five years. He takes no part in legislation, but assents in the Queen's name to all measures which have passed both the Senate and the Commons. He may, however, refuse such assent, or may reserve bills for Her Majesty's consideration. He may also disallow Acts of the Provincial Legislatures, within one year of their having been passed in the Province.

The Senate. 33. The Senate is composed of members appointed for life by the Crown under the Great Seal of Canada. A Senator is entitled to be styled Honourable. He must be a British subject, born or naturalized, have passed the age of thirty years, be a resident in the Province for which he is appointed, and hold property to the value of $4,000 above all liabilities. His seat becomes vacant if he fails to attend two

consecutive sessions of Parliament, if he becomes bankrupt, or takes advantage of any insolvent law, or is attainted of treason or convicted of felony. The Speaker, who must be a Senator, is appointed by the Governor General, and fifteen members, including the Speaker, form a quorum. Each Senator receives $1,000 per annum as an indemnity. The number of Senators cannot exceed 78, until the admission of Newfoundland, when it may be increased to 82. There are at present 78 members, representing the several provinces as follows: Ontario, 24; Quebec, 24; Nova Scotia, 10; New Brunswick, 10; Manitoba, 3; British Columbia, 2; Prince Edward Island, 4, and the North-West Territories 1. Bills, of all kinds, except money bills, can be originated in the Senate. A Senator cannot be elected a member of the House of Commons.

The House of Commons.

34. The members of the House of Commons must also be British subjects, but require no other qualification. They are elected by the people for five years, unless the House is sooner dissolved, under a uniform franchise for the whole Dominion. The Speaker is elected by the members themselves, twenty of whom (including the Speaker) constitute a quorum. Members are paid at the rate of $10 a day, if the session is less than thirty days, and $1,000 for the session, if over thirty days. All bills for appropriating any part of the Public revenue, or for imposing any tax or impost, must originate in the House of Commons, and must first be recommended by message of the Governor General. The House shall be called together from time to time by the Governor General in the name of the Queen, under the Great Seal of Canada, but there must be a session of Parliament once at least in every year, and twelve months must not intervene between the last sitting of one session and the first sitting of the next.

Concurrence.

35. The concurrence of the Governor General, the Senate,

and House of Commons, is necessary before any measure can become law. Every member of the Senate and the House of Commons must take the oath of allegiance before taking his seat.

Oath of allegiance.

Authority of Parliament.

36. The exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada extends to all matters connected with the following subjects:—

Public Debt.	Currency and Coinage.
Trade and Commerce.	Banking.
Taxation.	Savings Banks.
Borrowing money on public credit.	Weights and Measures.
Postal Service.	Bills of Exchange.
Census and Statistics.	Interest.
Militia and Defence.	Legal Tender.
Military and Naval Service.	Bankruptcy.
Civil Service.	Patents.
Lighthouses, Buoys, &c.	Copyrights.
Navigation and Shipping.	Indians.
Quarantine and Marine Hospitals.	Naturalization.
Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries.	Marriage and Divorce.
Inter-provincial Ferries, and with Foreign Countries.	Criminal Law.
	Penitentiaries.

Administration of public affairs.

37. The administration of public affairs is at present divided into the following thirteen departments, viz.:—Finance, Justice, Public Works, Railways and Canals, Militia and Defence, Customs, Agriculture, Post Office, Marine and Fisheries, Inland Revenue, Interior, Indian Affairs, and Department of Secretary of State, but provision was made during the last session of Parliament for the amalgamation of the Departments of Customs and Inland Revenue, the new Department to be known as that of Trade and Commerce, presided over by a Minister designated accordingly, while in the place of the present Ministers of Customs and Inland Revenue, two Comptrollers will be appointed who shall vacate their offices on any change of government, but shall not necessarily have seats in the Cabinet.

The Cabinet.

38. Each Department is presided over by a Minister who

e a member either of the Senate or the House of Com-
and these Ministers form the Cabinet for the time

Provincial Legislatures.

The Lieutenant Governors of the several Provinces are
ted by the Governor General. The forms of the Leg-
es vary in the different Provinces. Quebec, Nova
New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island each has
hambers (a Legislative Council and a Legislative
bly) and a responsible Ministry; in Ontario, Mani-
d British Columbia there is only one Chamber (the
tive Assembly) and a responsible Ministry. In
Edward Island the members of the Council are
; in Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick they
pointed for life by the Lieutenant Governor. The
ng are the numbers of the members of the Provincial
tures :—

Legislatures.	Legislative Council.	Legislative Assembly.
ward Island	13	30
ia	17	38
swick	17	41
	24	65
		90
		35
lumbia		25
ories (North-West Council)		20

North-West Council.

he North-West Territories are presided over by a
ant Governor and a Council partly elected by the
and partly appointed by the Privy Council of the
on.

Authority of Provincial Legislatures.

he Provincial Legislatures have the exclusive right
late on such matters as: the Constitution of the
e, taxation and raising money for Provincial pur-

poses, management and sale of Provincial lands, establishment and management of prisons, hospitals, asylums, municipal institutions, licenses, local works and undertakings, property and civil rights in the Province, the administration of justice, education, and generally all matters of a local or private nature in the Province.

Provincial qualifications for voters.

42. The qualifications for voters at elections for the Provincial Assemblies are determined by the several Legislatures, and vary accordingly.

Number of members of House of Commons.

43. The original number of members of the House of Commons was 181, but in accordance with the provisions of the British North America Act described below, and in consequence of the admission of new Provinces and the Territories this number has been increased to 215, distributed as follows: Ontario, 92; Quebec, 65; Nova Scotia, 21; New Brunswick, 16; Manitoba, 5; British Columbia, 6; Prince Edward Island, 6, and the North-West Territories, 4. By section 51 of the British North America Act it was provided that the number of representatives for Quebec should always be 65, and that the other Provinces should be represented in such proportion to their population, as ascertained at each decennial census, as the number 65 would bear to the population of Quebec so ascertained.

Representation.

44. The following table gives the proportionate representation of each Province according to the Re-distribution Act of 1882:—

Ontario	One member to	20,808	of the population.
Quebec	"	20,801	"
Nova Scotia	"	20,979	"
New Brunswick	"	20,077	"
Manitoba	"	13,190	"
British Columbia	"	8,243	"
Prince Edward Island	"	18,148	"
The Territories	"	12,000	"
Canada	"	20,406	"

The original numbers of representatives from Manitoba, ritish Columbia and Prince Edward Island were specially rovided for in the Acts admitting these Provinces into the onfederation. Subsequent readjustment will be in accordnce with the above mentioned section of the British North merica Act. According to the census of 1886 the represenation in Manitoba was one member to 21,728 of the populaion.

Qualifications for voters at Dominion elections.

45. The qualifications for voters at elections for the Dominion Parliament are as follow: A vote is given to very male subject of the full age of 21 years, being the wner, tenant or occupier of real property of the actual alue in cities of $300, in towns of $200, or elsewhere of 150, or of the yearly value wherever situate of not less han $2 per month, or $6 per quarter, or $12 half-yearly, or 20 per annum, or who is a resident in any electoral district rith an income from earnings or investments of not less han $300 per annum, or is the son of a farmer, or any other wner of real property which is of sufficient value to ualify both father and son, or is a fisherman and owner of al property, which with boats, nets and fishing tackle mounts to $150 actual value. Voting is by ballot, except the Territories.

What Indians may vote.

46. Indians in Manitoba, British Columbia, the District of eewatin and the Territories are not entitled to vote. ndians in other parts of Canada, possessed of land on a serve, with improvements of not less value than $150, nd not otherwise qualified, shall be entitled to vote.

Voters in B. Columbia and P.E. Island.

47. By special provision votes are given to persons in ritish Columbia and Prince Edward Island, who, not oming within the Dominion franchise, were at the time of he passing of the Act (20th July, 1885), entitled to vote cording to the then existing Provincial laws, but only for long as they shall be so qualified.

What persons disqualified.

48. The following persons, in addition to the Indians above mentioned, are disqualified for voting at elections for the Dominion Parliament, viz., the chief justice and judges of the Supreme Court, the chief justices and judges of the Superior Courts, and the judges of all other courts in the Dominion. Revising officers, returning officers and election clerks, and all counsel, agents, attorneys and clerks of candidates, who have been or may be paid for their services, are disqualified from voting in the district in which they have been so engaged, but not elsewhere.

Election procedure.

49. Writs for new elections are dated and made returnable as the Governor General shall determine, the date of the nomination, which shall be named in the writ, being also fixed by him. Within eight days from the receipt of the writ, the returning officer shall post up at each polling place in the district, a proclamation setting forth the dates for the days of nomination and polling, which latter in the case of general elections shall be everywhere on the same day (except as is specially provided for in British Columbia and the Territories, and in the Districts of Algoma, Chicoutimi and Saguenay and Gaspé) and of the official declaration of the return of the poll, together with a list of the several polling places, such proclamation to be posted up at least eight days before the day fixed for the nomination. The polling day is to be the seventh after the day of nomination, except as specially provided. It is proposed by a Bill now before the House to make uniform the dates for holding elections in British Columbia and the other electoral districts for which special provisions had been made in consequence of the difficulties of communication.

Franchise Act.

50. The last general election was held on the 22nd February, 1887, and the preceding one on the 20th June, 1882. In the interval, viz., on 20th July, 1885, an Electoral

Franchise Act was passed providing for a uniform franchise for the whole Dominion in elections for the House of Commons, the right to vote at such elections having previously been determined by the Franchise Acts in force in the several Provinces.

51. The following table gives the number of voters registered, the number of votes polled, and the number of ballots spoiled and rejected at the last two general elections. Particulars of general elections 1882 and 1887.

GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 1882 AND 1887, POPULATION, VOTERS AND VOTES POLLED.

Electoral District.	1882.			1887.			Population at last Census, 1881.
	Number of Voters on List.	Total Votes Polled.	Spoiled and Rejected Ballots.	Number of Voters on List.	Total Votes Polled.	Spoiled and Rejected Ballots.	
Ontario.							
Addington	4,240	2,816	29	5,239	3,464	37	23,476
Algoma	†	2,819	98	6,040	2,838	66	20,320
Bothwell	4,757	3,024	64	5,979	4,342	48	22,477
Brant, N.R.	3,909	2,235	15	3,893	2,156	16	17,645
Brant, S.R.	4,154	2,770	26	4,881	3,886	28	20,482
Brockville	4, 27	2,558	25	4,740	3,357	47	15,107
Bruce, N.R.	3,497	2,412	26	4,651	3,479	36	18,645
Bruce, W.R.	4,577	2,774	8	4,865	3,283	28	24,218
Bruce, E.R.	4,176	3,055	21	5,117	3,994	30	22,355
Cardwell	3,498	2,473	56	3,643	2,659	7	16,770
Carleton	3,649	2,431	32	4,196	2,297	15	18,777
Cornwall & Stormont	4,430	3,189	38	5,667	3,983	61	23,198
Dundas	4,403	3,349	35	4,975	4,039	44	20,598
Durham, E.R.	4,192	2,895	23	4,500	2,942	19	18,710
Durham, W.R.	3,723	2,876	55	4,445	3,578	52	17,555
Elgin, E.R.	6,434	4,318	45	7,487	5,434	52	25,748
Elgin, W.R.	5,429	3,415	22	6,161	3,870	34	23,480
Essex, S.R.	3,934	2,890	20	5,566	4,336	36	21,303
Essex, N.R.	4,677	2,736	34	6,529	4,466	44	25,659
Frontenac	*	.....	.....	3,093	1,968	.....	14,993
Glengarry	3,616	2,775	30	4,804	3,834	31	22,221
Grenville, S.R.	3,117	2,226	24	3,471	2,594	14	13,526
Grey, S.R.	4,740	3,454	89	5,758	4,487	46	25,703
Grey, E.R.	5,402	3,454	24	6,291	4,215	34	25,334

GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1882 AND 1887—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	1882.			1887.			Population at last Census, 1881.
	Number of Voters on List.	Total Votes Polled.	Spoiled and Rejected Ballots.	Number of Voters on List.	Total Votes Polled.	Spoiled and Rejected Ballots.	
Ontario—*Con.*							
Grey, N.R.	4,654	3,150	32	5,795	4,199	36	23,334
Haldimand	3,757	2,854	37	4,334	3,491	45	17,660
Halton	5,025	3,561	34	5,670	4,435	28	21,919
Hamilton City	7,866	9,618	91	9,526	6,976	103	35,961
Hastings, W.R.	3,700	2,398	30	5,105	3,278	51	17,400
Hastings, E.R.	3,422	2,719	28	4,170	3,454	48	17,513
Hastings, N.R.	3,521	2,465	36	4,364	2,405	26	20,479
Huron, W.R.	4,867	3,443	32	5,714	4,315	21	23,513
Huron, E.R.	4,564	3,202	34	5,226	4,115	37	21,720
Huron, S.R.	4,379	2,645	18	5,023	2,810	17	21,994
Kent	6,422	4,289	91	9,373	5,852	58	29,194
Kingston City	2,851	1,686	20	4,388	2,719	16	14,091
Lambton, W.R.	4,304	2,963	40	5,426	4,112	33	20,891
Lambton, E.R.	4,311	3,305	36	6,180	4,834	55	21,725
Lanark, N.R.	3,627	2,695	38	4,356	3,373	2	19,855
Lanark, S.R.	*	.....	.....	4,474	2,642	20	17,945
Leeds & Grenville, N.R	2,553	1,810	20	2,891	2,178	25	12,423
Leeds, S.R.	4,806	3,709	50	5,725	4,496	.....	22,206
Lennox	3,859	2,894	42	4,194	3,247	22	16,314
Lincoln and Niagara	5,282	3,557	27	6,905	4,823	.....	23,300
London City	5,054	2,723	40	4,920	3,987	52	19,746
Middlesex, E.R.	6,535	3,403	25	7,149	4,489	43	25,107
Middlesex, N.R.	4,979	3,373	46	5,710	3,997	32	21,268
Middlesex, W.R.	4,385	3,248	23	5,107	4,115	27	19,491
Middlesex, S.R.	4,235	2,490	13	4,870	3,150	22	18,888
Monck	3,717	2,865	40	4,324	3,534	31	15,940
Muskoka and Parry Sound	†	2,596	68	4,850	3,151	31	17,636
Norfolk, S.R.	4,496	3,094	34	4,649	2,533	43	19,019
Norfolk, N.R.	4,781	3,502	40	5,516	4,000	34	20,933
Northumberland, W.R	3,981	2,687	41	4,713	3,259	38	16,984
Northumberland, E.R.	5,295	3,873	51	5,895	4,562	50	22,991
Ontario, N.R.	4,673	3,163	14	5,451	3,942	28	21,281
Ontario, S.R.	4,813	3,286	51	5,475	4,049	38	20,244
Ontario, W.R.	4,646	2,828	30	4,964	3,201	27	20,189
Ottawa City	5,556	4,000	31	9,367	5,730	85	27,412
Oxford, N.R.	5,760	3,512	20	5,836	2,930	14	24,390
Oxford, S.R.	5,922	2,885	37	6,054	3,076	11	24,778
Peel	3,793	2,817	29	4,154	3,379	29	16,387
Perth, N.R.	5,721	3,616	40	6,446	4,564	27	26,538
Perth, S.R.	4,876	3,613	55	5,468	4,355	36	21,608
Peterborough, W.R.	3,312	1,910	17	3,592	2,544	47	13,310

GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1882 AND 1887—*Continued.*

Electoral Districts.	1882.			1887.			Population at last Census, 1881.
	Number of Voters on List.	Total Votes Polled.	Spoiled and Rejected Ballots.	Number of Voters on List.	Total Votes Polled.	Spoiled and Rejected Ballots.	
Ontario—*Con.*							
Peterborough, E.R.	3,715	2,641	30	4,544	3,285	27	20,402
Prescott	3,403	2,343	15	4,342	2,637	9	22,857
Prince Edward	5,144	3,869	64	5,661	4,373	49	21,044
Renfrew, N.R.	2,727	2,079	42	3,617	2,820	43	20,965
Renfrew, S.R.	2,386	1,672	49	3,198	2,334	42	19,160
Russell	4,654	2,979	30	5,892	4,447	27	25,082
Simcoe, N.R.	5,091	3,272	54	6,576	4,395	57	26,120
Simcoe, S.R.	4,201	2,886	5	4,997	2,608	6	22,721
Simcoe, E.R.	4,623	2,798	45	7,079	4,890	58	27,185
Toronto, West	9,121	4,997	122	13,781	7,323	77	38,565
Toronto, Centre	5,194	3,042	33	6,553	4,110	47	22,983
Toronto, East	6,141	3,488	34	9,925	4,625	66	24,867
Victoria, S.R.	4,355	3,094	39	5,186	3,781	40	20,813
Victoria, N.R.	2,826	1,836	28	3,724	2,583	26	16,661
Waterloo, N.R.	3,728	2,861	25	4,653	3,921	59	20,986
Waterloo, S.R.	4,044	2,952	44	5,857	4,140	28	21,754
Welland	5,797	3,798	83	6,901	5,032	41	26,152
Wellington, N.R.	5,817	3,802	68	6,638	4,718	57	26,024
Wellington, Centre	7,025	4,264	29	6,498	4,804	32	26,816
Wellington, S.R.	5,026	3,462	38	6,634	4,696	45	25,400
Wentworth, N.R.	3,588	2,586	36	4,030	3,152	44	15,998
Wentworth, S.R.	3,854	2,458	35	4,698	3,502	35	15,539
York, N.R.	4,762	3,551	41	6,025	4,757	54	21,730
York, E.R.	5,215	3,606	75	6,290	4,942	72	22,853
York, W.R.	4,254	2,885	43	6,878	4,748	53	18,884
Total Ontario	391,572	272,522	3,427	495,514	344,435	3,307	1,923,228
Quebec.							
Argenteuil	*			2,807	1,866	33	14,947
Bagot	*			*			21,199
Beauce	4,729	3,042	81	5,830	3,651	47	32,020
Beauharnois	*			3,481	2,642	47	16,005
Bellechasse	2,748	2,230	44	3,161	2,404	11	16,914
Berthier	3,161	2,222	49	3,790	2,839	62	21,838
Bonaventure	*			3,004	2,346	45	18,908
Brome	3,383	2,639	42	3,591	2,761	6	15,827
Chambly	2,221	1,105	13	2,743	2,096	42	10,858
Champlain	3,589	2,387	67	4,562	3,183	59	26,818
Charlevoix	2,567	1,555	11	3,710	2,719	50	17,901

* Elected by acclamation.

GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1882 AND 1887—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	1882.			1887.			Population at last Census, 1881.
	Number of Voters on List	Total Votes Polled.	Spoiled and Rejected Ballots.	Number of Voters on List	Total Votes Polled	Spoiled and Rejected Ballots	
Quebec—*Con.*							
Chateauguay	2,472	1,659	41	3,171	2,020	27	14,393
Chicoutimi and Saguenay	3,902	2,430	40	4,797	2,921	79	32,469
Compton	4,231	2,435	14	5,861	3,490	13	19,581
Dorchester	*	.....	.....	3,723	2,754	63	18,710
Drummond and Arthabaska	6,317	4,232	103	*	.....	.....	37,369
Gaspé	*	.....	.....	3,580	2,364	52	25,001
Hochelaga	*	.....	.....	9,874	5,979	181	40,079
Huntingdon	3,598	1,797	870	*	.....	.....	15,495
Iberville	*	.....	.....	*	.....	.....	14,459
Jacques Cartier	2,389	1,725	.....	2,797	2,126	30	12,345
Joliette	3,292	2,207	30	4,341	3,064	41	21,988
Kamouraska	3,001	2,196	30	3,525	2,779	37	22,181
Laprairie	1,606	1,247	23	2,229	1,811	23	11,436
L'Assomption	2,377	1,871	.....	2,811	2,213	47	15,282
Laval	*	.....	.....	1,806	1,388	22	9,462
Lévis	4,876	3,463	58	5,216	3,946	8	27,980
L'Islet	2,246	1,269	58	2,607	1,726	57	14,917
Lotbinière	3,244	1,837	31	3,390	2,419	26	20,857
Maskinongé	2,652	1,849	51	2,815	2,000	44	17,493
Megantic	3,357	2,289	52	4,154	2,807	26	19,056
Missisquoi	4,055	2,699	74	4,607	3,285	34	17,784
Montcalm	2,606	1,755	.....	2,750	1,788	22	12,966
Montmagny	2,214	1,510	33	2,460	1,949	66	16,422
Montmorency	1,817	1,527	21	2,180	1,877	34	12,322
Montreal, West	8,510	4,667	133	10,190	6,366	116	48,163
Montreal, East	*	.....	.....	*	.....	.....	67,506
Montreal, Centre	7,317	4,021	104	8,350	5,301	159	25,078
Napierville	1,903	1,383	39	2,056	1,595	23	10,511
Nicolet	*	.....	.....	5,198	2,736	36	26,611
Ottawa County	*	.....	.....	9,298	4,414	155	49,432
Pontiac	3,498	2,271	44	4,300	2,647	21	19,959
Portneuf	3,775	2,950	44	4,757	3,623	38	25,175
Quebec East	4,458	3,033	112	5,461	3,359	42	31,900
Quebec Centre	2,550	1,821	30	2,696	1,957	32	17,898
Quebec West	1,934	1,056	55	2,153	1,586	108	12,648
Quebec County	3,133	2,307	74	3,790	2,643	69	20,278
Richmond and Wolfe	*	.....	.....	6,369	4,573	83	26,339
Richelieu	3,383	2,132	31	4,265	3,178	50	20,218
Rimouski	4,872	3,188	65	5,040	3,888	82	33,791
Rouville	3,105	2,244	48	*	.....	.....	18,547

* Elected by acclamation.

GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1882 AND 1887—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	1882.			1887.			Population at last Census, 1881.
	Number of Voters on List.	Total Votes Polled.	Spoiled and Rejected Ballots.	Number of Voters on List.	Total Votes Polled.	Spoiled and Rejected Ballots.	
Quebec—*Con*							
St. Hyacinthe	3,448	2,538	60	4,094	1,803	18	20,631
St. John's	2 208	1,639	29	2,725	1,616	.....	12,265
St. Maurice	2,069	1,288	1,117	2,333	1,569	30	12,986
Shefford	4,556	3,027	68	5,124	3,311	41	23,233
Sherbrooke	*	.....	.....	2,724	1,585	44	12,221
Soulanges	1,869	1,436	27	2,121	1,711	15	10,220
Stanstead	3,460	2,321	32	4,595	3,254	34	15,556
Temiscouata	*	.....	.....	4,582	3,348	19	25,484
Terrebonne	3,516	2,429	.....	4,180	2,853	.....	22,969
Three Rivers	*	.....	.....	1,558	1,250	24	9,296
Two Mountains	*	.....	.....	2,806	2,110	19	15,894
Vaudreuil	2,241	1,440	51	2,596	1,779	38	11,485
Verchères	2,156	1,743	35	2,658	2,128	56	12,449
Yamaska	2,668	2,027	.....	3,471	2,635	71	17,091
Total Quebec	159,279	106,138	4,029	234,863	160,031	2,832	1,359,027
Nova Scotia.							
Annapolis	3,380	2,705	21	4,069	3,488	29	20,598
Antigonish	2,396	1,8 3	20	3,280	2,454	9	18,060
Colchester	4,947	3,339	47	5,010	4,265	43	26,720
Cumberland	*	.....	.....	6,903	5,114	152	27,368
Cape Breton (2)	3,893	5,605	52	5,364	4,124	72	31,258
Digby	2,741	1,994	7	3,356	2,823	21	19,881
Guysborough	2,212	1,446	20	2,599	1,920	41	17,808
Halifax (2)	9,131	5,606	102	10,775	8,424	127	67,917
Hants	3,700	2,728	84	4,262	3,478	84	23,359
Inverness	3,996	2,974	61	4,453	3,375	35	25,651
King's	3,761	3,064	75	4,235	3,492	.....	23,469
Lunenburg	4,175	2,201	47	5,434	4,738	52	28,583
Pictou (2)	6,052	10,107	132	7.584	6,336	86	35,535
Queen's	1,617	1,252	24	1,979	1,633	52	10,577
Richmond	1,613	986	19	2,278	1,836	35	15,121
Shelburne	2,464	1,689	34	2,783	2,354	27	14,913
Victoria	1,705	1,401	8	1,884	1,607	33	12,470
Yarmouth	3,102	2,107	47	3,779	3,073	34	21,284
Total Nova Scotia	60,885	51,007	800	79,077	64,534	932	440,572

* Elected by acclamation.

GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1882 and 1887—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	1882.			1887.			Population at last Census, 1881.
	Number of Voters on List.	Total Votes Polled.	Spoiled and Rejected Ballots.	Number of Voters on List.	Total Votes Polled.	Spoiled and Rejected Ballots.	
New Brunswick.							
Albert	2,199	1,507	242	2,339	1,970	35	12,329
Carleton	4,410	3,465	34	5,236	3,605	43	23,365
Charlotte	4,274	2,802	79	4,676	3,703	86	26,087
Gloucester	3,263	2,309	50	4,176	3,400	54	21,614
Kent	3,981	2,185	75	4,017	3,179	55	22,618
King's	4,497	3,001	52	5,195	3,999	44	25,617
Northumberland	*	.....	.....	5,250	3,796	75	25,109
Queen's	2,574	1,970	54	2,847	2,321	31	14,017
Restigouche	1,109	856	12	1,237	990	.....	7,058
Sunbury	1,436	1,155	13	1,499	1,143	16	6,651
St. John, City & Co (2)	5,556	4,500	169	10,029	8,199	167	26,839
St. John City	2,929	2,439	69	5,632	4,537	134	26,127
Victoria	*	.....	.....	3,430	2,264	.....	15,686
Westmoreland	5,979	4,808	126	7,377	6,043	119	37,719
York	4,932	3,801	50	5,304	3,940	27	30,397
Total N. Brunswick	47,139	34,798	1,055	68,244	53,089	886	321,233
P. E. Island.							
King's	†	4,200	147	6,123	4,832	72	26,433
Prince	†	4,713	117	6,308	5,947	114	34,347
Queen's	†	6,286	.....	9,031	7,981	46	48,111
Total P. E Island	.....	15,199	264	21,462	18,760	232	108,891
British Columbia.							
Cariboo	*	.....	.....	489	250	6	7,500
New Westminster	*	.....	.....	1,617	781	19	15,417
Vancouver	1,302	755	5	1,792	1,178	22	9,991
Victoria (2)	1,211	1,613	11	2,230	1,271	29	7,301
Yale	509	453	255	*	.....	.....	9,200
Total B. Columbia.	2,922	2,821	271	6,128	3,480	76	49,459

*Elected by acclamation.
† No voters' lists.

GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1882 AND 1887—*Concluded.*

Electoral District.	1887. Number of Voters on List.	1887. Total Votes Polled	1887. Spoiled and Rejected Ballots.	1882. Number of Voters on List	1882. Total Votes Polled.	1882. Spoiled and Rejected Ballots.	Population at last Census, 1881.
Manitoba.							
Lisgar	4,914	1,480	36	*	.....	.....	11,679
Marquette	†	2,253	58	9,436	4,238	65	8,464
Selkirk	†	2,551	62	11,771	5,395	57	6,648
Provencher	*	.....	.....	4,994	1,859	.....	14,726
Winnipeg	2,830	949	.....	6,670	3,498	85	7,985
Total Manitoba	7,744	7,233	156	32,871	14,990	207	49,502

*Elected by acclamation.
† No lists in unorganized districts.

Elections by acclamation.

52. It will be seen that 25 members were returned by acclamation in 1882 and only 8 in 1887, consequently there were contests in 18 more seats at the last election.

Number of voters 1882 and 1887.

53. The following table shows the total number of voters in 1882 and 1887, and the numerical as well as the proportional increase in each Province and in the Dominion. As these tables are meant to be comparative, the Territories have not been included :—

Provinces.	Number of Voters on List. 1882.	Number of Voters on List. 1887.	Numerical Increase.	Percentage of Increase.
Ontario	406,096	495,514	89,418	22·02
Quebec	229,067	272,564	43,497	19·00
Nova Scotia	65,885	79,077	13,192	22·02
New Brunswick	54,003	68,294	14,291	26·46
Manitoba	23,533	39,051	15,518	65·94
British Columbia	4,961	7,637	2,676	54·00
Prince Edward Island	*20,042	21,462	*1,420	7·08
Canada	803,587	983,599	180,012	22·40

* Estimated.

Increase in number of voters.

54. According to a statement published by Mr. Joseph Pope, from which the figures in the foregoing table are partly taken, the natural increase in the number of electors between 1882 and 1887 may be set down approximately at 6 per cent., which would make the increase consequent on the passing of the Franchise Act of 1885, 16·40 per cent. The largest increases were naturally to be found in Manitoba and British Columbia, while the smallest was in Prince Edward Island, which was owing to the extremely liberal franchise previously in force in that Province. If the Territories are included, the inhabitants of which were enfranchised by special Act in 1886, the total increase in the number of voters since 1882 will be found to have been 190,327 or 23·68 per cent.

Summary statement.

55. The next table is a summary of the table on page 31:—

Provinces.	1882.			1887.		
	Number of Voters on Lists.*	Total Votes Polled.	Spoiled and Rejected Ballots.	Number of Voters on Lists.	Total Votes Polled.	Spoiled and Rejected Ballots.
Ontario	391,572	272,512	3,427	495,514	344,435	3,307
Quebec	159,279	106,138	4,029	234,863	160,031	2,832
Nova Scotia	63,885	51,007	800	79,077	64,534	932
New Brunswick	47,139	34,798	1,055	68,244	53,089	886
Manitoba	†20,933	7,233	156	32,871	14,990	207
British Columbia	2 922	2,821	271	6,128	3,480	76
P. E. Island	‡20,042	15,189	264	21,462	18,760	232
Canada	702,772	489,718	10,002	938,159	659,319	8,472

* In contested constituencies. † Partly estimated. ‡ Approximate.

Constituencies returning two members.

56. The constituencies of Ottawa, Hamilton, Halifax, Pictou, Victoria, B.C., Cape Breton, St. John, N.B. (City and County) and the three counties of Prince Edward Island each return two members and every elector has the privilege of two votes. In order, therefore, to avoid, as far as possible, the

counting of the same elector twice, the highest number of votes cast for a Ministerial candidate and the highest number for an Opposition candidate, in each of these places have been added together and considered as the total vote. This plan is considered a better one than that of halving the total vote as being more likely to represent the individual vote.

Total increase in number of voters.

57. The total increase in the number of voters (exclusive of the Territories) was 180,012 and the increase in the number of votes polled was 169,601, being 94·21 per cent. of the total increase. Including the Territories, the increase was 176,821 or 92·90 per cent.

Percentage of votes to voters, &c.

58. The following table gives the proportions of votes polled to voters on the lists, and of spoiled ballots to votes polled at each general election :—

Provinces.	Percentage of Votes polled to total Voters.		Percentage of spoiled ballots to Votes polled.	
	1882.	1887.	1882.	1887.
Ontario	69·59	69·51	1·25	0·96
Quebec	66·63	68·13	3·79	1·77
Nova Scotia	83·77	81·61	1·56	1·44
New Brunswick	73·82	77·79	3·03	1·66
Manitoba	34·55	45·60	2·15	1·38
British Columbia	96·54	56·78	9·60	2·18
Prince Edward Island	75·83	87·41	1·73	1·23
Canada	69·68	70·27	2·04	1·28

It will be seen that there was an increase of nearly one per cent. in the proportion of votes polled to voters on the list, in spite of the very large falling off in the figures of British Columbia, which probably should be attributed to the season of the year, the election in 1882 having been held in June, and in 1887 in February. There was an increase

in the proportion in Quebec, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island, and a decrease in Ontario, Nova Scotia and British Columbia. In Ontario the proportions at the two elections were almost identical.

Spoiled and rejected ballots.

59. There was a decrease in the number of spoiled and rejected ballots of 1,530, and in proportion to the number of votes polled, the decrease was noticeable in every Province, particularly in Quebec, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, and for the whole Dominion it amounted to 37·20 per cent. As the increased franchise included a large number of persons who had never previously been entitled to vote, the above result may be considered as very satisfactory evidence of the progress of education in this country.

Proportions of voters to population, &c.

60. In 1882 the proportionof voters to the population of 1881 was 1 to every 5·38 persons, and in 1887 to the estimated population of 1886, the proportion was 1 to every 4·82. At the time of the census of 1881, 24 per cent. of the population were males at and over 21, and of these 77 per cent. were entitled to vote, and the proportion of members to males at and over 21 was 1 to every 4,914 and to the number entitled to vote 1 to every 3,808. In 1887 the proportion of members to the number entitled to vote was 1 to every 4,575, or, including the Territories, 1 to every 4,623.

Proportion in the United Kingdom.

61. In 1881 the proportion of members to the population of the United Kingdom was 1 to every 54,255 persons.

Proportion of members to population.

62. The proportion of members per 100,000 of the population at the census of 1881 in the following countries was :

United Kingdom	2·0
Canada	5·0
Victoria	10·0
New South Wales	14·4
Queensland	25·8
South Australia	16·0
Tasmania	27·6
New Zealand	16·5

The figures for the Australasian Colonies are taken from the Victorian Year Book, 1885-86, p. 100.

It will be seen that in proportion to population, Canada has more than twice as many members as the United Kingdom, but is considerably behind all the Australasian Colonies Queensland and Tasmania having more than five times as many.

Election in the Territories.

63. The North-West Territories were not represented in 1882 and have not therefore been included in the comparative tables, but the following are particulars of the election in 1887, being the first held in those districts:—

Electoral Districts.	Number of Votes on List	Total Votes Polled.	Percentage of Votes Polled to total Voters.
Alberta	2,950	2,055	69·66
Assiniboia East	3,772	2,746	72·80
Assiniboia West	1,885	1,149	60·95
Saskatchewan	1,708	1,270	74·35
The Territories	10,315	7,220	70·00

Open voting.

As specially provided by Statute, the voting in the Territories is open, consequently there could be no spoiled or rejected ballots. It will be seen that the proportion of votes, polled to the total number of voters on the list was very much higher than in the neighbouring Province of Manitoba, the fact of this being the first opportunity that the inhabitants had of exercising the franchise, since representation was given them, may have acted as a special inducement to many to go to the polls.

Franchise in the Territories.

64. The franchise in the Territories is somewhat different to the rest of the Dominion, every *bonâ fide* male resident and householder, of the age of 21 years, not an alien or an Indian

and who has resided within the electoral district for not less than twelve months preceding the election being entitled to vote.

Total proportion of votes to voters.

65. It is a curious fact that whether the Territories are included or excluded, the proportion of votes polled to the number of voters remains precisely the same, viz , 70·27.

Naturalization.

66. Any person, an alien, who has resided for three years in this country can, after taking the oath of residence and allegiance before a judge, commissioner or magistrate, and having the same registered, obtain a certificate of naturalization, and become entitled to the privileges of a British subject. An alien woman, when married to a British subject, becomes thereby a naturalized British subject.

Governors General of Canada.

67. The following is a list of the Governors General of Canada since Confederation, with the dates of their respective appointments :—

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Assumption of Office.
The Rt. Hon. Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G.	June 1, 1867..	July 1, 1867
The Rt. Hon. Lord Lisgar, G C.M.G. (Sir John Young)	Dec. 29, 1868..	Feb. 2, 1869
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K C.B., G.C.M.G.	May 22, 1872..	June 25, 1872
The Rt. Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., P.C., &c.	Oct. 5, 1878..	Nov. 25, 1878
The Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C M.G., &c.	Aug. 18, 1883..	Oct. 23, 1883

The Dominion Government and Privy Council.

68. The next tables give the names of the present members of the Dominion Government arranged according to precedence and of the members of the Privy Council and the dates of the opening and closing of each Session composing the different Parliaments since Confederation.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—OTTAWA.

GOVERNOR GENERAL, THE MOST HON. THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, G.C.M.G., &c.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

1888.

Premier and President of the Council	.....	Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B.
Minister of Public Works	.....	Hon. Sir Hector L. Langevin, K.C.M.G., C.B.
" Finance	.....	" Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G., C.B.
" Railways and Canals	.....	" John H. Pope.
" Customs	.....	" Mackenzie Bowell.
" Militia	.....	" Sir A. P. Caron, K.C.M.G.
Postmaster General	.....	" A. W. McLelan.
Minister of Agriculture	.....	" John Carling.
" Inland Revenue	.....	" John Costigan.
Without Portfolio	.....	" Frank Smith.
Secretary of State	.....	" J. A. Chapleau
Minister of the Interior	.....	" Thomas White.
" Justice	.....	" J. S. D. Thompson.
" Marine and Fisheries	.....	" [illegible]
Without Portfolio	.....	" John J. C. Abbott.

The above form the Cabinet.

MEMBERS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, NOT NOW MEMBERS OF THE CABINET.

Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B., Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick
Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt, G.C.M.G, C.B.
Wm. McDougall, C.B.
Sir Wm. Pearce Howland, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Sir Adams George Archibald, K.C.M.G.
Peter Mitchell.
Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G. Lieutenant Governor of Ontario.
Sir Edward Kenny.
Sir John Rose, Bt., G.C.M.G.
James Cox Aikens, Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba.
Alexander Morris.
Theodore Robitaille.
Hugh Macdonald.
Alexander Mackenzie.
Sir Antoine Aime Dorion, (Chief Justice, Quebec).
Edward Blake.
Sir Richard J. Cartwright, K.C.M.G.

MEMBERS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL NOT NOW MEMBERS OF THE CABINET—*Concluded.*

David Laird.
Donald Alexander Macdonald.
Thomas Coffin.
Télesphore Fournier (Judge).
William Ross.
Félix Geoffrion.
William B. Vail.
David Mills.
Toussaint Laflamme.
Richard William Scott.
Charles A. P. Pelletier, C.M.G.
Wilfred Laurier.
Alfred G. Jones.
James McDonald (Chief Justice, Nova Scotia).
Louis F. R. Masson.
Louis F. G. Baby (Judge).
Robert Duncan Wilmot.
Sir David L. Macpherson, K.C.M.G.

Clerk of the Council, John Joseph McGee.

Members of the Privy Council are styled "Honourable" and for life

DOMINION PARLIAMENTS SINCE 1867.

No. of Parliaments.	Sessions.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Date of Dissolution.
1st Parliament	*1st	Nov. 6, 1867	May 22, 1868	July 8, 1872.
	2nd	April 15, 1869	June 22, 1869	
	3rd	Feb. 15, 1870	May 12, 1870	
	4th	" 15, 1871	April 14, 1871	
	5th	April 11, 1872	June 14, 1872	
2nd Parliament	†1st	March 5, 1873	Aug. 13, 1873	Jan. 2, 1874.
	2nd	Oct. 23, 1873	Nov. 7, 1873	
3rd Parliament	1st	Mar. 26, 1874	May 26, 1874	Aug. 17, 1878.
	2nd	Feb. 4, 1875	April 8, 1875	
	3rd	" 10, 1876	" 12, 1876	
	4th	" 8, 1877	" 28, 1877	
	5th	" 7, 1878	May 10, 1878	
4th Parliament	1st	Feb. 13, 1879	May 15, 1879	May 18, 1882.
	2nd	" 12, 1880	" 7, 1880	
	3rd	Dec. 9, 1880	Mar. 21, 1881	
	4th	Feb. 9, 1882	May 17, 1882	
5th Parliament	1st	Feb. 8, 1883	May 25, 1883	Jan. 16, 1887.
	2nd	Jan. 17, 1884	April 19, 1884	
	3rd	" 29, 1885	July	
	4th	Feb. 25, 1886	J	
6th Parliament	1st	April 13.		

* Adjourned from 21st December
Legislatures to meet. † Adjourn-

Duration of Parliament.

t will be seen that there have been five complete Par-
s and one Session of the sixth since Confederation.
st Parliament was the longest one, and the second
e shortest. The average length of each Session has
days, or about 12 weeks, the longest Session was
, viz., 24 weeks, 4 days, and the next longest was in
, viz., 16 weeks, 4 days. The shortest Session was
, and only lasted 2 weeks and 1 day.

Cabinet Ministers.

he next table gives the names of the holders of the
t Cabinet offices since Confederation, with the dates
r respective appointments. There have only been
anges of Government and three Ministries, and with
eption of from 7th November, 1873, to 17th October,
ir John A. Macdonald has been in power during the
period.

Departmental changes.

n 1879 a Bill was passed dividing the office of the
r of Public Works ; the new Department assuming
ve control of Railways and Canals, and in the same
the office of Receiver General was abolished.

CABINET MINISTERS OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

TFOLIO.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
.....	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.....	July 1, 1867
	Hon. Alex. Mackenzie.....	Nov. 7, 1873
	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.....	Oct. 17, 1878
s of Justice and neys-General....	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.....	July 1, 1867
	Hon. Antoine Aimé Dorion.....	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Télesphore Fournier.....	July 8, 1874
	" Edward Blake.....	May 19, 1875
	" Rodolphe Laflamme.....	June 8, 1877
	" James McDonald.....	Oct. 17, 1878
	" Sir Alexander Campbell.....	May 20, 1881
	" John Sparrow David Thompson.....	Sept. 25, 1885

CABINET MINISTERS OF CANADA SINCE 1867—*Continued.*

Portfolio.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Ministers of Militia and Defence	Hon. Sir George E. Cartier	July 1, 1867
	" Hugh McDonald	July 1, 1873
	" William Ross	Nov. 7, 1873
	" William B. Vail	Sept. 30, 1874
	" A. G. Jones	Jan. 21, 1878
	" L. F. R. Masson	Oct. 19, 1878
	" Sir Alexander Campbell.	Jan. 16, 1880
	" Sir J. P. R. A. Caron	Nov. 8, 1880
Ministers of Marine and Fisheries	Hon. Peter Mitchell	July 1, 1867
	" Albert J. Smith	Nov. 7, 1873
	" J. C. Pope	Oct. 19, 1878
	" A. W. McLelan	July 10, 1882
	" G. E. Foster	Dec. 10, 1885
Ministers of Public Works	Hon. W. McDougall	July 1, 1867
	" Sir Hector Langevin	Dec. 9, 1869
	" Alexander Mackenzie	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Sir Charles Tupper	Oct. 17, 1878
	" Sir H. L. Langevin	May 20, 1879
Ministers of Customs	Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley	July 1, 1867
	" Sir Charles Tupper	Feb. 22, 1873
	" Isaac Burpee	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Mackenzie Bowell.	Oct. 19, 1878
Ministers of Agriculture	Hon. J. C. Chapais	July 1, 1867
	" C. Dunkin	Nov. 16, 1869
	" J. H Pope	Oct. 25, 1871
	" L. Letellier de St. Just	Nov. 7, 1873
	" C. A. P. Pelletier.	Jan. 26, 1877
	" J. H. Pope	Oct. 17, 1878
	" John Carling.	Sept. 25, 1885
Ministers of Finance	Hon. Sir A. T. Galt	July 1, 1867
	" John Rose	Nov. 30, 1867
	" Sir Francis Hincks	Oct. 9, 1869
	" Sir S. L Tilley	Feb. 22, 1873
	" Sir Richard Cartwright	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Sir S. L. Tilley	Oct. 17, 1878
	" A. W. McLelan	Dec. 10, 1885
	" Sir Chas. Tupper	Jan. 27, 1887
Ministers of Inland Revenue	Hon. W. P. Howland	July 1, 1867
	" A. Morris.	Nov. 16, 1869
	" Sir Charles Tupper	July 2, 1872
	" John O'Connor.	March 4, 1873
	" T. M. Gibbs.	July 1, 1873
	" Télesphore Fournier	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Félix Geoffrion	July 8, 1874
	" Rodolphe Laflamme	Nov. 9, 1876

CABINET MINISTERS OF CANADA SINCE 1867—*Continued*

ORTFOLIO.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
s of Inland Re-		
	Hon. Joseph Cauchon	June 8, 1877
	" Wilfrid Laurier	Oct. 8, 1877
	" L. F. G. Baby	Oct. 26, 1878
	" J C. Aikens	Nov. 8, 1880
	" John Costigan	May 23, 1882
s of Interior...	Hon. Sir Alexander Campbell	July 1, 1873
	" David Laird	Nov. 7, 1873
	" David Mills	Oct. 24, 1876
	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald	Oct. 17, 1878
	Hon. Sir D. L Macpherson	Oct. 17, 1883
	" Thomas White	Aug. 5, 1885
s of Railways Canals.	Hon Sir Charles Tupper	May 20, 1879
	" John Henry Pope	Sept. 25, 1885
sters-General...	Hon. Sir A Campbell	July 1, 1867
	" John O'Connor	July 1, 1873
	" Donald A. Macdona'd	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Télesphore Fournier	May 19, 1875
	" Lucius S. Huntingdon	Oct. 19, 1875
	" Sir H. L Langevin	Oct. 19, 1878
	" Sir A. Campbell	May 20, 1879
	" John O'Connor	Jan. 16, 1880
	" Sir A. Campbell	Nov. 8, 1380
	" John O'Connor	May 20, 1881
	" John Carling	May 23, 1882
	" Sir A Campbell	Sept. 25, 1885
	" A. W. McLelan	Jan. 27, 1887
nts of Council..	Hon. A. J. F Blair	July 1, 1867
	" Joseph Howe	Jan. 30, 1869
	" Ed. Kenny	Nov. 16, 1869
	" Sir Charles Tupper	June 21, 1870
	" John O'Connor	July 2, 1872
	" Hugh McDonald	June 14, 1873
	" L. S. Huntingdon	Jan. 20, 1874
	" J. E. Cauchon	Dec. 7, 1875
	" Edward Blake	June 8, 1877
	" John O'Connor	Oct. 17, 1878
	" L. F. R. Masson	Jan. 16, 1880
	" Joseph E Mousseau	Nov. 8, 1880
	" A. W. McLelan	May 20, 1881
	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald	Oct. 17, 1883
rs-General.	Hon. Ed. Kenny	July 1, 1867
	" J C Chapais	Nov. 16, 1869
	" Théodore Robitaille	Jan. 30, 1873
	" Thomas Coffin	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Sir Alex. Campbell	" 8, 1878

CABINET MINISTERS OF CANADA SINCE 1867—*Concluded.*

Portfolio.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Secretaries of State for the Provinces	Hon. A. G. Archibald	July 1, 1867
	" Joseph Howe	Nov. 16, 1869
	" T. M. Gibbs	June 14, 1873
Secretaries of State for Canada	Hon. Sir Hector Langevin	July 1, 1867
	" J. C. Aikins	Dec. 9, 1869
	" David Christie	Nov. 7, 1873
	" R. W. Scott	Jan. 9, 1874
	" J. C. Aikins	Oct. 19, 1878
	" John O'Connor	Nov. 8, 1880
	" Joseph Mousseau	May 20, 1881
	" J. A. Chapleau	July 29, 1882
Ministers without Office	Hon. J. C. Aikins	Nov. 16, 1869
	" Edward Blake	" 7, 1873
	" R. W. Scott	" 7, 1873
	" R. D. Wilmot	" 8, 1878
	" Sir D L. Macpherson	Feb. 11, 1880
	" Frank Smith	July 29, 1882
	" John J. J. C. Abbott	May 13, 1887

Members of Senate and House of Commons.

72. The following is a list of the members of the Senate and of the House of Commons, arranged in alphabetical order:—

HE SENATE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, 1888.

R—George W. Allan. Clerk—E. J. Langevin.

ors.	Designation.	Senators.	Designation.
urable		The Honourable	
J. C.....	Inkerman.	McInnis, Thomas R...	N. Westminster.
eorge.....	Woodstock.	McKay, Thomas.....	Colchester.
e W.....	York.	McKindsey, George C	Milton.
am J.	Jr M. Halifax.	McMillan, Donald.....	Alexandria.
homas D...	North Sydney.	Macdonald, John.....	Midland.
eph F.....	Repentigny.	Macdonald, William J	Victoria City.
Pierre.....	Stadacona.	Macfarlane, Alex.....	Wallace.
eph H.....	DeLanaudière.	MacInnes, Donald	Burlington.
ph....	Lauzon.	Macpherson, Sir David	Saugeen.
os E.....	Sackville.	Merner, Samuel.....	Hamburg.
, C.E.B.de	Montarville.	Miller, William.....	Richmond.
.....	Jr. M. St John.	Montgomery, Donald..	Park Corner.
.....	Charlottetown.	Odell, William H.....	Rockwood.
arles E...	Windsor.	O'Donohoe, John.....	Erie.
lliam H....	Rougemont.	Ogilvie, Alexander W	Alma.
ncis.....	Jr. M. Ottawa.	Pâquet, Anselme H....	La Vallière.
atthew H.	Wellington.	Pelletier, C. A. P.....	Grandville.
A.....	La Salle.	Poirier, Pascal, ...	Acadie.
.....	Sr. M St. John.	Power, Lawrence G...	Sr. M. Halifax
rt B.....	Amherst.	Read, Robert.....	Quinté.
hn.....	Bathurst.	Reesor, David.....	King's.
es.....	Shawinegan.	Robitaille, Théodore..	Gulf
.....	Trent.	Ross, James G.....	Laurentides.
c.....	Kennebec.	Ross, J. J.	De la Durantaye.
A	St. Boniface.	Ryan, Thomas.....	Victoria.
.....	Sunbury.	Sanford, William E...	Jr. M. Hamilton.
es R.....	Barrie.	Schultz, John.....	Winnipeg.
rt P.....	Pictou	Scott, Richard W.....	Sr. M. Ottawa.
Jean-B...	Sorel.	....	Mille Isles.
.....	Edmonton.	Smith, Frank.....	Toronto.
Robert P...	Queen's County.	Stevens, Gardner G...	Bedford.
orge W.....	Alberton.	Sullivan, Michael.....	Kingston.
enry A. N.	Lunenburg.	Sutherland, John.....	Kildonan.
xandre.....	De Lorimier.	Thibaudeau, Joseph R	Rigaud.
ijah.....	London.	Trudel, F. X. A.....	De Salaberry.
es D	St John.	Turner, James.....	Hamilton.
Lachlan.....	Monck.	Vidal, Alexander	Sarnia.
bner R.....	Hopewell.	Wark, David.....	Fredericton.
William... ...	Cape Breton.	....	Niagara.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, 1888.

SPEAKER—HON. JOSEPH ALDRIC OUIMET. CLERK—JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT.

Constituencies.	Names of Members.	Constituencies.	Names of Members.
Addington	Bell, John W.	Essex, N. R.	Patterson, James C.
Albert	Weldon, Richard C.	Essex, S. R.	Brien, James.
Alberta	Davis, Donald W.	Frontenac	Kirkpatrick, Hon. G A.
Algoma	Dawson, Simon J.	Gaspé	Joncas, L. Z.
Annapolis	Mills, John B.	Glengarry	Purcell, Peter.
Antigonish	Thompson, Hon. J.S.D.	Gloucester	Burns, Kennedy F.
Argenteuil	Wilson, James C.	Grenville, S. R.	Shanly, Walter.
Assiniboia, E	Perley, William D.	Grey, E. R.	Sproule, Thomas S.
Assiniboia, W	Davin, Nicholas F.	Grey, N. R.	Mason, James.
Bagot	Dupont, Flavien.	Grey, S. R.	Landerkin, George.
Beauce	Godbout, Joseph.	Guysborough	Kirk, John A.
Beauharnois	Bergeron, Joseph G.H.	Haldimand	Montague, Walter H.
Bellechasse	Amyot, Guillaume.	Halifax	Jones, Hon. Alfred G. Kenny, Thomas E.
Berthier	Beausoleil, Cleophas.	Halton	Henderson, David.
Bonaventure	Riopel, Louis J.	Hamilton	Brown, Adam. McKay. Alexander.
Bothwell	Mills, Hon. David.	Hants	Putnam, Alfred.
Brant, W. R.	Somerville, James.	Hastings, E. R.	Burdett, Samuel B.
Brant, S. R.	Paterson, William.	Hastings, N. R.	Bowell, Hon. Mackenzie.
Brockville	Wood, John F.	Hastings, W. R.	Robertson, Alexander.
Brome	Fisher, Sydney A.	Hochelaga	Desjardins, Alphonse.
Bruce, E R	Cargill, Henry.	Huntingdon	Scriver, Julius.
Bruce, N R	McNeill, Alexander.	Huron, E. R.	Macdonald, Peter.
Bruce, W. R.	Rowand, James.	Huron, S. R	McMillan, John.
Cape Breton	McDougall, Hector F. McKeen, David.	Huron, W. R.	Porter, Robert.
Cardwell	White, Hon. Thomas.	Iberville	Béchard, François.
Carleton (N.B.)	Hale, Frederick H	Inverness	Cameron, Hugh.
Carleton (Ont.)	Dickinson, George L.	Jacques Cartier	Girouard, Désiré.
Caribou	Reid, James.	Joliette	Guilbault, Edouard.
Chambly	Préfontaine, Raymond.	Kamouraska	Dessaint, Alexis.
Champlain	Montplaisir, H.	Kent (N.B.)	Landry, Pierre A.
Charlevoix	Cimon, Simon X.	Kent (Ont.)	.....
Charlotte	Gillmor, Arthur H.	King's (N.B.)	Foster, Hon. George E.
Chateauguay	Holton, Edward.	King's (N.S.)	Borden, Frederick W.
Chicoutimi and Saguenay	Couture, Paul.	King's P.E.I.	McIntyre, Peter A. Robertson, James E.
Colchester	McLelan, Hon. A. W.	Kingston	Macdonald, Rt. Hon. Sir John A.
Compton	Pope, Hon. John H.	Lambton, E. R.	Moncrieff, George.
Cornwall and Stormont	Bergin, Darby.	Lambton, W. R.	Lister, James F.
Cumberland	Tupper, Hon. Sir Chas.	Lanark, N. R.	Jamieson, Joseph.
Digby	Jones, Herbert L.	Lanark, S. R.	Haggart, John G.
Dorchester	Chouinard, Honoré J.	Laprairie	Doyon, Cyrille.
Drummond and Arthabaska	Lavergne, Joseph.	L'Assomption	Gauthier, Joseph.
Dundas	Bergin, Charles E.	Laval	Ouimet, Hon. Joseph A.
Durham, E. R.	Ward, Henry A.	Leeds and Grenville, N. R.	Ferguson, Charles F.
Durham, W. R.	Blake, Hon. Edward.	Leeds, S. R.	Taylor, George.
Elgin, E. R.	Wilson, John R.	Lennox	Wilson, Uriah.
Elgin, W	Carey, George E.		

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Continued.*

cies.	Names of Members.	Constituencies.	Names of Members.
.....	Guay, Pierre M.	Prince(P.E.I.)	Perry, Stanislaus F. Yeo, James.
and	Rykert, John C.	Prince Edward..	Platt, John M.
.....	Ross, Arthur W.	Provencher.....	Royal, Joseph.
.....	Casgrain, Philippe B	Quebec, Centre..	Langelier, François.
.....	Carling, Hon. John.	Quebec, East	Laurier, Hon. Wilfred.
.....	Rinfret, Côme I.	Quebec, West....	McGreevy, Hon. Thos.
.....	Eisenhauer, James D.	Quebec (County)	Caron, Hon. Sir A. P.
.....	Watson, Robert.	Queen's (N.B.)...	Baird, George F.
.....	Coulombe, Charles J.	Queen's (N.S.)..	Freeman, Joshua N.
.....	Turcot, George.	Queen's (P.E.I.)	Davies, Louis H. Welsh, William.
E. R..	Marshall, Joseph H.		
N. R..	Coughlin, Timothy.	Renfrew, N. R...	White, Peter.
S. R..	Armstrong, James.	Renfrew, S. R....	Ferguson, John.
W. R.	Roome, William F.	Restigouche.....	Moffat, George.
.....	Meigs, David B.	Richelieu	Labelle, Jean-B.
.....	Boyle, Arthur.	Richmond (N.S.)	Flynn, Edmund P.
.....	Thérien, Olaûs.	Richmond and Wolfe (Que.)..	Ives, William B.
.....	Choquette, P. A.	Rimouski	Fiset, J. B R.
cy....	Langelier, Charles.	Rouville..	Gigault, George A.
entre	Curran, John J.	Russell.	.....
ast...	Coursol, Charles J.	St. Hyacinthe....	Bernier, Michel E.
Vest..	Smith, Sir Donald A.	St. John (N.B), City..	Ellis, John V.
.....	O'Brien, William E.	St John (N.B.) City, County.	Skinner, Charles N. Weldon, Charles W.
.....	Ste. Marie, Louis		
nster..	Chisholm, Donald.	St. John (Que.)..	Bourassa, François.
.....	Gaudet, Athanase.	St. Maurice.	Desaulniers, F. S. L.
R.....	Charlton, John.	Saskatchewan...	MacDowall, D H.
R....	Tisdale, David.	Selkirk	Daly, Thomas M.
rland	Mitchell, Hon. Peter.	Shefford	Audet, Antoine.
rland		Shelburne	Laurie, John W.
S. R...	Cochrane, Edward.	Sherbrooke.....	Hall, Robert N.
rland		Simcoe, E. R.. ...	Cook, H. H
W. R..	Guillet, George.	Simcoe, N. R....	McCarthy, Dalton.
. R....	Madill, Frank.	Simcoe, S. R.....	Tyrwhitt, Richard.
R....	Smith, William.	Soulanges	Bain, James W.
. R...	Edgar, James D.	Stanstead	Colby, Charles C.
(ty).	Perley, William G. Robillard, Honoré.	Sunbury.....	Wilmot, jr., Robert D.
ounty)	Wright, Alonzo.	Temiscouata.....	Grandbois, Paul E.
R.....	Sutherland, James.	Terrebonne.....	Chapleau, Hon. J. A.
R.....	Cartwright, Hon Sir R.	Three Rivers.....	Langevin, Hon. Sir H. L.
.....	McCulla, William A.	Toronto, Centre.	Cockburn, George R.R.
R.....	Hesson, Samuel, R.	Toronto, East ...	Small, John.
.....	Trow, James.	Toronto, West...	Denison, Frederick C..
E. R.	Lang, John.	Two Mountains..	Daoust, Jean B.
W. R.	Stevenson, James.	Vancouver Isl'd.	Gordon, David W.
.....	Tupper, Charles H. McDougald, John.	Vaudreuil	McMillan, Hugh.
		Verchères	Geoffrion, Hon. Félix.
.....	Bryson, John.	Victoria (B.C.)	Baker, Edgar C. Prior, Edward G.
.....	De St. Georges, J.E.A.		
.....	Labrosse, Simon.	Victoria (N.B.).	Costigan, Hon. John.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Concluded.*

Constituencies.	Names of Members.	Constituencies.	Names of Members.
Victoria (N.S.)	McDonald, John A.	Wentworth, S.R.	Carpenter, F. W.
Victoria (O.) N.R.	Barron, John A.	Westmoreland	Wood, Josiah.
Victoria (O.) S.R.	Hudspeth, Adam.	Winnipeg	Scarth, William B.
Waterloo, N.R.	Bowman, Isaac E.	Yale	Mara, John A.
Waterloo, S.R.	Livingston, James.	Yamaska	Vanasse, Fabien.
Welland	Ferguson, John.	Yarmouth	Lovitt, John
Wellington, C.R.	Semple, Andrew.	York (N.B.)	Temple, Thomas.
Wellington, N.R.	McMullen, James.	York (O.) E.R.	Mackenzie, Hon. A.
Wellington, S.R.	Innes, James.	York (O.) N.R.	Muloek, William.
Wentworth, N.R.	Bain, Thomas	York (O.) W.R.	Wallace, N. C.

Provincial Lieut. Governors and Legislatures.

73. The following tables give the names of the Lieutenant-Governors of the several Provinces, a list of the sessions of each Legislative Assembly, with the dates of opening and closing, from the time each Province respectively entered Confederation, the names of the present members of each Government, and a list of the members of each Legislative Council and Assembly:—

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA SINCE ADMISSION INTO THE CONFEDERATION.

Province.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Ontario	Major-General H. W. Stisted	July 1, 1867
	Hon. W. P. Howland, P.C., C.B.	July 14, 1868
	" John W. Crawford	Nov. 5, 1873
	" D. A. Macdonald, P.C.	May 18, 1875
	" John Beverley Robinson	June 30, 1880
	" Sir Alexander Campbell	Feb. 8, 1887
Quebec	Hon. Sir N. F. Belleau, Kt.	July 1, 1867
	" Sir N. F. Belleau, Kt.	Jan. 31, 1868
	" René Edouard Caron	Feb. 11, 1873
	" Luc Letellier de St. Just, P.C.	Dec. 15, 1876
	" Théodore Robitaille, P.C.	July 26, 1879
	" L. F. R. Masson	Nov. 7, 1884
	" A. R. Angers	Oct. 24, 1887

ENANT GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA SINCE ADMISSION INTO THE CONFDERATION—*Concluded.*

Province.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
cotia	Lieut.-General Sir W. F. Williams	July 1, 1867
	Major-General Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G.	Oct. 18, 1867
	Lieut.-General Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G.	Jan. 31, 1868
	Sir E. Kenny, Kt. (acting)	May 13, 1870
	Hon. Joseph Howe	May 1, 1873
	" A. G. Archibald, C.M.G., Q.C., P C.	July 4, 1873
	" Matthew Henry Richey	July 4, 1883
unswick	Major-General C. H. Doyle	July 1, 1867
	Col. F. P. Harding	Oct. 18, 1867
	Hon. L. A. Wilmot, D.C.L	July 14, 1868
	" S. L Tilley, C.B	Nov. 5, 1873
	" Ed. Barron Chandler, Q.C	July 16, 1878
	" Robert Duncan Wilmot	Feb. 11, 1880
	" Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley	Oct. 31, 1885
Edward Island	Hon. W. C. F. Robinson	June 10, 1873
	" Sir Robert Hodgson, Kt	Nov. 22, 1873
	" Thomas H. Haviland, Q.C	July 14, 1879
	" Andrew Archibald Macdonald	Aug. 1, 1884
Columbia	Hon. J. W. Trutch	July 5, 1871
	" Albert Norton Richards	June 27, 1876
	" Clement F. Cornwall	June 21, 1881
	" Hugh Nelson	Feb. 8, 1887
a	Hon. A. G. Archibald, P.C	May 20, 1870
	" Francis Goodschall Johnston	April 9, 1872
	" Alex. Morris	Dec. 2, 1872
	" Joseph Ed. Cauchon, P.C	Nov. 26, 1877
	" James C. Aikins	Sept. 22, 1882
ritories	Hon. A. G. Archibald, P.C	May 20, 1870
	" Francis Goodschall Johnston	April 9, 1872
	" Alex. Morris	Dec 2, 1872
	" David Laird, P.C	Oct. 7, 1876
	" Edgar Dewdney	Dec. 3, 1881

CHAPTER I.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—TORONTO.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—HON. SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1888.

Attorney General	Hon. Oliver Mowat.
Commissioner of Crown Lands	" T. B. Pardee.
" Public Works	" C F. Fraser.
Secretary and Registrar	" A. S. Hardy.
Treasurer	" A. M. Ross.
Minister of Education	" G. W. Ross.
Minister of Agriculture	

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1867.

No. of Legislatures	Sessions.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Date of Dissolution.
1st Legislature	1st	Dec. 27, 1867.	Mar. 4, 1868	Feb. 25, 1871.
	2nd	Nov. 3, 1868..	Jan. 23, 1869.	
	3rd	" 3, 1869..	Dec. 24, 1869.	
	4th	Dec. 7, 1870..	Feb. 15, 1871	
2nd Legislature	1st	Dec. 7, 1871..	Mar. 2, 1872.	Dec. 23, 1874.
	2nd	Jan. 8, 1873..	" 29, 1873.	
	3rd	" 8, 1874..	" 24, 2874.	
	4th	Nov. 12, 1874..	Dec. 21, 1874.	
3rd Legislature	1st	Nov. 25, 1875..	Feb. 10, 1876.	April 25, 1879.
	2nd	Jan. 3, 1877..	Mar. 2, 1877.	
	3rd	" 9, 1878..	" 7, 1878.	
	4th	" 9, 1879..	" 11, 1879.	
4th Legislature	1st	Jan. 8, 1880..	Mar. 5, 1880.	Feb. 1, 1883.
	2nd	" 13, 1881..	" 4, 1881.	
	3rd	" 12, 1882..	" 10, 1882.	
	4th	Dec. 13, 1882	Feb. 1, 1883.	
5th Legislature	1st	Jan 23, 1884..	Mar. 25, 1884.	Nov. 15, 1886.
	2nd	" 28, 1885	" 30, 1885.	
	3rd	" 28, 1886..	" 25, 1886.	
6th Legislature	1st	Feb. 10, 1887..	April 23, 1887.	

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

...—Hon. Jacob Baxter. Clerk—Chas. T. Gillmor.

...cies	Representatives.	Constituencies.	Representatives.
.....	John Stewart Miller.	Middlesex, N.R..	John Waters.
...t....	Robert Adam Lyon.	Middlesex, W R..	Hon. George W. Ross.
...et....	James Conmee.	Monck.....	Richard Harcourt.
.....	William B. Wood.	Muskoka..	George F. Marter.
.....	Hon. Arthur S. Hardy	Norfolk, S.R.....	William Morgan.
.....	Hon. Chris. F. Fraser.	Norfolk, N.R.....	John B. Freeman.
.....	John W. S. Biggar.	Northumberland E.R	
.....	Hamilton P. O'Connor		
.....	Walter McM. Dack.	Northumberland W.R..	Corelli C. Field.
.....	William H. Hammell.	Ontario, N.R.....	Isaac J. Gould.
.....	George Wm. Monk.	Ontario, S.R.....	John Dryden.
...n d		Ottawa.....	Erskine H. Bronson.
.....	William Mack.	Oxford, N.R.....	Hon. Oliver Mowat.
.....	Falkner C. Stewart.	Oxford, S.R.....	Angus McKay.
.....		Parry Sound.....	Samuel Armstrong.
...t....	Thomas D. Craig.	Peel.....	Kenneth Chisholm.
...R....	James W. McLaughlin	Perth, N.R..	George Hess.
.....	Thomas M. Nairn.	Perth, S.R.....	Thomas Ballantyne.
.....	Andrew B. Ingram.	Peterborough, E.R	Thomas Blezard.
.....	Gaspard Pacaud.		
.....	William D. Balfour.	Peterborough, W.R..	James R. Stratton.
.....	Henry Wilmot.	Prescott.....	Alfred Evanturel.
.....	James Rayside.	Prince Edward...	John A. Sprague.
.....	Frederick J. French.	Renfrew, S.R. ...	John A. McAndrew.
.....	David Creighton.	Renfrew, N.R. ...	Thomas Murray.
.....	Joseph Rorke.	Russell	Alex. Robillard.
.....	John Blyth	Simcoe, E.R.....	Charles Drury.
.....	Hon. Jacob Baxter.	Simcoe, W.R.....	Thomas Wylie.
.....	William Kerns.	Simcoe, C.R.....	Orson J. Phelps.
.....	John M. Gibson.	Toronto	Edward F. Clarke.
...R...	Gilbert W. Ostram.		Henry E. Clarke.
...R...	William P. Hudson.		John Leys.
...R...	Alpheus F Wood.	Victoria, E R.....	John Fell.
.....	Thomas Gibson.	Victoria, W.R...	John S. Cruess.
.....	Archibald Bishop.	Waterloo, N.R...	E. W. B. Snider.
.....	Hon. Alex. M. Ross.	Waterloo S.R...	Isaac Master.
.....	Robert Ferguson.	Welland	James E. Morin.
.....	James Clancey.	Wellington, S.R	Donald Guthrie.
.....	James H. Metcalfe.	Wellington, E.R	Charles Clarke.
...R....	Peter Graham	Wellington, W.R	Absalom S. Allan.
...W.R..	Hon. T. B. Pardee.	Wentworth, N.R	James McMahon.
...t.....	Daniel Hilliard.	Wentworth, S.R	Nicholas Awrey.
.....	William Lees.	York, E.R.....	George B. Smith.
.....	Robert H. Preston.	York, W.R	John T. Gilmour.
.....	Walter W. Meacham.	York, N.R.....	Joseph H. Widdifield.
.....	William Garson.		
.....	William R. Meredith.		
...E.R..	Richard Tooley.		

CHAPTER I.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1887.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—QUEBEC.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—Hon. AUGUSTE RÉAL ANGERS.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,

1888.

Premier and Attorney General	Hon. H. Mercier.
Commissioner of Crown Lands	" Pierre Garneau
Treasurer	" Jos. Shehyn.
Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works	" Jas. McShane.
Provincial Secretary	" C. A. E. Gagn
Solicitor General	" G. Duhamel.
Member without office	" D. A. Ross.
" "	" A. Turcotte.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1867.

No. of Legislatures.	Sessions.	Date of Opening	Date of Prorogation.	Dissolution
1st Legislature	1st	Dec. 27, 1867	Feb. 24, 1868	May 27, 18
	2nd	Jan 20, 1869	April 5, 1869	
	3rd	Nov. 23, 1869	Feb. 1, 1870	
	4th	" 3, 1870	Dec. 24, 1870	
2nd Legislature	1st	Nov. 7, 1871	Dec. 23, 1871	June 7, 18
	2nd	" 7, 1872	" 24, 1872	
	3rd	Dec. 4, 1873	Jan. 28, 1874	
	4th	" 3, 1874	Feb. 23, 1875	
3rd Legislature	1st	Nov. 5, 1875	Dec. 24, 1875	Mar. 22, 18
	2nd	" 11, 1876	" 28, 1876	
	3rd	Dec. 19, 1877	Mar. 9, 1878	
4th Legislature	1st	June 5, 1878	July 20, 1878	Nov. 7, 18
	2nd	" 19, 1879	Oct. 31, 1879	
	3rd	May 28, 1880	July 24, 1880	
	4th	April 28, 1881	June 30, 1881	
5th Legislature	1st	Mar. 9, 1882	May 27, 1882	Sept. 9, 18
	2nd	Jan. 18, 1883	Mar. 30, 1883	
	3rd	Mar. 28, 1884	June 10, 1884	
	4th	" 5, 1885	May 9, 1885	
	5th	April 8, 1886	June 21, 1886	
6th Legislature	1st	Jan. 27, 1887	May 18, 1887	

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

QUEBEC.

SPEAKER—HON. P. BOUCHER DE LA BRUÈRE. CLERK—G. BOUCHER DE BOUCHERVILLE.

Divisions.	Name.	Divisions.	Name.
Alma	Rivard, Sévère.	Lauzon	Vacant.
Bedford	Wood, Thomas.	Les Laurentides.	Bresse, Guillaume.
De la Durantaye	Garneau, Pierre.	Mille Isle	Champagne, L. C.
De Lanaudière	Lavallée, Vincent P.	Montarville	De Boucherville, C. B.
De la Vallière	Méthot, François X. O.	Repentigny	Archambault, Louis.
De Lorimier	Laviolette, Joseph G.	Regaud	Prudhomme, E.
De Salaberry	Starnes, Henry.	Rougemont	La Bruère, P. B. de.
Golfe	Ross, David A.	Shawinegan	Ross, John Jones.
Grandville	Dionne, Elisée.	Sorel	Dorion, Jos A.
Inkerman	Bryson, George.	Stadacona	Hearn, John.
Kénébec	Gérin, Elzéar.	Victoria	Ferrier, James.
Lasalle	Larue, F. X. P.	Wellington	Gilman, Francis E.

CHAPTER I.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC.

SPEAKER—HON. F. G. MARCHAND. CLERK—L. DELORME.

Constituencies.	Representatives.	Constituencies.	Representatis.
Argenteuil	Owens, Wm.	Missisquoi	Spencer, E. E.
Bagot	Pilon, Joseph.	Montcalm	Taillon, Hon. L. O.
Beauce	Blanchet, Hon. Jean.	Montmagny	Bernatchez, N.
Beauharnois	Bisson, E. H.	Montmorency	Desjardins, L. G.
Bellechasse	Faucher de St. Maurice, N.H.E.	Montreal, East	David, L. O.
		Montreal, West	Hall, John S., jun.
Berthier	Sylvester, Louis.	Montreal, Centre	McShane, James.
Bonaventure	Martin, Dr. H. J.	Napierville	Lafontaine, E.
Brome	Lynch, Hon W W.	Nicolet	Dorais, L. T.
Chambly	Rocheleau, A.	Ottawa	Rochon, Alfred.
Champlain	Trudel, Ferdinand.	Pontiac	Poupore, W. J.
Charlevoix	Morin, Joseph.	Portneuf	Tessier, Jules.
Chateauguay	Robidoux, J. E.	Quebec Centre	Rinfret *dit* Malouin, Dr. R.F.
Chicoutimi and Saguenay	St. Hilaire, Elie.	Quebec, West	Murphy, Owen.
Compton	McIntosh, John, jun.	Quebec, East	Shehyn, Jos.
Deux Montagnes	Beauchamp, B.	Quebec, County	Casgrain, T. C.
Dorchester	Larochelle, L. N.	Richelieu	Cardin, L. P.
Drummond and Arthabaska	Girouard, Jos. E.	Richmond and Wolfe	Picard, Jacques.
Gaspé	Flynn, Hon. E. J.	Rimouski	Martin, E. O.
Hochelaga	Villeneuve, J. O.	Rouville	Lareau, E.
Huntingdon	Cameron, Dr. A.	St. Hyacinthe	Mercier, Hon. H.
Iberville	Duhamel, G.	St. Jean	Marchand, Hon. F. G.
Jacques Cartier	Boyer, Arthur.	St. Maurice	Duplessis, L. T. N. J.
Joliette	Basinet, Louis.	Shefford	
Kamouraska	Gagnon, C. A. E.	Sherbrooke	Robertson, Hon. J. G.
Laprairie	Goyette Odilon.	Soulanges	Bourbonnais, O. G.
L'Assomption	Forest, Ludger.	Stanstead	Baldwin, Ozro.
Laval	LeBlanc, P. E.	Temiscouata	Deschênes, G. H.
Lévis	Lemieux, F. X.	Terrebonne	Nantel, G. A.
L'Islet	Déchêne, F. G. M.	Trois Rivières	Turcotte, Hon. A.
Lotbinière	Laliberté, Edouard H.	Vaudreuil	Lapointe, Alfred.
Maskinongé	Caron, Edouard.	Verchères	Lussier, A. E. E.
Megantic	Johnson, Andrew S	Yamaska	Gladu, Victor.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—HALIFAX.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—HON. MATTHEW HENRY RICHEY.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,

1888.

President of the Council and Provincial Secretary	Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Attorney General	" J. W. Longley.
Commissioner of Works and Mines	" Charles E. Church.
Members without Office	" Thomas Johnson.
" "	" Angus Macgillivray.
" "	" Daniel McNeil.

Three vacancies.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1867.

No. of Legislatures.	Sessions.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Date of Dissolution.
1st Legislature	*1st	Jan. 30, 1868.	Sept. 21, 1868	April 17, 1871.
	2nd	April 29, 1869.	June 14, 1869.	
	3rd	Feb 17, 1870.	April 18, 1870	
	4th	" 2, 1871	" 4, 1871.	
2nd Legislature	1st	Feb. 22, 1872.	April 18, 1872	Nov. 23, 1874.
	2nd	" 27, 1873.	" 30, 1873	
	3rd	Mar. 12, 1874	May 7, 1874.	
3rd Legislature	1st	Mar. 11, 1875.	May 6, 1875	Aug. 21, 1878.
	2nd	Feb. 10, 1876.	April 4. 1876.	
	3rd	" 15, 1877	" 12, 1877.	
	4th	" 21, 1878.	" 4, 1878.	
4th Legislature	1st	Mar 6, 1879.	April 17, 1879	May 23, 1882,
	2nd	Febr 26, 1880.	" 10, 1880.	
	3rd	Mar. 3, 1881	" 14, 1881.	
	4th	Jan. 19, 1882.	Mar. 10, 1882	
5th Legislature	1st	Feb. 8, 1883	April 19, 1883.	May 20, 1886.
	2nd	" 14, 1884	" 19. 1884.	
	3rd	" 19, 1885	" 24, 1885.	
	4th	" 25, 1886	May 11, 1886.	
6th Legislature	1st	Mar. 10, 1887.	" 3, 1887.	May 3, 1887.

*Adjourned 26th February till 6th August, 1868.

CHAPTER I.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT—HON. ROBERT BOAK, Halifax.

CLERK—ALBERT PETERS.

The Honourable—
John McKinnon.
Samuel Creelman.
D. McN. Parker.
E. R. Oakes.
James Butler.
Loran L. Baker.
Charles M. Francheville.
David McCurdy.
Hiram Black.

The Honourable—
W. H. Owen.
Geo. Whitman.
Samuel Locke.
M. H. Goudge.
Alexander McKay.
W. H. Ray.
Thos. L. Dodge.
Jno McNeil.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. M. J. POWER.

Constituencies.	Members.	Constituencies.	Members.
Annapolis Co....	Hon. J W. Longley.	Inverness..	Hon D. McNeill.
	Frank Andrews.		John McKinnon.
Antigonish.....	Hon. A. McGillivray.	King's.....	L. Rand.
	Colin F. McIsaac.		Wm. C. Bill.
Cape Breton.....	Colin Chisholm.	Lunenburg Co...	Hon. C. E Church
	Wm. McKay.		Geo. A. Ross.
Colchester.....	Geo. Clarke.	Pictou.....	W. Cameron.
	F. A. Laurence.		G. McColl.
Cumberland	T. R. Black.		C. H. Munro.
	R. L. Black.	Queen's	Jos. H. Cook.
Digby	Henry M. Robichau.		A. M. Hemeon.
	John S. McNeill.	Richmond	Jos. Matheson.
Guysborough.....	Otto S Weeks.		David A. Hearn.
	James A. Fraser.	Shelburne.....	Wm. F. McCoy.
Halifax.....	Hon. Wm. S. Fielding.		Hon. Thos. Johnson.
	Hon. M. J. Power.	Victoria	John A. Fraser.
	Wm. Roche, jun.		John L. Bethune.
Hants.....	Allan Haley.	Yarmouth	Albert Gayton
	Arch. Frame.		William Law.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—FREDERICTON.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—HON. SIR SAMUEL LEONARD TILLEY.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,
1888.

Premier and Attorney General	Hon. A. G. Blair.
Provincial Secretary	" David McLellan.
Chief Commissioner of Public Works	" P. G. Ryan.
Surveyor General	" James Mitchell.
Solicitor General	" R. J. Ritchie.
Members without Office	" A. Harrison.
" "	" Gaius S. Turner.

GENERAL ASSEMBLIES SINCE 1867.

No. of General Assemblies.	Sessions.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Date of Dissolution.
1st General Assembly	1st	Feb. 13, 1868.	Mar. 23, 1868.	June 3, 1870.
	2nd	Mar. 4, 1869.	April 21, 1869.	
	3rd	Feb. 10, 1870.	" 7, 1870.	
2nd General Assembly	1st	Feb. 16, 1871.	Feb. 22, 1871.	May 15, 1874.
	2nd	April 5, 1871.	May 17, 1871.	
	3rd	Feb. 29, 1872.	April 11, 1872.	
	4th	" 27, 1873.	" 14, 1873.	
	5th	" 12, 1874.	" 8, 1874.	
3rd General Assembly	1st	Feb. 18, 1875.	April 10, 1875.	May 14, 1878.
	2nd	" 17, 1876.	" 13, 1876.	
	3rd	" 8, 1877.	Mar. 16, 1877.	
	4th	Aug. 28, 1877.	Sept. 5, 1877.	
	5th	Feb. 26, 1878.	April 18, 1878.	
4th General Assembly	1st	Feb. 27, 1879.	April 15, 1879.	May 25, 1882.
	2nd	Mar. 9, 1880.	" 23, 1880.	
	3rd	Feb. 8, 1881.	Mar. 25, 1881.	
	4th	" 16, 1882.	April 6, 1882.	
5th General Assembly	1st	Feb. 22, 1883.	Mar. 3, 1883.	April 2, 1886.
	2nd	April 12, 1883.	May 3, 1883.	
	3rd	Feb. 28, 1884.	April 1, 1884.	
	4th	" 26, 1885.	" 6, 1885.	
	5th	" 25, 1886.	" 2, 1886.	
6th General Assembly	1st	Mar. 3, 1887.	April 5, 1887.	

CHAPTER I.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

1888.

PRESIDENT—HON. GEORGE F. HILL.

CLERK OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—GEORGE BOTSFORD.

The Honorable—
Barberie, J. Cunard
Davidson, Allan A.
Flewelling, G Hudson
Hanington, Daniel
Harrison, Archibald
Hill, George F. (President).
Holly, James
Jones, Thomas Rosenele
Kelly, William M.

The Honorable—
Lewis, John Hillsborough Albert.
McInerney, Owen
Richard, Ambroise D.
Ryan James
Thompson Fred. P.
White, George W.
Woods, Francis.
Robert Young.

SPEAKER—THE HON. WILLIAM PUGSLEY, JUN.

CLERK—GEORGE JOHNSTON BLISS.

Members.	Constituencies.	Members.	Constituencies.
Alward, Silas	St. John City.	McLellan, Hon David	St. John County
Atkinson, M C, (M D.)	Carleton.	Mitchell, Hon. James	Charlotte.
Baird, George T.	Victoria.	Moore, David R. (M.D)	York.
Bellamy, Richard	York.	Morrisey, John	Northumberland
Berryman John (M D.)	St. John City.	Murray, William	Restigouche.
Black, Joseph L.	Westmoreland.	Palmer Albert	Queen's.
Blair, Hon. A. G.	York.	Phinney, James D.	Kent.
Burchill, John P.	Northumberland	Pugsley, Hon. Wm., jun. (Speaker)	King's.
Douglas, William	Charlotte.	Quinton, William A.	St. John County
Glasier, Arthur	Sunbury.	Ritchie, Hon. R. J.	do
Hanington, D. L.	Westmoreland.	Russell, James	Charlotte.
Harrison, Charles B.	Sunbury.	Ryan, Hon. Patrick G.	Gloucester.
Hetherington, Thomas	Queen's.	Stockton, A. A.	St. John County
Hibbard, George	Charlotte.	Taylor, Geo. L. (M.D.)	King's.
Humphrey, John A.	Westmoreland.	Theriault, Lewite	Madawaska.
Hutchison, Ernest	Northumberland	Turner, Hon. G. S.	Albert.
Ketchum, George R.	Carleton.	Tweedie, Lemuel J.	Northumberland
Killam, Amasa E.	Westmoreland.	White, Albert S.	King's.
LaBillois, Charles H.	Restigouche.	Wilson, William	York.
LeBlanc, Oliver	Kent.	Young, John	Gloucester.
Lewis, Wm. J. (M.D.)	Albert.		

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

(Entered Confederation, 15th July, 1870)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—WINNIPEG.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—HON. JAMES COX AIKINS.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

1888.

Premier, President of the Council and Minister of Agriculture	Hon. Thomas Greenway.
Attorney General	" Joseph Martin.
Minister of Public Works	" James A. Smart.
Provincial Secretary	" James E. P. Prendergast.
Provincial Treasurer	" Lyman M. Jones.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1870.

No. of Legislatures.	Sessions.	Date of Opening	Date of Prorogation.	Date of Dissolution.
1st Legislature	1st	Mar. 15, 1871.	May. 3, 1871.	Dec. 16, 1874.
	2nd	Jan. 16, 1872.	Feb. 21, 1872.	
	3rd	Feb 5, 1873.	Mar. 8, 1873.	
	*4th	Nov. 4, 1873.	July 22, 1874.	
2nd Legislature	1st.	Mar. 31, 1875.	May 14, 1875.	Nov. 11, 1878.
	2nd	Jan. 18, 1876.	Feb. 4, 1876.	
	3rd	" 30, 1877.	" 28, 1877.	
	4th	" 10, 1878	" 2, 1878.	
3rd Legislature	†1st	Feb. 1, 1879	June 25, 1879.	Nov. 26, 1879.
4th Legislature	1st	Jan. 22, 1880.	Feb. 14, 1880.	Nov. 13, 1882.
	2nd	Dec. 16, 1880	Dec. 23, 1880.	
	3rd	Mar. 3, 1881.	May 25, 1881.	
	4th	April 27, 1882.	" 30, 1882.	
5th Legislature	1st	May 17, 1883.	July 7 1883.	Nov. 11, 1886.
	2nd	Mar. 13, 1884	June 3, 1884.	
	3rd	" 19, 1885.	May 2, 1885.	
	4th	" 4, 1886	" 28, 1886.	
6th Legislature	1st.	April 14, 1887.	June 10, 1887.	

* Adjourned 8th November, 1873, till 5th February, 1874; adjourned from 5th February till 2nd July, 1874.

† Adjourned 7th February, 1879, till 8th April, 1879; adjourned from 8th April, 1879, till 27th May, 1879.

CHAPTER I.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. DAVID GLASS. CLERK—C. A. SADLEIR.

CONSTITUENCIES.	Members.
Assiniboia	MacArthur, Duncan.
Beautiful Plains	Crawford, John.
Carillon	Marion, Roger.
Cartier	Gelley, Thomas.
Cypress	Thompson, R. S.
Dennis	McLean, Daniel.
East Brandon	Smart, Jas. Allan.
East Minnedosa	Gillies, J. D.
Emerson	Douglas, C. S.
Kildonan and St. Paul	MacBeth, John.
Lakeside	McKenzie, K.
La Verandrye	Prendergast, J. E. P.
Lorne	Macdonell, J A.
Morris	Martin, A. F.
Mountain	Greenway, Thos.
Norfolk	Thompson, S. J.
North Dufferin	Wilson, Hon. D. H.
North Winnipeg	Drewry, E. L.
Portage la Prairie	Martin, Joseph.
Rockwood	Jackson, S J.
Russell	Leacock, E. P.
St. Andrews	Norquay, Hon. John.
St. Boniface	LaRivière, Hon. A. A. C.
St. Clements	Glass, Hon. David.
St. Francois Xavier	Francis, F. H.
Shoal Lake	Hamilton, Hon. C. E.
Souris	Alexander, J. P.
South Dufferin	Winram, Wm.
South Winnipeg	Luxton, W. F.
Springfield	Smith, Thomas H.
Turtle Mountain	Young, F. M.
West Brandon	Kirchhoffer, J. N.
Westbourne	Brown, Hon. C. P.
West Minnedosa	Harrison, Hon. D. H.
Woodlands	Robinson, J. M.

ROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Entered Confederation, 20th July, 1871.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—VICTORIA.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—HON. HUGH NELSON.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,

1888.

nt of the Council	Hon. Robert Dunsmuir.
r and Attorney General	" A. G. B. Davie.
cial Secretary, Minister of Mines and Clerk of ecutive Council	" John Robson.
Commissioner of Lands and Works	" Forbes George Vernon.
r of Finance and Agriculture	" John Herbert Turner.
	" Theodore Davie.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1871.

T LEGISLATURES.	Sessions.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Date of Dissolution.
gislature	1st	Feb. 15, 1872.	April 11, 1872.	Aug. 30, 1875.
	2nd	Dec 17, 1872.	Feb. 21, 1873.	
	3rd	do 18, 1873.	Mar. 2, 1874.	
	4th	Mar. 1, 1875.	April 22, 1875	
gislature	1st	Jan. 10, 1876.	May 19, 1876.	April 12, 1878.
	3nd	Feb. 21, 1877	April 18, 1877.	
	3rd	" 7, 1878.	" 10, 1878.	
gislature	1st	July 29, 1878.	Sept. 2, 1878	June 13, 1882.
	2nd	Jan 29, 1879.	April 29, 1879	
	3rd	April 5, 1880.	May 8, 1880.	
	4th	Jan. 24, 1881.	Mar 25, 1881.	
	5th	Feb. 23, 1882.	April 21, 1882.	
gislature	1st	Jan. 25, 1883.	May 12, 1883.	June 3, 1886.
	2nd	Dec. 3, 1883.	Feb. 18, 1884.	
	3rd	Jan. 12, 1885.	Mar. 9, 1885.	
	4th	do 25, 1886.	April 6, 1886.	
gislature	1st.	Jan. 24, 1887.	April 7, 1887.	

CHAPTER I.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. CHARLES E. POOLEY.

CLERK—THORNTON FELL.

NAME.	Constituencies.
Allen, Edward	Lillooet.
Anderson, G. W	Victoria.
Baker, Col. Jas	Kootenay
Beaven, Robert	Victoria City.
Bole, W. Norman	New Westminster City.
Cowan, George	Cariboo.
Croft, Henry	Cowichan.
Davie, Hon. A. E. B.	Lillooet.
Davie, Hon. Theodore	Victoria City.
Duck, Simeon	"
Dunsmuir, Hon. Robert	Nanaimo.
Fry, Henry	Cowichan.
Grant, John	Cassiar.
Higgins, D. W	Esquimalt.
Humphreys, Hon. J. B.	Comox.
John, R. F	Victoria.
Ladner, W. H	New Westminster.
Martin, G. B	Yale.
Mason, Joseph	Cariboo.
McLeese, Robert	"
Orr, James	New Westminster.
Pooley, Hon. C. E. (Speaker)	Esquimalt.
Robson, Hon. John	New Westminster.
Semlin, C. A	Yale
Thompson, Geo	Nanaimo.
Turner, Hon. J. H	Victoria.
Vernon, Hon. Forbes Geo	Yale.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1873.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—CHARLOTTETOWN.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—HON. ANDREW ARCHIBALD MACDONALD.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,

1888.

President and Attorney General	Hon. W. W. Sullivan.
Minister of Public Works	" Geo. W. Bentley.
Provincial Secretary, Treasurer and Commissioner of Crown and Public Lands	" Donald Ferguson.
Member without office	" Samuel Prowse.
"	" John Lefurgey.
"	" A. J. Macdonald.
"	" Neil McLeod.
"	" J. O. Arsenault.
"	" James Nicholson.

GENERAL ASSEMBLIES SINCE 1873.

Number of General Assemblies.	Sessions.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Date of Dissolution.
1st General Assembly	1st	Mar. 5, 1874.	April 28, 1874.	July 1, 1876.
	2nd	" 18, 1875.	" 27, 1875.	
	3rd	" 16, 1876.	" 29, 1876.	
2nd General Assembly	1st	Mar. 14, 1877.	April 18, 1877.	Mar. 12, 1879.
	2nd	" 14, 1878.	" 18, 1878.	
	3rd	Feb. 27, 1879.	Mar. 11, 1879.	
3rd General Assembly	1st	April 24, 1879.	June 7, 1879.	April 15, 1882.
	2nd	Mar. 4, 1880.	April 26, 1880.	
	3rd	" 1, 1881.	" 5, 1881	
	4th	" 8, 1882.	" 8, 1882.	
4th General Assembly	1st	Mar. 20, 1883.	April 27, 1883.	June 5, 1886.
	2nd	" 6, 1884.	" 17, 1884.	
	3rd	" 11, 1885.	" 11, 1885.	
	4th	April 8, 1886.	May 14, 1886.	
5th General Assembly	1st	Mar. 29, 1887.	May 7, 1887.	

CHAPTER I.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT—HON. THOMAS W DODD.

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL—JOHN BALL.

Hon. John Balderston.	Hon. Peter S. MacNutt
" James Clow.	" Alexander Martin
" Thomas W. Dodd.	" Joseph Murphy.
" J. W. Fraser.	" James Nicholson.
" Thomas Kickham.	" Benjamin Rogers.
" Alexander Laird	" John G Scrimgeour
" A. B. MacKenzie.	

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. JOHN A. MCDONALD.

CLERK OF THE ASSEMBLY—ARCHIBALD MCNEILL.

CONSTITUENCY.	Members.
King's County, 1st District	Maclean, John.
" "	Maclean, J. R.
" 2nd District	Sullivan, W. W.
" "	Underhay, J. C.
" 3rd District	McDonald, H. L.
" "	Shaw, C. A.
" 4th District	Browse, S.
" "	Macleod, A.
" Georgetown.	Macdonald, A. J.
" "	Gordon, D.
Queen's County, 1st District	Sinclair, Peter.
" "	Sutherland, James M.
" 2nd District	Farquharson, Donald.
" "	Wise, Joseph.
" 3rd District	Kelly, L.
" "	Ferguson, Donald.
" 4th District	Forbes, George.
" "	
" Charlottetown.	Blake, Patrick.
" "	McLeod, Neil.
Prince County, 1st District	Mathewson, J. A.
" "	
" 2nd District	Yeo, John.
" "	Richards, J. W.
" 3rd District	Macdonald, Hon. J. A.
" "	Arsenault, J. O.
" 4th District	Bell, J. H.
" "	Bentley, G. W.
" 5th District	Gillis, J. F.
" "	Lefurgey, Jno.

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

(Added to the Dominion, 15th July, 1870,)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—REGINA.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—HON. EDGAR DEWDNEY.

1888.

MEMBERS EX-OFFICIO :

Hon. Mr. Justice Hugh Richardson.
" Jas. F. Macleod, C.M.G.
" Charles B. Rouleau.

NOMINATED MEMBERS :

Pascal Breland. Hayter Reed.
Lt-Col. Acheson G. Irvine.

ELECTED MEMBERS :

Jas. H. Ross, Moose Jaw.
John G. Turriff, Moose Mountain.
Spencer A. Bedford, Moosomin.
Hubert C. Wilson, Edmonton.
Samuel Cunningham, St. Albert.
Owen E. Hughes, Prince Albert.
David F. Jelly, Regina.
John Secord, Regina.
John D. Lauder, Calgary.
Hugh S. Cayley, Calgary.
Robert Crawford, Qu'Appelle.
William Sutherland, Qu'Appelle.
Frederick W. Haultain, Macleod.

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL—AMÉDÉE E. FORGET.

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN LONDON.

NAME.	Date of Appointment.
Hon. Sir Alexander T. Galt, G.C.M.G.....	May 11, 1880.
Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G.....	May 30, 1883.

74. In January, 1887 Sir Charles Tupper came to this country to fill the position of Minister of Finance, but has continued to attend to the duties of the High Commissioner, though without salary. The High Commissioner.

75. A list is given below of the sovereigns and rulers of the principal countries in the world, with dates of birth, titles, and dates of assumption of office. Sovereigns in principal countries.

SOVEREIGNS AND RULERS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1888.

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Title.	Year of accession or assumption of office.
Great Britain and Ireland.	Victoria	1819	Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.	1837
"	"		Empress of India	1877
Afganistan	Abdurrahman Khan		Ameer of Afganistan	1880
Austro-Hungarian Empire	Francis Joseph I	1830	Emperor of Austria	1848
	" "		King of Hungary and Bohemia.	1867
Belgium	Leopold II	1835	King of the Belgians	1865
Brazil	om Pedro II	1825	Emperor of Brazil.	1831
Bulgaria	Ferdinand of Saxe Cobourg.	1861	Prince	1887
China	Kuang Hsu	1871	Emperor of China	1875
Denmark	Christain IX	1818	King of Denmark	1863
Egypt	Mohammed Tewfik Pasha.	1852	Khedive of Egypt	1879
France	Marie F. Sadi-Carnot.	1837	President of the French Republic.	1887
German Empire	Frederic III	1831	German Emperor	1888
"	"		King of Prussia	
Greece	George I	1845	King of the Hellenes	1864
Holland	William III	1817	King of the Netherlands	1849
Italy	Humbert	1844	King of Italy	1878
Japan	Mutsuhito	1852	Mikado of Japan	1867
Mexico	Porfirio Diaz		President of the Confederate Republic of Mexico.	1884
Montenegro	Nicholas	1841	Prince of Montenegro	1860
Morocco	Mulai Hassan	1831	Sultan of Morocco.	1873
Persia	Nasser-ed-Deen	1829	Shah of Persia	1848
Peru	General Caceres		President of the Republic of Peru.	1886
Portugal	Dom Luis I	1838	King of Portugal	1861
Roumania	Charles I	1839	Prince of Roumania	1866
"	"		King "	1881
Russia	Alexander III	1845	Czar of Russia	1881
Servia	Milan (Obrenovitch) I	1854	Prince of Servia	1868
"	"		King "	1882
Spain	Alfonso XIII	1886	King of Spain	1886
	Maria Christina	1858	Queen Regent	1885
Sweden and Norway.	Oscar II	1829	King of Sweden and Norway.	1872
Switzerland	W. F. Hertenstein		President of Swiss Confederation.*	1888
Tunis	Sidi Ali Pasha	1817	Bey of Tunis	1882
Turkey	Abdul Hamid II	1844	Sultan of Turkey	1876
United States	Grover Cleveland	1837	President of the United States.	1885
Zanzibar	Sayyid Burghash bin Said		Sultan of Zanzibar	1870

* [illegible]

Oldest and longest reigning Sovereigns.

76. It will be noticed that the Emperor of Brazil has reigned longer than any other Monarch, having succeeded to the throne in 1831, at the age of six years. Queen Victoria comes next, succeeding in 1837, at the age of eighteen years. Owing to the death of William I, Emperor of Germany, on 9th March, 1888, a few days before completing his 91st year, William III of Holland is the oldest Sovereign. The King of Spain is still the youngest Sovereign in the world, being not yet two years old.

CHAPTER II.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Census 1871 and 1881.

77. The last census of the Dominion of Canada was taken on the 4th April, 1881, and the following table is a comparative statement of the population at that date, and on 2nd April, 1871, the date of the preceding census :—

POPULATION OF CANADA—1871 AND 1881.

Province.	1871			1881.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prince Edward Island	47,121	46,900	94,021	54,728	54,163	108,891
Nova Scotia	193,792	194,008	387,800	220,538	220,034	440,572
New Brunswick	145,888	139,706	285,594	164,119	157,114	321,233
Quebec	596,041	595,475	1,191,516	678,109	690,918	1,359,027
Ontario	828,590	792,261	1,620,851	976,461	946,767	1,923,228
Manitoba	9,837	9,158	18,995	37,207	28,747	65,954
British Columbia	20,905	15,342	36,247	29,503	19,956	49,459
The Territories	.....	.....	.....	28,113	28,333	56,446
Total	1,842,174	1,792,850	3,635,024	2,188,778	2,136,032	4,324,810

Province.	Increase					
	Number.			Percentage.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prince Edward Island	7,607	7,263	14,870	16·1	15·4	15·8
Nova Scotia	26,746	26,026	52,772	13·7	13 4	13·6
New Brunswick	18,231	17,408	35,639	12·4	12·4	12·4
Quebec	82,068	85,443	167,511	13·7	14·3	14·0
Ontario	147,871	154,506	302,377	17·8	19 5	18·6
Manitoba	27,370	19,589	46,959	278·2	213·9	247·2
British Columbia	6,598	4,614	13,212	41·1	30 0	36·4
The Territories	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	346,604	343,182	689,786	18·81	19·1	18·97

For full particulars of the census of 1881, *see* Statistical Abstracts for 1885 and 1886, Chap. II.

78. In order to ascertain what progress had been made in the settlement of the North-West, a census of three of the provisional districts of the North-West Territories was taken on the 24th August, 1885, which showed that their population consisted of 48,362, of whom 20,170 were Indians, as follows :— Census of the Provisional Districts of the North-West 1885.

CENSUS OF THE THREE DISTRICTS OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—1885.

POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS.

DISTRICT.	SUB-DISTRICT.	POPULATION.			Occupied Dwellings.
		Males.	Females	Total.	
Assiniboia, 95,000 square miles.	Broadview	4,971	3,396	8,367	3,007
	Qu'Appelle and Regina	5,575	3,965	9,540	2,659
	Moose Jaw	1,745	871	2,616	834
	Swift Current	237	126	363	123
	Maple Creek	301	164	465	141
	Medicine Hat	495	237	732	233
	Total	13,324	8,759	22,083	6,997
Saskatchewan, 114,000 square miles.	Carrot River	888	882	1,770	312
	Prince Albert	2,831	2,542	5,373	1,115
	Battleford	1,728	1,875	3,603	893
	Total	5,447	5,299	10,746	2,320
Alberta, 100,000 square miles.	Edmonton	2,890	2,726	5,616	1,162
	Calgary and Red Deer.	3,030	2,437	5,467	1,422
	McLeod	2,422	2,028	4,450	1,139
	Total	8,342	7,191	15,533	3,723
Grand Total		27,113	21,249	48,362	13,040

79. No comparisons of any kind can be made between the returns of the census of 1885 and 1881, as the figures in the earlier census were largely estimated, and moreover had Comparisons cannot be made.

reference to the whole of the Dominion outside of the seven Provinces.

Birthplaces and religions in the Provisional Districts, 1885.

80. The following is a summary of the religions and birthplaces of the people in the three provisional districts in 1885 :—

CENSUS OF THREE DISTRICTS IN THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—1885.

RELIGIONS AND BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE.

Religions.	Total.	Birthplaces.	Total.
Church of England	9,976	The Territories	25,169
Roman Catholic	9,301	Ontario	8,823
Pagan	7,893	England and Wales	3,853
Presbyterian	7,712	Manitoba	3,144
Methodist	6,910	Scotland	2,143
Baptist	778	Quebec	1,340
No religion	641	Ireland	1,162
Lutheran	209	United States	1,007
Congregational	145	Nova Scotia	504
Jews	106	New Brunswick	265
Disciples	57	Prince Edward Island	126
Brethren	37	Germany	124
Quakers	36	Sweden, Norway & Denmark	111
Unitarian	28	Other British Possessions	100
Protestants	22	Russia and Poland	97
Universalist	20	France	93
Adventist	1	Italy	31
Other denominations	26	British Columbia	16
Not given	4,464	At Sea	2
		Spain and Portugal	1
		Other Countries	105
		Not given	146

Natives of the three Districts.

81. The natives of the Territories comprised 52 per cent. of the population, but most of them were Indians, only 14 per cent. of the whites having been born in the Territories.

Enumeration of Indians.

82. It was not thought well to enumerate the Indians in the usual way, on account of the many difficulties in the way of doing so successfully, and their numbers were therefore taken from the books of the Government agents, who keep records in connection with supplies and treaty payments. No information, however, could be obtained regard-

ing their ages, conjugal condition, &c., and, therefore, the following table relates almost entirely to the ages of the white population. As a general rule the largest portion of a population is found to be under the age of five years, but in the Territories it will be seen that this only applies to females, the largest number of males being between the ages of 20 and 30, a fact easily to be explained and understood, when the large number of young single men who have gone in to settle are taken into account. Ages of the people.

CENSUS OF THE THREE DISTRICTS, 1885.

AGES OF THE WHITE POPULATION.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Ages.	Males.	Females.
Under 5 years	2,159	2,014	55 to 60 years	296	181
5 to 10 "	1,957	1,895	60 to 65 "	216	123
10 to 15 "	1,566	1,467	65 to 70 "	103	62
15 to 20 "	1,501	1,273	70 to 75 "	53	33
20 to 25 "	3,215	1,302	75 to 80 "	23	20
25 to 30 "	3,130	1,282	80 to 85 "	10	22
30 to 35 "	1,942	883	85 to 90 "	7	2
35 to 40 "	1,396	700	90 and over	5	3
40 to 45 "	902	460	Not given	7,562	8,810
45 to 50 "	624	415			
50 to 55 "	446	302	Total	27,113	21,249

83. The following statements with reference to the conjugal condition of the people, do not, of course, include Indians: Conjugal condition.

HUSBANDS AND WIVES OF WHITES AND HALF-BREEDS IN THE THREE DISTRICTS, 1885.

Districts.	Husbands.			Wives.		
	Under 21 years.	Over 21 years	Total.	Under 21 years.	Over 21 years.	Total.
Assiniboia	28	3,486	3,514	204	3,110	3,314
Saskatchewan	4	681	685	59	608	667
Alberta	9	1,976	1,985	112	1,622	1,724
Total	41	6,143	6,184	375	5,340	5,715

Excess of husbands.

84. Husbands exceeded wives by 469, which was a large number, considering the size of the population. Only ·66 per cent. of the husbands were under 21 years, but 6·56 per cent. of the wives were under that age.

Proportions of wives to husbands.

85. The proportions of wives to husbands were as follows :—

WIVES TO EVERY 1,000 HUSBANDS IN THE THREE DISTRICTS—1885.

Assiniboia	943
Saskatchewan	973
Alberta	874
The Territories	924

Wives were a decided minority in all the districts, but especially in Alberta.

Husbands and wives under and over 21 years.

86. As shown by the following figures, the proportion of husbands under 21 was about the same in the three districts, but that of wives was considerably the highest in Saskatchewan :—

HUSBANDS AND WIVES UNDER AND OVER 21 YEARS IN EVERY 1,000 HUSBANDS AND WIVES IN THE THREE DISTRICTS, 1885.

Districts.	Husbands.		Wives.	
	Under 21 years.	Over 21 years.	Under 21 years	Over 21 years.
Assiniboia	8	992	62	938
Saskatchewan	6	994	88	912
Alberta	5	995	65	935
The Territories	7	993	66	934

Proportion of population to area.

Some idea of the scantiness of the population in proportion to the area of the three districts may be gained from the facts that there only ·1[illegible] to the square mile, ·01 persons to the occu[illegible] the culti-

vated acre. The proportion of cultivated to occupied area was only 5·07 per cent., but it must be remembered that by far the largest portion of the occupied area is used for stock raising, the number of acres held under grazing leases in Alberta and Assiniboia alone being on the 31st December, 1887, no less than 4,466,844.

The following is a statement of the occupiers of lands and lands occupied in 1885. Occupiers of lands and lands occupied.

CENSUS OF THE THREE DISTRICTS—1885.

OCCUPIERS OF LANDS AND LANDS OCCUPIED.

DISTRICT.	Total occupiers.	OCCUPIERS OF			Total acres occupied.	Total acres cultivated.
		160 acres and under.	161 acres to 320.	321 acres and over.		
Assiniboia	5,147	1,225	3,742	180	1,641,752	160,133
Saskatchewan	749	350	340	59	505,953	19,545
Alberta	1,091	367	584	140	1,714,113	16,307
Total	6,987	1,942	4,666	379	3,681,818	195,985

89. In 1881 the total number of occupiers in the whole of the North-West Territories was only 1,014, of occupied lands only 314,107 acres, and of cultivated lands 28,833 acres, so that in four years, the number of occupiers has increased over 600 per cent., and more than 3,000,000 acres have been taken up for settlement. Occupiers &c., in 1881.

Occupations of the people in the three Districts, 1885.

90. The following is a classified summary of the occupations of the people in the three Provisional Districts in 1885:

CENSUS OF THE THREE DISTRICTS—1885.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

Occupations.	Number	Occupations.	Number
Employés of general Government	109	Persons engaged in building and building material	29
Employés of municipal Government	3	" furniture and decorating	49
Militia officials	99	" food	76
Policemen and constables	793	" drinks and stimulants, including hotel-keepers	150
Clergymen and all ministering to religion	155	" dress, clothing, &c.	56
Lawyers, judges and law court officers	52	" livery and stage teamsters, &c.	111
Physicians, surgeons, &c.	43	" mining	77
Chemists and druggists	15	" metals other than gold and silver	161
Persons engaged in art and literary pursuits	2	" boots and shoes	15
Surveyors and civil engineers	32	" wood, including carpenters	313
Teachers	36	" various other industries	12
Musicians	2	" various domestic occupations	395
Merchants	125	" various commercial occupations	140
Commercial employés	153	" various professional occupations	30
Bankers	7	" agricultural pursuits	8,388
Railway and telegraph employés	316	Contractors	18
Messengers and porters	6	Dealers and traders	50
Manufacturers	4	Freighters	128
Mechanics	7	Millers and millwrights	21
Persons engaged in lumbering, including mill hands	43	Hunters	3,196
" navigation and boat building	8	Keepers and guards	2
" fishing	5	Labourers	1,033
" books	30	Pensioners (military)	1
" watch making and jewellery	16	Persons of independent means	50
" carriages and harness	35	Engaged in various occupations	1

As might be expected, by far the largest proportion of the inhabitants were engaged in agricultural pursuits, while over 3,000 got their living by hunting. The North-West Mounted Police are included in the number of policemen and constables.

CENSUS OF THE THREE DISTRICTS—1885.

Industrial establishments. 1885.

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

INDUSTRIES.	Number.	Capital Invested.	Hands Employed.	Yearly Wages.	Value of Raw Material.	Value of Articles produced.
		$		$	$	$
Aerated water making..	2	5,600	5	2,450	2,150	10,100
Bakeries	10	19,000	15	6,720	19,450	32,660
Blacksmithing	38	27,575	51	25,895	18,705	70,585
Boots and shoes	8	8,150	12	6,650	5,700	15,550
Breweries	3	6,000	6	2,950	15,000	21,000
Brick-making	2	4,000	41	7,250	120	15,250
Carpenters' shops.....	8	9,400	34	7,750	9,360	21,010
Carriage-making	2	900	5	3,600	700	7,000
Cooperage	1	200	1	600	200	1,000
Dress-making, &c.	1	600	1	200	200	600
Flour and grist mills....	8	121,000	33	12,330	239,900	365,298
Furniture-making	3	11,600	9	4,500	1,800	17,000
Grain chopping mills ...	3	2,800	8	850	8,250	15,800
Gunsmithing.....	1	400	1	450	.....	1,000
Lime kilns	16	1,926	38	1,487	420	6,502
Photographic galleries.	1	600	1	750	600	3,000
Printing offices.....	5	28,500	18	10,800	1,770	21,000
Saddle and harness making	8	7,500	15	7,920	14,980	32,800
Sash and door factories.	4	12,200	16	10,300	58,000	86,000
Saw mills	13	490,000	218	60,385	92,850	227,580
Tailors and clothiers....	3	600	4	3,250	2,348	6,100
Tinsmithing	10	12,900	14	9,850	25,925	52,400

Comparisons with 1881.

91. No comparison of value can be made in detail between the above figures and those of 1881, but the following figures will show the great progress that had been made in the intervening four years :—

	1881.	1885.	Increase.
Capital invested.....	$ 104,500	$ 771,451	$ 666,951
Hands employed.....	83	546	463
Yearly wages	35,425	186,917	151,492
Value of raw material.....	79,751	518,428	438,677
Value of articles produced...	195,938	1,029,235	833,297

These figures may be taken as fairly representing the values they profess to, but as the enumerators have to trust almost entirely to the owner's estimates, there is naturally a tendency in some cases to over valuation.

Occupations of the people in the three Districts, 1885.

90. The following is a classified summary of the occupations of the people in the three Provisional Districts in 1885 :

CENSUS OF THE THREE DISTRICTS—1885.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

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Employés of general Government	109	Persons engaged in building and building material	29
Employés of municipal Government	3	" furniture and decorating	49
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Policemen and constables	793	" drinks and stimulants, including hotel-keepers	150
Clergymen and all ministering to religion	155	" dress, clothing, &c.	56
Lawyers, judges and law court officers	52	" livery and stage teamsters, &c.	111
Physicians, surgeons, &c.	43	" mining	77
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Persons engaged in art and literary pursuits	2	" boots and shoes	15
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Bankers	7	" agricultural pursuits	8,388
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Persons engaged in lumbering, including mill hands	43	Hunters	3,196
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" fishing	5	Labourers	1,033
" books	30	Pensioners (military)	1
" watch making and jewellery	16	Persons of independent means	50
" carriages and harness	35	Engaged in various occupations	1

As might be expected, by far the largest proporti of the inhabitants were engaged in agricultural pursu while over 3,000 got their living by hunting. West Mounted Police are included in the nun men and constables.

CENSUS OF THE THREE DISTRICTS, 1885.

FURS AND PELTS.

FURS AND PELTS.	DISTRICT.			TOTAL.
	Assiniboia.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	
Beaver	877	3,386	1,574	5,837
Bear	97	598	117	812
Buffalo	1	25	10	36
Fisher	30	446	71	547
Fox	947	3,903	87	4,937
Lynx	409	1,405	452	2,266
Marten	493	1,901	870	3,264
Mink	2,722	12,529	708	15,959
Musk rat	13,067	123,529	7,192	143,788
Otter	54	324	47	425
Skunk	2,736	5,099	48	7,883
Wild cat	21	81	116	218
Wolf	144	1,087	392	1,623
Wolverine	25	130	34	189
Cariboo	3	98	27	128
Deer, antelope, &c.	146	1,668	2,732	4,546
Moose	26	609	196	831
Other furs and pelts	389	216	314	919

Furs and pelts 1885.

93. The information in the foregoing table was obtained principally from the traders, and not as had been the custom in previous census, from the hunters themselves, for it was found that there was considerable liability to have the skins reported twice, once by the hunter, and again by the trader; it was, moreover, impossible to obtain any correct information from the Indian hunters. The figures are not supposed to be absolutely correct, and it is altogether likely that some of the animals were killed outside of the district, but they represent a very fairly correct statement of the number of skins disposed of by the traders during the census year.

Fur preserves in the North-West.

94. The North-West Territories constitute not only the largest but almost the last remaining fur preserve in the world, every variety of fur being found within their

limits, and they yield three quarters of all the furs sold in the markets of Leipsic and London, which are the great fur markets of the world. Beaver, which were formerly so abundant, have become very scarce indeed, and their fur has gone up in value more rapidly than that of any other animal, but as they are easily domesticated, and, in addition to their valuable skins, make capital food, it has been suggested that preserves should be created in suitable parts of the Territories, to be attended to by the Indians, who would thus be furnished with sources both of profit and food.

Buffalo in America.

95. Thirty-six buffalo were reported to have been killed during the year, but it is most probable that they were actually killed outside, though possibly by residents in, the three districts. The buffalo, which ten years ago could be counted by millions, is now practically extinct; as far as known there being none left in Canada except a herd of about 68, kept at Stony Mountain, Manitoba, which are semi-domesticated, and with which successful crosses with domestic cattle have been made. The total number left in the United States is variously estimated at from 600 to 1,000.

Cross between buffalo and domestic cattle.

96. In the second report of the Committee appointed by the Senate to collect information regarding the natural food products of the North-West, it is stated in regard to the reproduction of the buffalo as a food supply, that in the changed condition of the country, the presence of those animals would probably disturb the present agricultural training of the Indians, and interfere with the farming and herding efforts of the white settlers, but attention was called to the evidence received with reference to successful crosses between a Buffalo bull and Durham cow, and a Durham bull and Buffalo cow, at Stony Mountain,

the former cross being the one preferred; "the hybrid "animal thus produced being said to be larger, hardier, "stronger, heavier and more easily wintered than the "domestic animal, with the additional advantage of "yielding a skin as heavily but more evenly furred than "the buffalo robe, and worth, it was said, as much as the "full price of a domestic animal." The Committee recommended that the Government Experimental Farms about to be established in Manitoba and the Territories should continue these experiments, and also endeavour to obtain hybrids between the moose and musk ox and domestic stock. The practicability of a successful cross with the buffalo having been fairly established, it is likely that in the near future this may prove a very valuable source of food supply as well as of profit from the heavy skins. It was suggested before the Committee that a cross between a buffalo and Galloway or Polled Angus would produce fine black robes, which would be worth from $75 to $100 each.

Fish in the North. West.

97. The total quantity of fish caught in the census year, according to the returns was 3,713 barrels, but this amount can only be considered as approximate, and the quantity actually taken was probably far larger. Owing to the growing scarcity of fish in consequence of the large exports to the United States, the committee above mentioned, strongly recommended the prohibition of the exports of almost all fish, and the establishment of a local hatchery for the breeding of certain varieties at some point central for distribution; the varieties recommended being the sturgeon, whitefish, gold eye, catfish, perch, eels, pike, maskinongé and carp.

Churches in the Three Districts 1885.

98. The total number of churches in the 3 districts was 66 viz., 19 Church of England, 18 Presbyterian, 15 Roman Catholic, 11 Methodist, and other Denominations 3. In

proportion therefore to the number of followers to each religion, there were 525 persons to each Church of England Church, 428 to each Presbyterian, 620 to each Roman Catholic, and 628 to each Methodist. There were also one hospital, one orphanage, two colleges, and five convents.

Census of Manitoba 1886.

99. A census of Manitoba was taken on the 31st day of July, 1886, with the following result:

CENSUS OF MANITOBA—1886.

POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT.	POPULATION.			Occupied Dwellings.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Selkirk	19,501	14,855	34,356	8,580
Marquette	12,833	9,917	22,750	5,348
Provencher	7,076	6,334	13,410	2,604
Lisgar	9,578	8,308	17,886	3,508
Winnipeg (City)	10,606	9,632	20,238	3,831
Total	59,594	49,046	108,640	23,871

Increase since 1881.

100. The last census of Manitoba was taken on the 4th April, 1881, when the population was 65,954. Soon after that date, however, a large portion of the Province, known as the Manitoba Extension, was taken away and added to Ontario and the District of Keewatin, reducing the area of Manitoba from 123,200 square miles to 60,520. For the purpose of comparison, therefore, the population of the Extension should be deducted from that of the Province in 1881, which reduces the numbers to 62,260, showing that the increase in the five years, 1881-1886 was 74·49 per cent., which, while not perhaps quite as high as was expected, still shows a very remarkable rate of increase. The numerical increase was 46,380.

Proportions of males and females.

101. The proportion of females to males was 82·30 females per 100 males; in 1881 the proportion was 77·26 females per 100 males. In old settled countries, where the growth of population depends entirely on the natural increase, females are always found to predominate, but in newer countries, where the population is largely made up by immigration, the reverse is almost invariably the case, the male immigrants being in excess of the female ones. The increase in the proportion of females, as shown by the above figures, probably indicates, after making due allowance for the natural increase, the extent of which it is impossible to determine, that there has been a slight falling off in the excess of male immigration since 1881, which falling off may be expected to continue as the country becomes settled and developed. The average ratio of sexes per 1,000 of population in old countries is about 495 males and 505 females (Statistical Abstract, 1886, p. 90), in Manitoba in 1886 the ratio was 549 males and 451 females.

Occupied dwellings in Manitoba 1886.

102. There was an increase of 11,068, or 86·44 per cent. in the number of occupied dwellings, but the number of inhabitants to each dwelling was less than in 1881, being 4·55 as compared with 5·15. This is doubtless due to the number of single men who have immigrated and are for the present living alone on their homesteads.

Uninhabited houses 1881 and 1886.

103. There was an increase in the number of uninhabited houses of 1,162, being an increase of no less than 146 per cent., and as the proportion of dwellings per 100 of population increased from 20·62 per cent. in 1881 to 23·77 per cent. in 1886, it is evident that there has been an unnecessary excess of building operations, the consequence, no doubt, of the unnatural inflation in 1882. There were only 41 uninhabited houses in Winnipeg in 1881, while there were 436 in 1886. The total number of families was 25,155,

Families.

being at the average rate of 4·31 persons to a family. This was a lower proportion than in 1881, when it was 4·65. In 1881 the number of persons to the square mile, when the area of the Province was 123,200 square miles, was ·53; in 1886, when the area had been reduced by 62,680 square miles, the number was 1·79 per square mile.

Religions and birthplaces in Manitoba 1886.

104. The following table is a summary of the religions and birthplaces of the people in Manitoba in 1886 :—

CENSUS OF MANITOBA, 1886.

RELIGIONS AND BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE.

Religion.	Total.	Religion.	Total.
Presbyterian	28,406	Disciples	199
Church of England	23,206	Brethren	114
Methodist	18,648	Quaker	66
Roman Catholic	14,651	No religion	45
Mennonites	8,112	Unitarian	31
Baptist	3,296	Adventist	18
Lutheran	3,131	Universalist	9
Congregational	997	Other denominations	121
Jews	543	Not given	5,619
Protestants	428		

Birthplaces.	Total.	Birthplaces.	Total.
Manitoba	34,124	The Territories	520
Ontario	34,121	Sweden, Norway and Denmark	372
England and Wales	10,322	Other British Possessions	200
Scotland	5,982	Prince Edward Island	180
Quebec	5,976	France	110
Russia and Poland	5,724	Italy	38
Ireland	3,621	British Columbia	26
United States	2,302	At sea	9
Iceland	1,998	Other countries	238
Nova Scotia	1,317	Not given	208
New Brunswick	704		
Germany	528		

Full comparisons of the above returns with those of 1881 will be found in the Statistical Abstract for 1886, chap. II.

Ages of the people in Manitoba 1886.

105. The next table gives the ages of the people in 1886. The proportion of children under five years has not varied as much as might have been expected, being only a trifle higher—viz: 15·55 per cent. of the total population in 1886, and 14·88 per cent. in 1881, but there was a larger difference in the numbers between the ages of 20 and 30, the proportion being 20·51 per cent. as compared with 24·24 per cent. in 1881. There was an increase in the males and a decrease in the females under 20, as shown by the following figures :—

	Males.	Females.
1881	42·79 per cent.	51·50 per cent.
1886	43·71 "	49·87 "

CENSUS OF MANITOBA, 1886.

AGES OF THE PEOPLE.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Ages.	Males.	Females.
Under 5 years	8,605	8,288	55 to 60 years	1,029	731
5 to 10 "	6,736	6,469	60 to 65 "	785	610
10 to 15 "	5,642	5,106	65 to 70 "	440	319
15 to 20 "	5,069	4,599	70 to 75 "	274	168
20 to 25 "	6,361	4,831	75 to 80 "	121	97
25 to 30 "	6,571	4,520	80 to 85 "	55	54
30 to 35 "	5,012	3,394	85 to 90 "	19	26
35 to 40 "	3,788	2,522	90 and over	12	8
40 to 45 "	2,707	1,898	Not given	2,752	2,751
45 to 50 "	2,013	1,448			
50 to 55 "	1,603	1,217	Total	59,594	49,046

The population was slightly older in 1886, those under 21 forming 46·49 per cent. of the whole number, as compared with 47·38 in 1881.

Females at 15 to 45.

106. There was an increase in the number of females between the ages of 15 and 45, the proportions being 4,437 females between those ages in every 10,000 females living in 1886, and 4,326 in every 10,000 in 1881.

Husbands and wives in Manitoba 1886.

107. The following is a comparative statement of the number of husbands and wives in Manitoba in 1881 and 1886, distinguishing between those under and over 21 years:

HUSBANDS AND WIVES IN MANITOBA—1881 AND 1886.

Year.	Husbands.			Wives.		
	Under 21 years.	Over 21 years.	Total.	Under 21 years.	Over 21 years.	Total.
1881.....	76	10,872	10,948	686	9,857	10,543
1886.....	38	17,351	17,389	699	16,272	16,971

Decrease in husbands and wives under 21.

108. A very large decrease will be seen to have taken place in the number of husbands and wives under 21 years, more particularly in that of husbands, and there is no immediate way of accounting for it, unless it has arisen from the fact that in 1881 an attempt was made to enumerate Indians the same as whites, and particulars of their conjugal condition were taken which could not fail to be more or less inaccurate.

Increase in number of wives.

109. It was natural to expect an increase in the proportion of wives to husbands, many husbands coming in first to find land and then sending for their families; there were 9,759 wives to every 10,000 husbands in 1886, as compared with 9,630 wives to the same number of husbands in 1881.

Husbands and wives in every 10,000, 1881 and 1886.

110. The following figures give the numbers of husbands and wives under and over 21 years in every 10,000 of each class respectively in 1881 and 1886:

HUSBANDS AND WIVES UNDER AND OVER 21 YEARS IN EVERY 10,000 HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

Year.	Husbands.		Wives.	
	Under 21 years.	Over 21 years.	Under 21 years.	Over 21 years.
1881	69	9,931	650	9,350
1886	22	9,978	412	9,588

Marriageable males and females.

111. The single males of 20 and upwards, and the single females of 15 and upwards, *i. e.*, the bachelors and spinsters of the population, numbered 15,174 and 11,035 respectively. Adding to these numbers the widowers and widows at all ages, viz., 979 and 1,357, it is found that the total marriageable population amounted to 16,153 males and 12,392 females, the former exceeding the latter by 3,761, the marriageable males being in the proportion of 130 to every 100 females. In 1881 the marriageable males were in the proportion of 162 to every 100 marriageable females, showing that the excess of bachelors is being steadily reduced. It follows almost as a matter of course that the single males exceeded the single females, the excess amounting to 9,431. In every 10,000 single men there were 7,765 single women. In 1881 the similar proportion was 6,137.

Proportion of marriageable men and women.

112. The percentage of married to total married and marriageable men was about the same as in 1881, while that of women to total married and marriageable women was somewhat smaller, as is shown by the following figures:—

PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED TO TOTAL MARRIED AND MARRIAGEABLE MEN AND WOMEN IN MANITOBA—1881 AND 1886.

	Males.	Females.
1881	51·42	62·43
1886	51·84	56·76

Proportion of married &c., to total population.

113. The following is a comparative statement of the percentage of married, widowed, unmarried and children to the total male and female population respectively in 1881 and 1886 :—

PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED, WIDOWED, UNMARRIED AND CHILDREN TO TOTAL MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION IN MANITOBA—1881 AND 1886.

MALES.

YEAR.	Married.	Widowers.	Bachelors, 20 and over.	Children under 20.
1881	29·43	1·42	26·36	42·79
1886	29·18	1·64	25·46	43·72

FEMALES.

YEAR.	Married.	Widows.	Spinsters, 15 and over.	Children under 15.
1881	36·67	3·20	18·87	41·26
1886	34·60	2·77	22·50	40·13

The changes among the males are about what might have been expected, except that there is a slight decrease in the proportion of the married, but among females it is not quite the same. The proportions of married, widows and children are smaller, and of spinsters decidedly larger.

Supporting and dependent ages.

114. It may be said to be a general rule that persons between the ages of fifteen and sixty-five are able to contribute more or less to their own maintenance, the majority as a rule being able to support themselves altogether, while those under fifteen and over sixty-five rely generally on others for support, whence it follows that the physical effectiveness of a country may be pretty accurately gauged

by the proportion of its inhabitants at the middle period of life

115. The following table shows the proportions in Manitoba in every 10,000 persons living, and in every 10,000 males living at the sustaining, as compared with those at the dependent ages, in 1881 and 1886 :— Relative strength of the population of Manitoba 1886.

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE TOTAL AND OF THE MALE POPULATION OF MANITOBA—1881 AND 1886.

NUMBERS IN EVERY 10,000 PERSONS LIVING.

YEAR.	AT SUPPORTING AGES.	AT DEPENDENT AGES.	
	15 to 65.	Under 15 years.	65 years and over.
1881	5,934	3,932	134
1886	5,955	3,898	147

NUMBERS IN EVERY 10,000 MALES LIVING.

1881	6,287	3,582	131
1886	6,198	3,647	155

In proportion to the total population there was a slight increase in the numbers at the middle period, but in proportion to males only, there was on the other hand a small decrease.

116. The following figures show the number of men available in Manitoba for active service under the provisions of the Militia Act, in 1881 and 1886. The numbers are divided into the three periods at which calls would be made if necessary. Due allowance must be made for those specially exempted from service and those physically incapacitated : Males at the soldiers age in Manitoba 1886.

MALES AT THE SOLDIERS' AGE IN MANITOBA—1881 AND 1886.

Ages.	1881.	Number in 10,000 Persons Living.	1886.	Number in 10,000 Persons Living.
18 to 30 years.....	11,787	1,787	15,081	1,388
30 to 45 "	6,587	998	11,507	1,059
45 to 60 "	2,873	435	4,645	427

The number of persons therefore liable to be called on for active service (subject as above mentioned) in Manitoba in 1886 was 31,233. There was a decrease as compared with 1881 in the proportions at the 1st and 3rd periods, and a small increase at the 2nd period.

Occupiers of lands and lands occupied Manitoba 1886.

117. The next table is a statement of the number of occupiers of land in Manitoba in 1886, together with the number of acres of land occupied:

CENSUS OF MANITOBA—1886.

Occupiers of Lands, and Lands Occupied.

District.	Total Occupiers.	Occupiers of			Total Occupied Acres.	Total Cultivated Acres.
		160 Acres and under.	161 Acres to 320.	321 Acres and over.		
Selkirk.....	7,915	3,673	3,744	498	2,060,337	416,448
Marquette	4,588	2,065	2,158	365	1,249,729	218,596
Provencher.....	2,033	1,296	624	113	366,549	71,633
Lisgar	2,981	2,197	625	159	493,265	45,362
Winnipeg city	54	54	.....	.....	1,344	532
Manitoba	17,571	9,285	7,151	1,135	4,171,224	752,571

Increase in cultivated area.

118. The total number of occupiers in 1881 was 9,077; of acres occupied, 2,384,337, and of acres cultivated, 250,416. largest proportion of increase therefore has been in

acres cultivated. The average area in cultivation was about 3¾ acres to each person in 1881, and almost 7 acres in 1886. Of the land cultivated, 20 per cent. was sown with wheat in 1881, and 48 per cent. in 1886.

119. The following table gives the urban and rural population of Manitoba in 1886. All towns having over 500 inhabitants are included :— Urban and rural population in Manitoba 1886.

CENSUS OF MANITOBA,—1886.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brandon	1,240	1,108	2,348
Portage la Prairie	1,039	989	2,028
Minnedosa	305	244	549
Emerson	414	382	796
St. Boniface	710	739	1,449
Selkirk	422	283	705
Winnipeg	10,606	9,632	20,238
Total, Cities and Towns	14,736	13,377	28,113
Total, Rural Population	44,858	35,669	80,527

120. It is well-known that females are almost always more numerous than males in cities and towns, but the Province of Manitoba is altogether too newly a settled country for the ordinary conditions yet to prevail there, and it is found from the above figures that males were in excess in every town in the Province, with the exception of St. Boniface, where there was a slight excess of females. Taking the total urban population the proportion was 90·77 females per 100 males; in Winnipeg alone the proportion was 90·81 per 100 males, and in other towns, exclusive of Winnipeg, the proportion was 90·67; the proportion being almost the same in all three cases. In Winnipeg the proportion has increased very considerably since 1881, when it was only 71·79 per 100 males, and it is quite possible that by 1891 females will be in Excess of females and proportion of the sexes.

a fair way to attain their normal excess. The proportion of females in the rural population was almost the same as in 1881, being 79·51 per 100 males, as compared with 78·01 in the former year. The proportion of urban population to the total population of the Province has increased very largely, since 1881—viz., from 12·10 per cent. to 25·88 per cent., and is now higher than was the proportion in any other Province in 1881. (Statistical Abstract, 1885, p. 80.)

Occupations of the people in Manitoba 1886

121. The following table is a classified summary of the occupations of the people in Manitoba in 1886:—

CENSUS OF MANITOBA—1886.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

Occupations.	Number	Occupations.	Number
Employés of general Government	224	Persons engaged in carriages and harness	119
Employés of municipal Government, including policemen	60	" building and building material	314
Militia officers	127	" furniture and decorating	218
Clergymen and all ministering to religion	310	" food	363
Lawyers, judges, law court officers, students, &c.	241	" drinks and stimulants, including hotel-keepers	379
Physicians, surgeons, students, &c.	201	" dress, clothing, &c	497
Chemists and druggists	47	" livery and stage, teamsters, &c.	347
Persons engaged in art and literary pursuits	10	" mining	5
Architects, surveyors and civil engineers	95	" metals, other than gold and silver	726
Teachers	464	" boots and shoes, hides	98
Musicians	23	" wood, including carpenters	760
Merchants	562	" various other industries	115
Commercial employés	1,079	" various domestic occupations	1,702
Auctioneers, brokers, &c.	26	" various commercial occupations	651
Bankers and money brokers	33	" various professional occupations	153
Railway, telegraph and express employés	611	" agricultural pursuits	22,882
Messengers and porters	88	Contractors	160
Manufacturers	30	Dealers and traders	141
Mechanics	15	Millers and millwrights	141
Fishermen	67	Hunters	54
Persons engaged in lumbering, including mill hands	41	Keepers and guards	79
" in navigation and boat building	47	Labourers	1,915
" books	215	Pensioners (military)	4
" engraving, &c.	9	Independent means	104
" watchmaking, jewellery, &c.	44	Engaged in various occupations	108

The number of persons engaged in agricultural pur- Agricultural class.
was very large, and slightly in excess of the pro-
n similarly engaged in 1881, being 210 in every 1,000
s as compared with 205 in the former year.

The large increase in the number of railway and Railway employés.
aph employés, viz., 490, is a proof of the large exten-
f these facilities in the Province. There was a
se of 1,125 in the number of hunters, but it is prob-
at a number of Indians were returned as such in

The following is a list of the industrial establish- Industrial establishments in Manitoba 1886.
in Manitoba in 1886, showing the number of each
the amount of capital invested, number of hands em-
l and other particulars :—

CENSUS OF MANITOBA,—1886.

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

INDUSTRIES.	Number.	Capital Invested.	Hands Employed.	Yearly Wages.	Value of Raw Material.	Value of Articles Produced.
		$		$	$	$
water making	5	47,000	18	7,000	21,000	65,400
ase works	1	6,000	3	2,500	10,000	15,000
	13	22,900	35	18,844	39,875	77,500
powder factory	1	5,500	2	375	1,000	1,800
wire factory	1	17,000	5	750	1,290	2,387
factory	1	30,000	25	7,500	18,000	38,000
ithing	142	63,850	188	72,744	40,220	164,330
ding	3	64,000	41	13,500	14,000	45,000
d shoes	28	25,525	45	20,400	24,095	58,358
s	7	153,500	47	30,340	52,830	231,200
aking	6	18,800	82	10,718	1,280	32,600
ers shops	8	14,805	30	19,275	21,255	54,800
-making	17	43,100	57	34 700	33,410	92,600
and gilding	2	12,000	7	2,900	9,000	14,000
actories	10	13,600	19	2,140	13,015	18,977
l establishments	3	12,800	11	7,150	10,200	30,000
nd spice mills	1	13,000	5	2,550	12,000	16,000
onery	2	3,300	4	840	1,250	6,600
ies	3	6,900	7	2,350	6,732	10,440

CENSUS OF MANITOBA, 1886—*Concluded.*

Industries.	Number.	Capital Invested.	Hands Employed.	Yearly Wages.	Value of Raw Material.	Value of Articles Produced.
		$		$	$	$
Dress-making, &c.	12	22,875	30	7,540	27,725	44,397
Fish curing	1	3,000	3	1,575	1,000	4,000
Flour and grist mills	37	860,164	244	123,468	1,418,982	2,047,651
Foundries	4	321,400	90	40,415	154,100	264,500
Furniture making	5	7,400	12	4,900	8,590	24,400
Furriers, hatters, &c.	2	15,000	16	7,300	55,000	87,000
Gas works	1	335,936	9	8,791	11,650	29,865
Grain chopping mills	3	17,800	6	380	14,210	16,700
Gunsmithing	1	2,500	2	1,200	700	5,000
Jewellers and watchmakers	7	20,300	18	10,075	11,025	28,900
Lime kilns	42	18,663	79	4,190	3,777	16,502
Linseed oil mill	1	90,000	6	2,850	25,000	38,000
Lithographing	1	8,000	4	2,500	2,400	5,000
Packing case factory	1	7,000	3	1,750	2,800	6,000
Paper bag factory	1	5,000	4	2,500	2,000	5,000
Photographic galleries	11	33,700	22	11,950	11,800	48,700
Planing mills	4	37,000	32	16,714	58,000	102,500
Printing offices	16	212,700	184	123,830	75,126	316,700
Pump factories	7	9,200	12	6,265	5,125	16,890
Saddle and harness making	20	102,290	59	40,082	111,225	185,742
Sash and door factories	4	65,000	47	22,000	103,000	158,600
Sawmills	40	368,225	395	69,791	146,975	305,711
Soap factory	1	25,000	9	6,000	12,000	25,000
Stone and marble cutting	3	14,500	33	20,200	11,400	41,500
Tailoring	20	97,150	165	69,350	119,000	218,331
Tanneries	3	35,600	9	5,100	18,500	36,700
Tent-making	2	16,000	23	7,500	5,000	18,000
Tinsmithing	40	123,850	120	80,345	116,185	383,550
Vinegar factory	1	9,000	3	1,000	6,400	10,500
Woollen mill	1	10,000	20	9,000	9,000	30,000
Various industries	7	6,750	17	6,200	9,540	29,825

Tendency to over-valuation.

125. The above figures are as correct as it was possible to obtain them, but as the valuation must always be necessarily left to the owners themselves, a certain amount of over-valuation is certain to exist. Great care was, however, taken to keep the amounts within bounds.

126. A comparative statement of the several amounts, showing the increase in each, between 1881 and 1886, is given below : Industrial establishments 1881 and 1886 compared.

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN MANITOBA—1881-1886.

—	1881.	1886.	Increase.
Number of establishments	344	553	209
Capital invested	$1,383,331	$3,474,583	$2,091,252
Number of hands employed	1,921	2,307	386
Yearly wages paid	$755,507	$971,537	$216,030
Value of raw materials	$1,924,821	$2,887,677	$962,856
Value of articles produced	$3,413,026	$5,526,166	$2,113,140

The amount paid in wages in 1881 was at the average rate of $393 per annum per each hand employed, in 1886 the average had risen to $421 per hand. Perhaps the largest and most important increase was in flour and grist mills, the increase in number being 18, in hands employed 158, in wages paid $85,048, in capital invested $701,364, in value of raw material $1,027,982, and in value of articles produced $1,538,453.

127. The next table gives the yield of field products in Manitoba in 1886, according to the census returns, together with the totals of the census of 1881, as far as available. Field products in Manitoba 1886.

CENSUS OF MANITOBA—1886.

FIELD PRODUCTS.

Products.		District of					Totals.	Total 1881.
		Selkirk.	Marquette.	Provencher.	Lisgar.	Winnipeg.		
Wheat...	Acres.	217,549	101,131	30,462	14,544	45	363,734	51,293
	Bush...	4,047,218	1,999,505	418,141	245,642	680	6,711,186	1,033,673
Barley...	Acres.	22,614	14,034	6,259	3,864	5	46,776	
	Bush...	535,817	328,811	110,347	79,134	125	1,054,234	253,604
Oats	Acres.	72,305	43,478	16,728	13,622	145	146,278	
	Bush...	2,410,613	1,517,166	426,440	383,558	3,170	4,740,947	1,270,268
Potatoes	Acres.	3,093	2,202	1,429	1,916	105	8,565	4,306
	Bush...	436,320	359,241	168,793	221,906	17,315	1,203,575	556,193
Hay.....	Acres.	4,274	2,462	329	1,389	28	8,482	
	Tons...	5,203	2,430	392	1,630	30	9,685	
Rye.....Bush.		1,488	1,012	4	70	.....	2,574	1,203
Peas and beans.....	"	8,296	1,046	2,280	1 033	375	13,030	8,991
Flax seed...	"	58,416	305	2,326	1,156	.....	62,203	
Turnips.....	"	104,615	34,058	8,232	9,679	1,790	158,374	149,035
Other roots.	"	23,397	6,827	20,300	13,348	8,865	74,737	49,096
Prairie hay. Tons		164,044	108,853	78,104	89,686	347	441,064	
Flax and hemp, scutched.....Lbs...		60	2,860	.....	40	.....	2,960	2,148

Cultivation of hay and wheat.

128. Cultivated was not separated from prairie hay in 1881, the total crop in that year having amounted to 185,279 tons. The amount of cultivated hay is at present very small, the prairie grass yielding more to the acre, and being amply sufficient for all services. The increase in wheat is naturally the largest, upwards of 350,000 acres having being brought under the cultivation of this grain since 1881. The yield to the acre was apparently larger in 1881, the average having been 20·1 bushels, as compared with 18·4 bushels in 1886.

Animals in Manitoba 1886.

129. The next table gives similar information respecting the number of animals and their products. The largest proportionate increase was in the number of swine, and the

est in the number of working oxen, which have been
reat extent superseded by horses.

CENSUS OF MANITOBA—1886.

ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

mals.	DISTRICT OF					Total.	Total 1881.
	Selkirk.	Marquette.	Provencher.	Lisgar.	Winnipeg.		
over 3 .....No.	13,653	7,316	3,645	3,537	999	29,150	14,189
nd filder 3 ..... "	3,608	2,487	1,112	1,094	34	8,335	2,229
..... "	242	181	24	62	9	518	
g oxen "	5,858	3,710	2,103	2,116	15	13,802	12,215
ows..... "	15,045	12,041	7,066	10,626	1,450	46,208	20,29.
horned ..... "	26,154	24,546	12,689	20,998	288	84,675	27,611
..... "	4,949	4,800	2,526	3,778	.....	16,053	6,071
..... "	52,762	29,049	10,993	8,325	361	101,490	17,282
home-.....Lbs	1,179,351	1,044,825	484,020	743,288	18,040	3,469,524	957,152
home- ..... "	21,305	36,903	5,732	10,885	.....	74,825	19,613

). The next tables give information concerning furs elts, and shipping, and products of the forest in 1886. ensus standard for logs is 100 ft. B.M.

Furs and pelts in Manitoba 1886.

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CENSUS OF MANITOBA—1886.

Furs and Pelts.

Furs.	District of					Total.
	Selkirk.	Marquette.	Provencher	Lisgar.	Winnipeg.	
Beaver	221	275	41	590		1,127
Bear	133	49	31	137		350
Fisher		34		45		79
Fox	1,083	1,168	75	255	1	2,582
Lynx	64	596	9	447	1	1,117
Marten	26	60	9	119		214
Mink	1,204	2,379	572	1,210		5,365
Muskrat	3,180	14,191	1,588	16,825		36,084
Otter	35	52	49	68		204
Skunk	921	934	614	520		2,989
Wild cat	71	26	7	1		105
Wolf	174	393	32	34		631
Wolverine	15	13		6		34
Cariboo	6	4	1	75		86
Deer, antelope, &c	53	160	7	18		238
Moose	54	47	13	41		155
Other furs and pelts	760	241	3	25		1,029

Shipping, fisheries and products of the forest.

Shipping, Fisheries and Products of the Forest.

Shipping.						
Steam Vessels	Number		1		4	7	12
	Tonnage		212		180	1,295	1,687
Barges	Number		1		7	10	18
	Tonnage		25		335	1,487	1,847
Fisheries.							
Boats	Number.	4	36	1	328		369
Men	"	4	37	2	368		411
Nets	Fathoms.	100	1,675	200	42,963		44,938
Whitefish	Barrels.		440	15	3,168		3,623
Catfish	"	2		9	92		103
Other Fish	"	56	506	215	4,693		5,470
Forest.							
Pine Logs	Number.			22	27,100		27,122
Spruce Logs	"	150	24,999	435	50,064		75,648
Other Logs	"	2,484	100,351	16,520	800		120,155

Area &c., of Newfoundland.

131. In view of the proposed negotiations with reference to the entry of Newfonndland into the Confederation, the following information will be of interest:—

The Island of Newfoundland, which, with Labrador, is the only part of British North America not included in the Dominion, is situated on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is 350 miles long by about 130 wide, with an estimated area of 40,000 square miles. The coast of Labrador has an area of about 120,000 square miles, but the number of inhabitants is very limited. A census of the colony was taken in 1884, when it was found to contain 197,835 persons, of whom only 4,211 were living in Labrador.

Population of Newfoundland.

132. The sex of those living in Labrador was not given, but of the 193,124 inhabitants of Newfoundland, 99,344 were males and 93,780 females, being an excess of males of 5,564; the proportion of females being 94·30 per 100 males. The population of St. John, the capital of the colony, was 38,145, viz., 18,503 males and 19,642 females, the numerical excess of females being 1,139, and the proportion 106·15 females per 100 males.

Religions.

133. The Roman Catholic, Church of England and Wesleyan are the principle religious denominations, the numbers and proportions being as follows:—

	Number.	Proportion to Population.
Roman Catholic	75,254	38·13
Church of England	69,000	34·96
Wesleyan	48,767	24·71
Presbyterian	1,495	0·75
Other denominations	1,470	0·74
Not given	1,349	0·68

Industrial establishments.

134. The factories, mills, &c., numbered 198 and employ- 459 hands; their total value was $1,161,352, and the of goods produced $1,891,167.

Farm stock.

135. The total area under cultivation was 46,996 acres, and the numbers of farm stock were as follow:—Cows, 19,088; horses, 5,536; sheep, 40,326; swine, 21,555; and goats, 7,934

Fishing industry.

136. The principal industry is fishing, principally cod and seal, and 60,419 persons, being 30·61 per cent. of the population, were engaged in it, the total number of vessels and boats employed being 25,225. In the Bank fishery for cod 60 vessels, aggregating 2,507 tons and employing 1,698 persons were engaged, and in seal fishing there were 21 steam vessels of 5,877 tons and employing 4,778 men. The number of seals caught was 365,931.

Education.

137. In 1885, there were 204 Roman Catholic schools, 174 Church of England, 107 Methodist and 7 others, making a total of 492, at which the attendance was 27,322. The Government grant amounted to $4.17 per head of attending scholars, and the proportion of denominational population attending school was: Church of England, 15·25 per cent.; Methodist, 13·63 per cent.; Roman Catholic, 13·01 per cent.; other denominations, 10·05 per cent.

Area of Canada.

138. The area of Canada is estimated to contain 3,610,257 square miles. It is the largest of all the British possessions, embracing very nearly one-half of the whole Empire. The continent of Australia is the next largest, having an area of 2,944,628 square miles, and the area of Tasmania and New Zealand added to this, makes the total area of the Australasian Colonies 3,075,030, or 535,227 square miles less than that of Canada. The total area of the British Empire is 7,999,618 square miles. The combined area, therefore, of Canada and the Australasian Colonies comprises very nearly seven-eighths of the whole Empire.

Area of Europe.

139. The area of the whole continent of Europe is

3,756,002 square miles. It is therefore only 145,745 square miles larger than the Dominion of Canada.

Area compared with Great Britain and United States.

140. The area of Great Britain and Ireland is 121,115 square miles, so that Canada is nearly thirty times as large as the whole of the United Kingdom. It is 600,000 square miles larger than the United States without Alaska, and about 18,000 square miles larger than both combined.

Area of the world.

141. The estimated area of the world is 52,511,004 square miles, and its estimated population 1,433,887,500. Canada, therefore, covers rather more than one-fourteenth part of this surface, but contains only about one-two hundred and eighty-sixth part of the estimated population.

Areas of the several Provinces, &c.

142. The following are the areas of the several Provinces and Districts :

	Square Miles.
Ontario	181,800
Quebec	188,688
Nova Scotia	20,907
New Brunswick	27,174
Manitoba	60,520
British Columbia	341,305
Prince Edward Island	2,133
District of Keewatin	about 400,000
" Alberta	" 100,000
" Assiniboia	" 95,000
" Athabasca	" 122,000
" Saskatchewan	" 114,000
Remainder of the Territories	1,816,730
	3,470,257
Great lakes, rivers, &c., not included in above areas	140,000
	3,610,257

The area of the Province of Manitoba was erroneously stated at 123,200 square miles in the Statistical Abstract, 1886, that portion which was added to the District of

Keewatin and to Ontario not having been deducted. The areas of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec can only be considered as approximate, the northern boundaries of both Provinces not having yet been exactly defined. It will be seen that Canada has an area of inland water surface which is alone 18,885, square miles larger than the combined area of Great Britain.

Density of population.

143. Prince Edward Island is the smallest of all the Provinces, but is more than twice as thickly populated as any other Province, the proportion being 51·0 persons to the square mile. Nova Scotia comes next in density of population, with 21·0 persons. The following is the order in which the Provinces stand, according to density of population :

Prince Edward Island,	Quebec,
Nova Scotia,	Manitoba,
New Brunswick,	British Columbia.
Ontario,	

Population and area of British possessions.

144. The following table, compiled principally from official sources, gives the population and area of the United Kingdom and its possessions, according to the latest available information :—

AREA AND POPULATION OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Colony.	Estimated Area.	Population, Estimated or Census.	Persons to the Square Mile.
	Sq. Miles.		
Europe :			
United Kingdom—			
England and Wales	58,764	28,247,151	481
Scotland	29,820	3,991,499	134
Ireland	32,531	4,852,914	149
Soldiers and sailors abroad		216,000	
Total, United Kingdom	121,115	37,307,564	308
Gibraltar	2	24,139	12,069
Heligoland	1	2,001*	2,001
Malta	117	159,231	1,361
Total, Europe	121,235	37,492,935	309

AREA AND POPULATION OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS—*Continued.*

Colony.	Estimated Area.	Population, Estimated or Census.	Persons to the Square Mile.
	Sq. Miles.		
Asia :			
Aden	66	34,711	526
Ceylon	25,365	2,850,000	112
Cyprus	3,584	186,173*	52
Hong Kong	30	200,990	6,700
India (British)	1,064,720	201,755,993	189
Labuan	30	6,298	210
North Borneo	27,500	175,000	6
Perim	5	150	30
Straits Settlement	1,472	506,000	344
Total, Asia	1,122,772	205,715,315	183
Africa :			
Ascension	35	200	6
Cape Colony	219,700	1,252,347	6
Gambia	69	14,150*	205
Gold Coast	18,784	400,000	21
Lagos	1,069	87,165	81
Mauritius	713	361,404	507
Natal	18,750	442,697	23
St. Helena	47	5,085	108
Sierra Leone	3,000	60,546*	20
Total, Africa	262,167	2,623,594	10
America :			
Bermudas	19	15,177	799
Canada	3,470,257	4,875,035	1
British Guiana	109,000	270,042	2
Newfoundland	42,000	197,335*	4
West Indies—			
Bahamas	4,466	45,701	10
Turks Island	169	4,778	28
Jamaica	4,193	580,804*	138
Windward Islands—			
St. Lucia	238	41,000	172
St. Vincent	133	45,031	338
Barbadoes	166	173,522*	1,045
Grenada	133	47,364	356
Tobago	114	19,640	172
Leeward Islands—			
Virgin Islands	57	5,287*	93
St. Kitts	65	29,137*	448
Nevis	50	11,864*	237
Antigua	170	34,964*	206
Montserrat	32	11,360	355
Dominica	291	28,211*	97
Trinidad	1,754	178,270	102
ital, America	3,633,307	6,436,252	1·77

* Census.

AREA AND POPULATION OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS—*Concluded.*

Colony.	Estimated Area.	Population, Estimated or Census.	Persons to the Square Mile.
	Sq. Miles.		
Australasia :			
New Zealand	104,027	589,386	5
New South Wales	309,175	1,001,996	3
Queensland	668,224	342,614	0·51
South Australia	903,425	312,758	0·35
Tasmania	26,375	137,211	5
Victoria	87,884	1,003,043	11
Western Australia	975,920	39,584	0·04
Total, Australasia	3,075,030	3,426,592	1
South Seas :			
Fiji Islands	7,740	126,010	16
Falkland Islands	6,500	1,800	0·28
Total, South Seas	14,240	144,010	10
Total, British Possessions...	8,228,751	255,838,698	31

Population and area of foreign countries.

145. The next table gives the area and population of foreign countries :

AREA AND POPULATION OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Estimated Area.	Population, Estimated or Census.	Year.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Europe.				
Austria-Hungary	240,942	39,640,834	1886	164
Belgium	11,373	5,909,975	1886	520
Denmark	14,124	2,108,000	1886	149
" Colonies of	86,614	115,988	1880	1
France	204,177	*38,218,903	1886	187
" Colonies of	1,788,268	16,459,995	1882	9
German Empire	211,149	*46,855,704	1885	221
Greece	25,014	*1,979,453	1879	79
Italy	114,410	29,943,607	1886	262
Montenegro	3,550	*220,000	1879	62
Netherlands	12,648	4,390,857	1886	347

* Census.

AREA AND POPULATION OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*Continued.*

Country.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population, or Census.	Year.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPE—*Concluded.*				
Netherlands, Colonies of	766.137	28,687,341	1886	37
Portugal	34,038	*4,708,178	1881	138
" Colonies of	705,258	3,338,951	.....	5
Roumania	48,307	5,500,000	1887	114
Russia in Europe	2,095,504	88,205,353	1884	42
" in Asia	6,548,600	15,865,740	1884	2
Total Russian Empire	8,644,104	104,071 093	1884	12
Servia	18,800	*1,937 172	1885	103
Spain	197,767	17,226,254	1885	87
" Colonies of	163,876	9,996,058	.....	61
Sweden and Norway	294,184	6,676,189	1885	23
Switzerland	15,892	2,940,602	1886	185
Turkey in Europe	125,289	9,277,040	1886	74
" Asia	729,380	16,174,056	1886	22
" Africa	398,873	1,000,000	1886	2
" Egypt	11,000	6,817,265	1886	620
Total Turkish Empire	1,264,542	33,268,361	1886	26
Total Europe	24,773,820	541,532,969		22
ASIA.				
China	1,297,999	383,000,000	1885	295
" Dependencies	2,881,560	21,180,000	1885	7
Corea	82,000	12,000,000	1886	146
Japan	148,456	38,151,217	1886	257
Persia	628,000	7,653,600	1881	12
Siam	250,000	6,000,000	1886	24
Total Asia	5,288,015	467,984,817		88
AFRICA.				
Liberia	14,300	1,068,000	1886	75
Madagascar	228,500	3,500,000	1886	15
Morocco	219,000	5,000,000	1886	23
South African Republic	114,360	360,000	1886	3
Tunis	42,000	1,500,000	1886	36
Zanzibar	625	240,000	1886	384
Total Africa	618,785	11,668,000		19
AMERICA.				
Argentine Republic	1,125,086	3,435,286	1887	3
Bolivia	772,548	1,952,079	1886	3
Brazil	3,219,000	12,922,375	1886	4
Chili	293,970	*2,526,969	1885	8

* Census.

AREA AND POPULATION OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*Concluded.*

Country.	Estimatrd Area.	Population, Estimated or Census.	Year.	Persons to the Square Mile.
America—*Concluded.*				
Colombia	504,773	3,878,600	1881	8
Costa Rica	23,200	*182,073	1883	7
Ecuador	248,370	*1,004,651	1885	4
Guatemala	46,800	1,357,900	1887	29
Hayti	10,204	572,000	1886	56
Honduras	46,400	458,000	1884	10
Mexico	742,148	10,447,974	1882	14
Nicaragua	49,500	275,815	1883	6
Paraguay	91,970	*239,774	1887	3
Peru	463,747	2,699,945	1876	6
Salvador	7,225	*651,130	1886	90
San Domingo	18,045	504,000	1887	28
United States	3,602,990	60,156,785	1887	17
Uruguay	73,538	596,463	1886	8
Venezuela	632,695	2,121,988	1884	3
Total America	11,972,209	105,977,807		9
Oceania.				
Hawaii	6,677	*80,578	1884	12
Total	42,659,506	1,127,244,171		26

*Census.

Population of the world.

146. According to figures in the Statesman's Year Book, 1888, the estimated population of the world in 1886 was:

	Millions.
Europe	347
Asia	789
Africa	197
America	112
Oceania	38
The World	1,483

PART II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Collection of vital statistics.

147. Twenty-two towns made returns of mortuary statistics for the year 1886, and with the exception of certain figures collected by the Provincial Government with more or less accuracy, these returns are the only means of information respecting the urban rate of mortality in Canada that are available, and they, moreover, comprise the only vital statistics of any nature collected by the Dominion Government, except such as are obtained at the taking of each census, and except those statistics of the French population of Quebec, which, with the assistance of the Government, are taken by the Roman Catholic Church. The large extent of territory, and consequently the great outlay that would be necessary have hitherto prevented the adoption by Government of any comprehensive plan for the collection of this class of statistics, but as their importance is becoming more fully recognized every day, and as the Government have in contemplation the establishment of a Statistical Bureau in connection with the new Department of Trade and Commerce, it is possible that some endeavour will be soon made to secure correct returns of births, deaths and marriages throughout the Dominion, though it will necessarily be some time before they can attain any very high degree of accuracy.

Deaths in certain towns in Canada.

148. The following table gives the number of deaths in twenty-two cities and towns in Canada, together with the ratio per 1,000 deaths at different ages. The figures are taken from the mortuary statistics, and while fairly correct must be accepted with a certain amount of reserve.

DEATH RATE IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS IN CANADA, 1886.

Cities.	Total Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio Per 1,000 Deaths at					
			1 to 5 Years	5 to 20 Years.	20 to 40 Years.	40 to 60 Years.	Over 60 Years.	Ages not Given.
Montreal	5,214	27·99	605·29	73·46	115·84	87·46	117·76	·19
Toronto	2,546	21 59	494 89	111·94	144 15	109·19	135·11	4·72
Quebec	2,143	33·57	603·83	86·79	81·66	76·06	150·73	·93
Hamilton	855	20·71	408 19	122·81	152 05	132·16	183·62	1·17
Halifax	819	20·52	413·92	118·43	146·52	122 10	197·81	1·22
Ottawa	915	28·76	624·34	93·12	103·7	64 55	109·00	5·29
St. John, N.B	592	21·18	315·88	136·82	167·23	123·31	256·76	.....
London	477	18 31	289·31	119 50	180·29	171·91	238·99	.....
Winnipeg	400	19·76	525 00	122·50	222·50	80·00	45·00	5·00
Kingston	292	19·32	301 37	116·44	178·08	126·71	277·40	.....
Charlottetown	175	14·00	245·72	137·14	165·71	177·14	274·29	.....
Guelph	170	16·64	347·06	76·47	164·70	117·65	294·12	.....
Belleville	168	16·50	339·29	89·28	166·67	95·24	309·52	.....
St. Thomas	149	14·71	395 97	154·36	174·50	120·81	154·36	.....
Three Rivers	305	32·10	580·33	108·20	78·69	91·80	140·98	.....
Chatham, Ont	145	17·14	358 62	165·52	117·24	124·14	234·48	.....
Sherbrooke	228	27·37	631·58	118·42	78·95	65·79	105·26	.....
Peterborough	161	19·75	360 25	130·43	204·97	149·07	155·28	.....
Fredericton	144	20·77	423·61	215·28	104·17	62·50	194·44	.....
Sorel	303	44·88	663·37	171·62	52·80	36·30	72·61	3·30
St. Hyacinthe	264	41·63	541·67	166·66	75·76	68·18	147·73	.....
Galt	114	18·03	377·19	87·72	122·81	140·35	271·93	.....

149. The heaviest death rate in the table was that of Sorel, viz., 44·88, as this is the first time this place has made complete returns, it is not possible to know whether the above figures are anywhere near the normal rate or not, but it is probably they are not. The town appears to have suffered from a visitation of diphtheria and throat affections, the combined deaths from these two causes having been 92 out of a total of 303, or 30·36 per cent. St. Hyacinthe, which had the second highest rate last year, viz., 48 83, is again second in the list, with a reduced rate, but still a very high one: out of a total of 264 deaths, 106, or 40·15 per cent., occurred from atrophy and debility and teething, 82 of which were of infants under two years of age. There were also 39 deaths from small-pox, being an increase of 3 over the preceding year. The death rate in Montreal was lower than it had been since the returns were first made, but no particular value can be attached to any comparison of this description, for previous to 1886 the various populations were only estimated, and in many cases considerably under or over the mark, now, however, that the plan of taking the population, according to the municipal returns in each year, has been adopted, comparisons of the death rate between places and years will soon become of distinct value. Death rates compared.

150. The largest number of deaths was in every instance of children under 5 years of age, the proportion to the total number having been 52·43 per cent. There were 5,738 deaths returned of children under 1 year of age, being 34·54 per cent. of the total deaths, a larger proportion than in 1885 when it was 31·6 per cent. Diarrhœal affections were, as before, most fatal to these young children, 1,428 deaths from this cause being recorded, 1,332 from atrophy and debility, 702 from diseases of the respiratory organs, and 332 from premature birth, so that 66 15 per cent. of the deaths under one year resulted from the above four causes. The Deaths of children.

Deaths of illegitimate children.

total number of deaths of illegitimate children returned was 1.146, but with the exception of those from Montreal Quebec and Ottawa, the figures are far too wide of the mark to be of any value. Owing to the natural desire for concealment on the part of the parents, the difficulty of obtaining accurate returns of this class of deaths is excessive. Out of the above number, no less than 1,080 or 94·24 per cent. were under one year of age. The number of cases of children still-born returned was 756. The number of

Deaths from suicide.

deaths recorded from suicide was 31, viz., 22 males and 9 females, the number returned in 1885 from 19 cities, was 21. The above number of suicides were divided among 12 out of the 22 cities, the largest number, viz., 9, being from Toronto.

Deaths from most fatal diseases.

151. The following table gives the number of deaths from eight most fatal diseases in the 22 cities making returns in 1886 :—

DEATHS FROM THE MOST FATAL DISEASES—1886.

Cities.	Atrophy and debility.	Diarrhœal.	Lung diseases.	Phthisis.	Cerebro-spinal affections.	Diphtheria.	Throat affections.	Diseases of heart and blood vessels.
Montreal	1,014	687	465	486	341	235	200	216
Toronto	255	177	351	236	127	184	111	127
Quebec	235	257	164	182	244	118	129	76
Hamilton.....	68	79	98	96	51	76	21	48
Halifax.....	39	57	102	95	47	39	56	47
Winnipeg.....	15	65	51	30	21	23	19	14
Ottawa	40	248	83	62	30	46	28	27
St. John, N.B..	70	45	79	107	17	59	17	17
London	19	24	69	57	28	27	14	34
St. Thomas.....	3	19	16	17	10	14	12	6
Kingston	42	13	27	43	8	8	22	16
Charlottetown	10	4	19	36	12	.....	8	11
Guelph.....	29	8	22	16	6	6	4	17
Belleville	12	5	17	20	10	2	5	11
Three Rivers...	37	25	18	27	10	31	6	8
Sherbrooke	26	28	23	24	11	6	13	7
Chatham, Ont.	8	5	21	18	4	9	9	6
Peterborough.	11	12	22	18	14	17	2	9
Sorel.....	1	30	9	20	21	40	52	7
Fredericton....	4	11	18	13	5	27	15	8
St. Hyacinthe.	64	10	16	22	9	17	2	9
Galt	3	13	21	13	3	4	11	6
Total.....	2,005	1,822	1,711	1,638	1,029	988	756	727

152. The order of fatality was somewhat different from that of 1885, as will be seen from the following arrangement, the most fatal disease being placed first :— Order of fatality 1885, 1886

1885.	1886.
Atrophy and debility.	Atrophy and debility.
Lung diseases.	Diarrhœal affections.
Phthisis.	Lung diseases.
Diarrhœal affections	Phthisis.
Cerebro spinal affections.	Cerebro spinal affections.
Diphtheria	Diphtheria.
Diseases of heart and blood vessels.	Throat affections.
Throat affections.	Diseases of heart and blood vessels.

153. The total number of deaths from atrophy and debility was 5 less than in 1885, but it is still the largest number from any one cause. Out of 2,005 deaths from this cause 1,477 were of children under 5 years of age, being 73·66 per cent. of the whole number, a proportion slightly less than that of 1885, which was 74·51 per cent. There wa an increase of 546 or no less than 42·79 per cent. in the number of deaths from diarrhœal affections, of this number 1,427 were of children under one year, and 318 of children under 5 years, so that 95·77 of all the deaths from this cause were of children under 5 years, a proportion higher than in the preceding year, when it was 94·20. In Ottawa 24·37 per cent. of the total number of deaths from all causes, were of children under one year, from diarrhœal affections. Deaths from atrophy and debility. From diarrhœal affections.

154. There was a total increase in the number of deaths from phthisis of 214, of which 104 were returned from the 3 cities not included last year, leaving an increase of 110 deaths from this cause as compared with 1885, an increase of 7·72 per cent. Similarly there was an increase of 138 or 9·34 per cent. in deaths from lung diseases. The total deaths from all kinds of lung diseases were 3,101 (*i.e.* in the same 19 cities in 1885 and 1886), as compared with 2,901 in 1885, From phthisis and lung diseases.

showing that there was an increase in 1886 of 200, or 6·89 per cent. There was again a large increase of the number of deaths from diphtheria, and in spite of all the precautions taken, this disease seems to be steadily on the increase. There was an increase as compared with 1885 of 138, or 18·35 per cent. Comparing the returns from 10 cities in 1884 with returns from the same places in 1886, there was an increase of no less than 53·71 per cent. in the number of deaths from diphtheria. It is well known that this diseases is particularly fatal to children, and out of 988 deaths in 1886, 911, or 92·20 per cent. were of children under 11 years of age. In Sorel 13·20 per cent. of the whole number of deaths were from this cause. The increase in deaths from diphtheria appears to be very general in England,* in 1885 the number was 19 per cent. above the mean for the previous 10 years, and in 1886 in Ireland† the number was 18 in excess of the average for the previous 10 years.

From diphtheria.

155. There was a decrease of 75 in the deaths from cerebro-spinal affections as compared with 1885, and an increase of 87 in deaths from affections of the throat. From diphtheria and affections of the throat, deaths in Sorel formed 30·36 per cent. of the total number.

From cerebro-spinal affections.

156. The following table, the figures for which are taken, with the exception of the average column, from the mortuary statistics, gives the death rate per 1,000 of population in six of the principal cities in the Dominion, but, as before explained, the figures must not be taken as by any means conclusive, owing to the inaccuracy of the estimated populations, on which they are based, previous to 1886 :—

Death rate in principal cities in Canada.

* 48th Report of the Registrar General. † 23rd Report of the Registrar General (Ireland.)

Cities.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	Average for four years.
Montreal	30·98	33·05	54·25	27 99	36 56
Toronto	22·40	20·30	20·61	21·50	21·20
Hamilton	20·59	19·66	19·01	20·71	19·99
Halifax	19·56	20·92	21·72	20·52	20 68
Ottawa	26·94	23·11	24·88	28 76	25·92
St John, N B	22·03	22 29	24·32	21·18	22·43

Typhus and typhoid fevers.

157. All deaths from typhus, enteric or typhoid and simple continued fevers are included in one item, and it is not, therefore, possible to separate exactly the deaths from the different diseases; but as cases of pure typhus are extremely rare in this country, it will not be very far wrong to consider all the deaths under the above head as deaths from typhoid fever. The absolute difference between typhus and typhoid has now been so thoroughly well established that it would be well if the two fevers were treated as two separate and distinct diseases. As long ago as 1869 they were separated in the Registrar General's returns for England and Wales, and in his presidential address to the Epidemiological Society on 9th November, 1887, Dr. Thorne said that since the differentiation of these two poisons, the deaths from tpyhus had fallen from 1·9 to 0·1, and from typhoid from 3·9 to 1·7 per 10,000 living. He further stated that it had been now conclusively established that they were two distinct diseases, due to two separate specific contagia and developing under two altogether different circumstances.

Causes of typhoid.

158. The long continued drought of the summer and autumn of 1887 has been held responsible for a very general outbreak of typhoid fever and diphtheria, and though the returns are not yet available, there is no doubt that in pro-

portion to population, the deaths have been very numerous. Great as the advances are that have been made in sanitary conditions in this country of late years, it is clear that the arrangements are by no means as perfect yet as they ought to be. Bad drainage in one form or another is almost invariably the original cause of these diseases. In the address above alluded to Dr. Thorne says that typhoid is due to specific infection, always operating through the agency of filth, and which finds its nidus in conditions brought by failure to deal properly with the solid and liquid refuse of populations. Its potency of infection is such that when present in potable water in quantities infinitesimal, and altogether beyond the reach of discovery either by chemistry or physics, it is yet able to lead to widespread disaster. Since 1869 no less than $40,000,000 have been spent in England "on sanitary work aimed essentially at the removal of conditions favourable to this and allied diseases."

Deaths from typhoid.

159. As no returns are made, it is, of course, not possible to ascertain the number of deaths from typhoid in the Dominion, the only figures available being those in the mortuary statistics, and the following is a comparative statement of the number of deaths from typhoid fever in 19 cities in 1885 and 1886:

Cities.	1885.	1886.	Cities.	1885.	1886.
Montreal	96	92	Guelph	3	2
Toronto	53	38	Belleville	4	5
Quebec	35	16	Chatham	4	3
Hamilton	8	12	Sherbrooke	6	7
Halifax	9	6	Peterborough	8	1
Winnipeg	22	18	Fredericton	4	2
Ottawa	12	15	St. Hyacinthe		
St. John	6	7	Galt		
Kingston	6	3			
St Thomas	4	2	Total		
Charlottetown	4	7			

Deaths from typhoid in United Kingdom compared.

160. According to the above figures, the deaths from typhoid and simple continued fever in 19 cities with a population of 675,674 in 1886 was 0·36 per 1,000 living. In London in 1885, with a population of 4,083,928, the deaths from typhoid were 0·15, and from simple and ill defined fever 0·02; in the same year in England and Wales from the same causes the deaths were 0·17 and 0·02 respectively per 1,000 living. In Ireland in 1886, the deaths from the same causes, with a population of 5,174.836, were 0·14 and 0·07 respectively per 1,000 living. While the death rate in London from both causes combined was 0·19 per 1,000 living, in Montreal it was 0·49 in Ottawa 0·45, and in Toronto 0·32.

Cause of an outbreak of typhoid in Queensland.

161. Serious as these figures are in themselves, when the returns for the current year are published they will be found still more alarming, and it is plainly the duty of civic and municipal authorities to take vigorous and immediate steps towards remedying this dangerous state of affairs. The colony of Queensland in 1884 suffered from a similar visitation, and the following extract from the Register General's report for that year describes so closely the condition of affairs in Canada, that it is worth quoting: "The absence of the ordinary rain, cleansing the open "water-courses and drains in our large centres of population "and also washing all impurities from the surface, rendered "the task imposed on the various Boards of Health of "cleansing our cities and towns, a very difficult one. It is "evident from the result that, unaided by nature in the "manner indicated, they have been unable to combat "successfully with the death-dealing germs engendered "during the hot and dry season in 1884. The increased "mortality from this cause, the highest ever recorded in the "colony, must be looked upon with the utmost gravity, "and those charged with the sanitary conditions of our

" townships should make strenuous efforts to fight against " this fatal disease, one which in nearly all cases attacks " the very flower of the population, those in the prime of " life and strength. The more glaring sanitary defects may " have been dealt with by them, but it is apparent that " many death-dealing nuisances are still in existence to " cause such a heavy loss of life from typhoid fever, as that " which occurred last year."

Typhoid and diphtheria in Toronto.

162. The report of the Toronto Local Board of Health for 1887 calls special attention to the serious increase of diphtheria and typhoid fever in that city. The cases of typhoid increased from 52 in 1886 to 193 in 1887 and of diphtheria from 214 to 625. As has been pointed out, these diseases are pre-eminently filth diseases, and as such are more or less preventable if only proper precautions are taken. It is only too apparent that "many death-dealing "nuisances are still in existence," and it is doubtful if in many places even "the more glaring sanitary defects have "been dealt with."

Extract from report of Toronto Board of Health.

163. The following extract from the Toronto Report is full of truth, and should be read by every one, the conditions being possible in almost every part of the Dominion, but more particularly applicable to cities, towns and villages:

"So long as privy pits continue in the built up parts " of cities, storing up filth to putrify during warm weather, " and give forth noxious gases, so long as wells containing " foul organic matter continue to be used, so long as cisterns " with putrified rain water remain in yards, often near win- " dows and doors, so long as the yards continue to be be- " fouled by kitchen slops and fluid excrement from want " of house drainage, so long as stables are allowed with " flooring which absorbs the liquid manure, and allows it " to pass into the ground, and the manure is allowed to ac- " cumulate lying upon the ground and exposed to the rain, " and so long as garbage is used for filling up low ground

"to decompose and ferment, perhaps to have a dwelling "erected over it, so long as these evils are allowed to exist, "there is no chance for a cessation of these frightful "diseases. On the contrary a steady increase may con- "fidently be lookedfor."

Purification of water.

164. Water is always a most important factor in spreading typhoid fever, and whenever the slightest suspicion of danger exists, it should be always boiled before using. It is also said that one-half grain of alum to each gallon of water will render it comparatively pure and free from contamination.

Deaf and dumb, insane and blind, in Manitoba and the Three Districts, 1886 and 1885.

165. There was a slight decrease in the number of deaf and dumb in Manitoba in 1886, the proportion being one in every 1,357 persons as compared with one in every 1,346 in 1881. There were 19 deaf and dumb in The Territories in 1885, being one in every 2,545 of the population. There was a decided increase in the number of those of unsound mind, the proportion being one in every 1,308, in 1881 it was one in every 1,090. In The Territories the total number was 10, being one in every 4,862 persons. The decrease in the number of blind persons in Manitoba in 1886 was very marked, the number being only one in every 6,790 persons, against one in every 2,127 in 1881. In The Territories the proportion was very large indeed, being as high as one in every 819 persons, this high rate is presumably caused by the dirt and smoke among the Indians.

*Toronto Board of Health Report, 1887 p. 17.

CHAPTER III.

FINANCE.

The fiscal year.

166. The fiscal year of the old Province of Canada used to be identical with the calendar year, and terminate on the 31st December; in 1864, however, a change was made, and it was decided to commence the fiscal year on the 1st July and end it on the 30th June. At Confederation the same plan was adopted for the Dominion, and has since been maintained. As therefore, all financial and commercial returns, and as a general rule departmental reports, are made up to the 30th June in each year, the fiscal year beginning on the 1st July and ending on the 30th June, is the one spoken of and refered to throughout this work, except where specially mentioned.

Conversion of foreign currency.

167. In all cases where figures relating to foreign countries have been used, their values have been first changed into pounds sterling, and then converted into currency at the rate of $4.86·66. For the sake of convenience, cents have been omitted from most of the tables, and only used with reference to amounts per head and similar calculations.

Consolidated Fund.

168. The receipts from the sources of the ordinary revenue of the country are paid into what is called the Consolidated Fund, and payments thereout are made to cover the ordinary expenses. These receipts and payments therefore constitute what may be called the regular income and expenditure of the country, and the figures relating thereto are among the principal indicators of its financial and commercial condition.

Sources of revenue.

169. The ordinary revenue is derived from a variety of sources, which may, however, be divided into two classes viz., "Taxation" and "Other sources." The amounts raised by taxation consist solely of Customs and Excise duties,

and those raised from other sources consist of money derived from the postal service, railways, public works &c. The ordinary expenditure provides for the charges for debt and provincial subsidies, charges on revenue, and the current expenses of the country.

Revenue and expenditure, 1887.

170. The following figures give the ordinary revenue and expenditure for the year ended 30th June, 1887 :—

Revenue	$35,754,993
Expenditure	35,657,680
Revenue in excess of expenditure	$97,313

Increase and decrease.

171. The revenue was $2,577,953 in excess of that of the preceding year, while there was a decrease in the expenditure amounting to $3,353,932. The increase in revenue was derived almost entirely from taxation, there being an increase in the receipts from Customs duties of $3,005,250 and from excise duties of $455,296, and a decrease in receipts from various sources of $882,593. The amount paid on account of the North West Rebellion of 1885, was much less than that paid in the previous year, and was moreover charged to a different account (see par. 176) which facts to a large extent explain the reduction in expenditure. There was also a decrease in charges for debt and subsidies, and in the expenses of Legislation.

The Consolidated Fund, 1868-1887.

172. The following table gives the receipts and payments on account of the Consolidated Fund, that is, the ordinary revenue and expenditure of the country for the last 20 years, and shows the surplus or deficiency in each year:

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FUND (ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE)—1868 to 1887.

Year ended 30 June,	Consolidated Fund.		Revenue in Excess of Expenditure.	Expenditure in Excess of Revenue.
	Revenue.	Expenditure		
	$	$	$	$
1868	13,687,928	13,486,092	201,836	
1869	14,379,174	14,038,084	341,090	
1870	15,512,225	14,345,509	1,166,716	
1871	19,335,560	15,623,081	3,712,479	
1872	20,714,813	17,589,468	3,125,345	
1873	20,813,469	19,174,647	1,638,822	
1874	24,205,092	23,316 316	888,776	
1875	24,648,715	23,713,071	935,644	
1876	22,587,587	24,488,372	.....	1,900,785
1877	22,059,274	23,519,301	.....	1,460,027
1878	22,375,011	23,503,158	.....	1,128,147
1879	22,517,382	24,455,381	.....	1,937,999
1880	23,307,406	24,850,634	.....	1,543,228
1881	29,635,297	25,502,554	4,132,743	
1882	33,383,455	27,067,103	6,316,352	
1883	35,794,649	28,730,157	7,064,492	
1884	31,861,961	31,107,706	754,255	
1885	32,797,001	35,037,060	.....	2,240,059
1886	33,177,040	39,011,612	.....	5,834,572
1887	35,754,993	35,657,680	97,313	

Surplus and deficit of revenue.

173. In thirteen years out of the twenty that have elapsed since Confederation, there has been a surplus of revenue, and in the remaining seven an excess of expenditure. The total amount of surplus during the period has been $30,375,863, and of deficit $16,044,817, being a net excess of revenue over expenditure of $14,331,046. The revenue raised in 1887 was, with one exception, the largest ever raised (that raised in 1883 having exceeded it by $39,656.) and was $22,067,065 in excess of that of 1868, the first year after Confederation, being an increase of 161 per cent. After deducting the war expenditure from the expenditure of 1886, it will be seen that there was a decrease of ordinary expenditure in the year under review amounting to $176,712, with

the exception however of 1886, the expenditure was the largest since Confederation, exceeding that of 1868 by $22,171,588, being an increase of 164 per cent. The expenditure has therefore increased in a somewhat larger proportion than the revenue, but when the difficulties and expenses attending the opening up of new country are considered, it will be seen to be inevitable that at the beginning the expenditure should increase in faster proportion than the revenue, and in connection with the increase in expenditure the large extent of additional territory brought under control since Confederation must not be overlooked.

Increase in expenditure.

174. The following is a detailed comparative statement of the various receipts on account of the Consolidated Fund from all sources in the years 1886 and 1887, showing the increase or decrease in each item :—

Heads of revenue.

HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND, 1886 AND 1887.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1885-86.	1886-87.		
Taxation.	$	$	$	$
Customs	19,373,551	22,378,801	3,005,250	.....
Excise	5,852,904	6,308,201	455,297	.....
Total	25,226,455	28,687,002	3,460,547	.....
Land Revenue.				
Ordnance Lands	26,483	21,677	.....	4,806
Dominion "	.....	191,782	191,782	.....
Total	26,483	213,459	186,976	.....
Public Works.				
Canals	305,056	291,844	.....	13,212
" on account Hydraulic Rents	24 655	31,519	6,864	.....
Railways	2,629,336	2,839,745	210,409	.....
Slides and Booms	60 317	62,506	2,189	.....
Minor Public Works	6,159	8,485	2,326	.....
Hydraulic and other Rents	6,795	5,999	.....	796
Earnings of Dredges	3,226	1,618	.....	1 608
Telegraphs	46,863	29,066	.....	17,797
Harbour Improvements	7	7	.....	.....
Total	3,082,417	789	8,372	.....

HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Concluded.*

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1885-86.	1886-97		
Post Office.				
Ordinary Revenue, including Ocean Postage	1,852,155	1,964,062	111,907	
Money Order	49,535	56,561	7,026	
Total	1,901,690	2,020,623	118,933	
Other Sources.				
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures, including Seizures	129,010	45,421		83,589
Militia	24,331	23,429		902
Lighthouse and Coast Service	4,575	2,811		1,764
Weights and Measures	33,230	34,377	1,147	
Premium, Discount and Exchange	70,313	40,509		29,804
Interest on Investments	2,299,078	990,887		1,308,191
Fisheries	26,088	25,948		140
Penitentiaries	17,882	19 863	1,981	
Casual	167,888	205,688	37,800	
Superannuation	57,075	62,601	5,526	
Insurance Superintendence	10.197	8,286		1,911
Dominion Steamers	5,617	8,701	3,084	
Marine Hospitals	2,032	2,086	54	
Canada Gazette	2,307	2,989	682	
Supreme Court Reports	2,584	3,390	806	
Mariners Fund ... } Tonnage {	40,848	42,335	1,487	
Harbour Police . } Dues {	24,089	22,934		1,155
Steamboat Inspection	13,835	12,701		1,134
Gas Inspection and Law Stamps	9,004	8,164		840
Total	2,939,983	1,563,120		1,376,863
Total Revenue on account of Consolidated Fund	33,177,040	35,754,993	2,577,953	

Increase and decrease under various heads.

175. As previously stated, the largest increase in revenue was from Customs and Excise duties, and the amount realized from these two sources had only been exceeded once before, viz., as regards Customs, by $630,781 in 1883, and as regards Excise by $140,900 in 1885. There was an increase in receipts from railways of $210,409 as compared with only

$5,093 in 1886, and there were also increases from hydraulic rents, slides and booms, and minor public works. The revenue derived from the Post Office was materially larger, showing an increase of $111,907 as compared with an increase of $61,661 in 1886, while the decrease in revenue from money orders in 1886 of $1,342 was changed to an increase of $7,026. The decrease of $17,797 in telegraph receipts was due to the fact of the British Columbia lines have been taken over by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and these lines were the only ones belonging to the Government, the revenue from which exceeded the expenditure thereon. The decrease also in interest on investments was very large, amounting to $1,308,191.

Heads of expenditure.

176. The following is a comparative statement of the principal items of ordinary expenditure in the years 1886 and 1887. The expenditure on account of the North-West Rebellion of 1885 having been charged to Consolidated Fund or revenue account in 1886 and to capital account in 1887, it has been thought advisable for the purposes of just comparison to eliminate the payments on that account in 1886 from this table, which will explain why the total of 1886 does not agree with that given in the table in par. 172.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—1886-1887.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1885-86.	1886-87.		
Charges for Debt and Subsidies.	$	$	$	$
Interest on Public Debt	10,137,008	9,682,929	.....	454,079
Charges of Management	282,390	195,759	.....	86,631
Sinking Fund	1,606,270	1,592,953	.....	13,317
Premium, Discount and Exchange	64,530	91,983	27,453	.....
Subsidies to Provinces	4,182,525	4,169,341	.....	13,184
Total	16,272,726	15,732,965	.....	539,761

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decre
	1885-86.	1886-87.		
Legislation.	$	$	$	$
Senate	182,135	143,039	.....	39
House of Commons	569,003	399,567	.....	169
Library	38,103	30,431	.....	7
Election Expenses	3,895	132,589	128,694	.....
Controverted Elections	10	580	570	.....
Parliamentary Printing	71,776	67,983	.....	3
Franchise Act	159,882	196,575	36,693	.....
Miscellaneous	12,969	6,538	.....	6
Total	1,037,778	977,302	.....	60
Civil Government.				
Governor General	48,666	48,666	.....	.....
Lieutenant-Governors	68,000	68,000	.....	.....
High Commissioner	10,000	5,699	.....	4
Governor General's Secretary's Office	23,310	22,587	.....	
Queen's Privy Council for Canada	39,310	44,967	5,657	.....
Department of Justice	40,567	39,156	.....	1
do Militia and Defence	56,318	56,371	53	.....
do Secretary of State	63,708	48,552	.....	15
do Interior	148,825	148,632	.....	
do Indian Affairs	42,470	45,000	2,530	.....
Auditor General's Office	26,644	28,670	2,026	.....
Department of Finance	75,934	70,154	.....	5
do Customs	47,420	45,509	.....	1
do Inland Revenue	51,388	53,184	1,796	.....
do Public Works	50,269	50,373	104	.....
do Railways & Canals	58,510	59,537	1,027	.....
Post Office Department	186,398	200,737	14,339	.....
Department of Agriculture	72,981	72,505	.....	
do Marine & Fisheries	50,457	51,266	809	.....
do Printing and Stationery	.....	21,658	21,658	.....
Departments Generally (Contingencies)	20,050	22,464	2,414	.....
High Commissioner of Canada in England (Contingencies)	3,609	2,748	.....	
Board of Civil Service Examiners	5,527	5,416	.....	
Total	1,190,370	1,211,851	21,481	.....

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1885-86.	1886-87.		
Public Works and Buildings.	$	$	$	$
Public Buildings	1,387,225	1,348,919		38,306
Harbours and Rivers	355,878	439,303	83,425	
Dredge Vessels and Dredging Plant	32,591	31,253		1,338
Dredging	105,114	112,150	7,036	
Slides and Booms	44,963	31,922		13,041
Roads and Bridges	41,276	37,069		4,207
Telegraphs	29,650	49,888	20,238	
Miscellaneous	49,852	82,812	32,960	
Total	2,046,552	2,133,316	86,764	
Railways and Canals	87,456	121,629	34,173	
Other Expenditure.				
Penitentiaries	310,782	311,267	485	
Administration of Justice	707,832	657,115		50,717
Police	17,341	16,678		663
Geological Survey and Observatories	135,456	113,213		22,243
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics	54,695	44,522		10,173
Experimental Farm		91,544	91,544	
Ocean and River Steam Service	206,476	205,031		1,445
Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions	271,457	273,497	2,040	
Militia and Defence	1,178,659	1,193,693	15,034	
Mounted Police, North-West Territories	1,029,369	781,664		247,705
Superannuation	200,655	202,286	1,631	
Pensions	88,319	102,109	13,790	
Marine Hospitals	49,359	52,252	2,893	
Manitoba Census		24,596	24,596	
North-West Census	17,576			17,576
Lighthouse and Coast Service	553,515	512,812		40,703
Steamboat Inspection	21,799	22,826	1,027	
Fisheries	374,394	415,443	41,049	
Insurance Superintendence	8,577	9,250	673	
Miscellaneous	490,780	317,530		173,250
Indians (Legislative Grant)	1,195,093	1,201,301	6,208	
Antwerp and Colonial Exhibitions	131,039	93,097		37,942
Total	7,643,181	6,641,726		401,455

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Concluded.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1885-86.	1886-87.		
Immigration and Quarantine.	$	$	$	$
Immigration	257,354	341,236	83,882	
Quarantine	90,220	121,628	31,408	
Total	347,574	462,864	115,290	
Charges on Revenue.				
Customs	800,107	819,132	19,025	
Excise	310,022	329,572	19,550	
Wood Naphtha		15,119	15,119	
Weights and Measures / Gas Inspection	84,363	85,492	1,129	
Liquor License Act	53,515	186,342	132,827	
Inspection of Staples	1,797	1,802	5	
Adulteration of Food	13,523	21,334	7,811	
Post Office	2,763,186	2,818,907	55,721	
Public Works	191,836	173,613		18,223
Railways	2,819,972	3,152,649	332,677	
Canals	519,698	521,245	1,547	
Dominion Lands	194,965	195,726	761	
Culling Timber	49,284	51,121	1,837	
Minor Revenues	6,478	3,973		2,505
Total	7,808,751	8,376,027	567,276	
Total Expenditure on account of Consolidated Fund	35,834,392	35,657,680		176,712

Note.—The items of exceptional expenditure are printed in italics.

Increase and decrease of expenditure under various heads.

177. There was a decrease of $454,079 in the amount of interest paid on the public debt, and of $86,631 in the charges of management, and in the total charges for debt and subsidies, a decrease of $539,761. The amount of investments for sinking funds was less by $13,317 than in the preceding year; this fund it will of course be remembered consists of money set aside for the redemption of the public debt, and is therefore, though entered as an expenditure, practically a reduction of liability. Although a general election was held during the year, there was a decrease in the

amount expended for legislation of $60,476, but if the sum of $141,000 for extra sessional indemnity which was totally exceptional expenditure, be deducted from 1886, it will be found that there was actually an increase in 1887 of $80,524, which was in consequence of the general elections. There was but slight difference in the amounts expended for civil government, the principal changes being an increase of $14,339 in the Post Office, a decrease of $15,156 in the Department of the Secretary of State, and of $5,780 in that of Finance. The total increase of expenditure on public works was $86,764, the largest item being $83,425 on harbours and rivers. The total decrease in other expenditure amounted to $401,455. The expenditure under the new item of Experimental Farm amounted to $91,544. The exceptional expenditure, viz., for the Manitoba census, and Colonial Exhibition was $117,693.

Charges on revenue.

178. With the exception of public works and minor revenues, there was an increase under every head of charges on revenue, the largest being for railways and the post office, as the expenses in connection with the Liquor License Act may be considerd as exceptional. The cost of collection however was a trifle less in 1887, viz., 23·42 per cent. of the total revenue, as compared with 23·53 per cent. in 1886. The payment, in 1886, on account of the North-West Rebellion amounted to $3,177,220, for those made in 1887, see par. 181.

Subsidies to railways.

179. There was a decrease in the amount of subsidies authorized by Parliament paid to railways of $1,294,716; the total amount paid being $1,406,533, as follows:

Albert Southern Railway Company		$ 1,000
Baie des Chaleurs	"	250,000
Buctouche and Moncton	"	40,480
Canada Atlantic	"	44,384
Caraquet	"	61,200
Erie and Huron	"	96,000
Esquimalt and Nanaimo	"	327,480
Great Eastern	"	19,200

Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa Railway Company	15,000
L'Assomption "	11,200
Long Sault and Lake Témiscamingue "	14 400
Montreal and Sorel "	4,950
New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Railway Company	97,440
Northern and Western Railway Company	18,200
Northern and Pacific Junction "	78,370
Pontiac and " "	60,580
Quebec and Lake St. John "	202,219
St. Lawrence and Lower Laurentian and Saguenay Railway Company	64,430
	$1,406,533

Particulars of subsidies to railways.

180. The total amount of subsidies voted by Parliament towards the construction of railways, on which payments have been made, or liabilities still exist, was, on the 31st December, 1887, $10,395,565; of this amount the sum of $4,082,307 had been already paid, leaving $6,251,334 still due, $61,924 not having been earned, owing to an over estimate of mileage. The above amount of $10,395,565 had been voted among 89 companies, but as, on the 31st December, 1887, no contracts had been entered into by 43 companies, it is not at all probable that the full amount will ever become payable. In addition to the above money subsidies, grants of land have been made to 11 companies in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, amounting to 19,787,744 acres, of which quantity 75,690 acres have been patented. The average grant was 7,300 acres per mile, and the estimated number of miles subsidised was 2,710. A loan was also authorized to one company, in 1886, of $15,000, of which $13,778 has been paid, and $1,222 is still due.

Capital account.

181. The total amount paid on capital account was $4,439,939, being $2,036,461 less than in 1886. The amount was made up as follows:—

Canadian Pacific Railway	$ 915,057
Cape Breton "	76,502
Carleton Branch "	2,300
Intercolonial "	823,071
P. E. Island "	5,800
Short Line "	24,157
Lachine Canal	28,772
Murray "	142,564
Ottawa Works	73,784
St. Lawrence Canals	237,257
St. Peter's "	1,088
Tay River Navigation	49,618
Trent River Canal	179,542
Welland "	1,071,074
Cape Tormentine Harbour	7,706
Esquimalt Graving Dock	207,308
Government Buildings, Ottawa	98,060
Port Arthur Harbour	39,969
Dominion Lands	162,392
North-West Rebellion	293,918
	$4,439,939

182. The sum of $655,435 was laid out in investments, being a decrease of $2,491,630 as compared with 1886. The investments were as follow:— Investments.

Albert County Railway Co	$ 11,437
Montreal Harbour Commission	191,000
Quebec "	452,795
Three Rivers "	203
	$655,435

183. The total expenditure on capital account and subsidies to railways, together with the sums invested as above, amounted to $6,501,907, being a decrease of expenditure under these heads, as compared with the preceding year of $5,822,807. The subsidies to railways authorized at the last Session of Parliament amounted to $2,187,600, as compared with $2,073,065 voted at the previous Session, but $470,000 of the former amount was in lieu of the same amount previously granted. Total expenditure on subsidies and capital account.

Estimated revenue and expenditure, 1887.

184. The revenue for 1887 was estimated at $35,300,000 which was $454,993 less than the amount actually realized, and the expenditure, including Supplementary Estimates, was put at $35,761,322, which was $103,642 more than was expended.

Silver and copper imported.

185. Silver and copper to the value of $275,000 were imported during the year, at a profit of $82,194, which was $12,041 more than the total expenditure of the Finance Department, including contingencies.

Heads of revenue and expenditure, 1867-1887.

186. The several amounts received and expended under the principal heads of ordinary revenue and expenditure in each year since Confederation, are given in the following table :—

Heads of Revenue.	Amount Received.					
	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Taxation	11,700,681	11,112,573	13,087,882	16,320,368	17,715,552	17,616,554
Railways	413,979	440,113	471,554	544,124	648,788	703,458
Canals	403,918	400,343	421,652	472,676	470,365	488,030
Other Public Works	83,569	78,477	113,639	129,441	92,576	125,148
Post Office	525,692	535,315	573,566	612,631	692,375	833,657
Interest on Investments	126,420	314,021	383,956	554,383	488,041	396,404
Land Revenue (Dominion and Ordnance)	42,333	45,248	49,915	95,216	54 043	80,548
Other Sources	391,336	1,453,084	410,061	606,721	553,073	569,670
Total	13,687,928	14,379,174	15,512,225	19,335,560	20,714,813	20,813,469

HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Continued.*

	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Taxation	20,129,185	20,664,878	18,614,415	17,697,924	17,841,938	18,476,613
Railways	893,430	904,407	996,138	1,285,110	1,514,846	1,419,955
Canals	499,314	432,476	380,994	396,980	363,358	348,280
Other Public Works	117,170	95,477	102,099	124,986	156,279	94,914
Post Office	1,139,973	1,155,332	1,102,540	1,114,946	1,207,790	1,172,418
Interest on Investments	610,863	840,887	798,906	717,684	605,774	592,560
Land Revenue (Dominion and Ordnance)	244,365	72,659	59,897	91,490	63,644	64,678
Other Sources	570,792	482,599	532,598	630,154	621,382	348,021
Total	24,205,092	24,648,715	22,587,587	22,059,274	22,375,011	22,517,382

HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Concluded.*

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received,							
	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Taxation	18,479,576	23,942,138	27,549,046	29,269,698	25,483,199	25,384,529	25,226,456	28,687,002
Railways	1,742,537	2,203,064	2,253,734	2,541,206	2,521,170	2,624,243	2,629,336	2,839,745
Canals	338,314	361,083	325,459	365,537	369,945	325,958	329,712	323,633
Other Public Works	86,550	118,777	131,941	194,396	164,677	115,302	123,362	107,681
Post Office	1,252,498	1,352,110	1,587,888	1,800,391	1,755,674	1,841,372	1,901,690	2,020,623
Interest on Investments	834,792	751,514	914,009	1,001,193	986,698	1,997,035	2,299,078	990,887
Land Revenue (Dom. and Ord.)	150,571	181,871	42,989	19,403	14,139	24,541	26,483	213,459
Other Sources	422,568	724,740	578,389	602,825	566,459	484,021	640,923	572,233
Total	23,307,406	29,635,297	33,383,455	35,794,649	31,861,961	32,797,001	33,177,040	35,754,993

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND, 1868 1887.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871	1872.	1873.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Charges for Debt and Subsidies	7,969,990	8,403,527	8,102,191	8,638,565	9,004,362	8,717,077
Legislation	595,810	409,614	379,752	356,206	393,964	614 487
Civil Government	594,442	559,643	620,349	642,301	663,189	750,874
Public Works and Buildings	126,270	65,429	126,239	597,632	853,354	1,311,644
Railways	359,961	387,548	445,209	523,547	595,076	1,194 103
Canals	226,084	258,001	301,304	405,432	339,176	476,962
Penitentiaries	209,369	269,817	211,982	219,212	205,111	270 661
Administration of Justice	291.243	315 215	304,300	314,411	346,848	398,966
Militia and Defence	1,013,016	937,513	1,245,973	908,733	1,654 255	1,248,664
Mounted Police (N.W.T.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lighthouse and Coast Service	174,983	190,671	229,682	334,693	345,683	480,376
Immigration and Quarantine	60,396	43,148	71 935	71,790	128 967	287,369
Charges on Revenue	1,299,759	1,529,522	1,605,212	1,613,361	1,789,544	2,010,380
Other Expenditure	564,769	668,436	701,380	997,198	1,269,930	1,413,084
Total	13,486,092	14,038,084	14,345,509	15,623,081	17,589,468	19,174,04

	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Charges for Debt and Subsidies	10,255,798	11,124,726	11,122 359	11,489,327	11,659,523	11,952,641	12,659,667
Legislation	784,048	572,273	627,231	596,006	618,035	748,007	598,105
Civil Government	883 686	909 266	841,996	812,193	823,370	861,171	898,605
Public Works and Buildings	1,779,009	1,757 076	1,948,942	1,262,823	998,595	1,013,593	1,050,193
Railways	1,847,175	1,581,934	1,497,128	1,890,269	2,032,873	2,233,496	1,853,223
Canals	467,883	404 925	403,215	355,011	349,787	344,574	378,208
Penitentiaries	395.552	337,593	312,015	303,169	308,102	308,483	270,382
Administration of Justice	459,037	497,405	544,091	565,598	564,920	577,897	574,311
Militia and Defence	977,376	1,013,944	978,530	550,452	618,137	777,699	690,019
Mounted Police (N.W.T.)	199,599	333,584	369,518	352,749	334,749	344,824	332,855
Lighthouse and Coast Service	537,058	490,257	545,849	471,278	461,968	447,567	426,304
Immigration and Quarantine	318,573	302,771	385,845	353,951	180,691	212,224	183,204
Charges on Revenue	2.468,376	2,732,795	2,895,896	2,949,617	2,918,464	2,983,092	2,997,417
Other Expenditure	1,943,146	1,654,522	2 015 757	1,566,858	1,633,944	1,650,113	1,938,141
Total	23,316,316	23,713 071	24,488,372	23,519,301	23,503,158	24,455.381	24,850,634

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884	1885.	1886.	1887.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Charges for Debt and Subsidies	12,525,838	12,757,572	12,853,532	12,937,663	15,248,356	16,272,726	15,732,965
Legislation	611,376	582,200	740,768	662,767	649.538	1,037,779	977,302
Civil Government	915,959	946,032	986,721	1,084,418	1,139,495	1 190,371	1,211,851
Public Works and Buildings	1,108,815	1,342,000	1,765,256	2,908,852	2,302,363	2,046,552	2,133,316
Railways	2,220,421	2,315,796	2,636,552	2,664,452	2,749,835	2,853,183	3,189 855
Canals	413,776	525,166	581,749	661,741	604 413	573,443	605,668
Penitentiaries	307,366	293,617	286,425	296 996	287,552	310,782	311,267
Administration of Justice	583,957	581.696	615,589	615,045	627,252	707,832	657,115
Militia and Defence	667,000	772,812	734,354	989,498	2,707,758	1,178.659	1,193,693
Mounted Police (N.W.T.)	289,845	368,456	477,825	485 984	564,250	1,029,369	781,664
Lighthouse and Coast Service	443,724	461,881	491,546	520,524	532,446	553,515	512,812
Immigration and Quarantine	250,813	253,061	437,734	575,327	506,408	347,576	462,864
Charges on Revenue	3,078,907	3,256,548	3,498,998	3,753,625	3,925,655	4.469,080	4,580,504
Other Expenditure	2,084,757	2,610,266	2,623,108	2,950,814	3,191,739	6,440,245	3,306,804
Total	25,502,554	27,067,103	28'730,157	31,107,706	35,037,060	39,011,612	35,657,680

Revenue and expenditure per head.

187. The following table gives the proportion per head of estimated population, to the ordinary revenue and expenditure (Consolidated Fund) for every year since Confederation :—

PROPORTION OF ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION—1886-87.

Year ended 30th June,	Population Estimated.	Revenue per Head.	Expenditure per Head.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
1868	3,371,594	4 05	4 00
1869	3,412,617	4 21	4 11
1870	3,454,248	4 49	4 15
1871	3,518,411	5 50	4 44
1872	3,610,992	5 74	4 87
1873	3,668,220	5 67	5 23
1874	3,825,305	6 33	6 10
1875	3,886,534	6 34	6 10
1876	3,949,163	5 72	6 20
1877	4,013,271	5 50	5 86
1878	4,078,924	5 49	5 76
1879	4,146,196	5 43	5 90
1880	4,215,389	5 53	5 90
1881	4,345,809	6 82	5 87
1882	4,430,396	7 54	6 11
1883	4,517,176	7 92	6 36
1884	4,605,654	6 92	6 75
1885	4,695,864	6 98	7 48
1886	4,793,403	6 92	8 13
1887	4,875,035	7 33	7 31

Manitoba, not included in estimated population		until	1871.
British Columbia	do	do	1872.
Prince Edward Island	do	do	1874.
The Territories	do	do	1881.

Increase and decrease per head.

188. The revenue was 41 cents per head more than in 1886, and with the exception of the years 1882 and 1883 was higher than in any year since Confederation, in those years however it was 21 cents and 59 cents respectively more per head than in 1887. The expenditure was 82 cents less than in the ig year, but with the exception also of 1885 w of any other year in the table.

189. The following statement gives the revenues and expenditures in the United Kingdom and British Possessions, principally in the year 1886, with the proportion of each per head of population:

Revenues and expenditures in British Possessions.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Country.	Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
		Amount.	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head.
		$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
Europe—					
United Kingdom	1887	441,760,755	11 84	437,984,192	11 74
Gibraltar	1886	253,665	13 80	245,226	13 34
Malta	1886	1,088,931	6 83	1,320,847	8 30
Asia—					
India	1886	362,392,425	1 79	376,027,491	1 86
Ceylon	1886	4,886,304	1 66	5,013,645	1 70
Straits Settlement	1886	3,267,611	6 46	3,048,002	6 02
Labuan	1886	17,836	2 54	20,221	2 88
Hong Kong	1886	1,386,975	6 90	2,251,704	11 20
Africa—					
Mauritius	1886	3,518,584	9 55	4,083,158	11 09
Natal	1886	2,920,866	6 59	3,491,420	7 88
Cape of Good Hope	1886	14,796,803	11 81	18,513,491	14 78
St. Helena	1886	49,572	9 80	54,550	10 78
Lagos	1886	259,904	3 17	269,530	3 29
Gold Coast	1886	596,318	0 92	648,697	1 00
Sierra Leone	1886	306,284	5 06	308,946	5 10
Gambia	1886	69,452	4 90	113,651	7 89
America—					
Canada	1887	35,754,993	7 33	35,657,680	7 31
Newfoundland	1886	1,050,008	5 32	1,689,809	8 56
Bermudas	1886	148,520	9 78	138,369	9 12
Honduras	1886	264,557	9 18	304,434	10 56
British Guiana	1886	2,170,655	7 91	2,321,225	8 46
West Indies—					
Bahamas	1886	228,441	5 00	235,581	5 15
Turks Island	1886	50,667	10 69	40,223	8 48
Jamaica	1886	2,814,505	4 66	2,887,383	4 79
Windward Islands	1886	1,303,693	3 94	1,341,930	4 05
Leeward Islands	1886	509,204	4 22	502,104	4 16
Trinidad	1886	2,206,581	12 38	2,158,381	12 11
Australasia—					
New South Wales	1886	36,958,927	36 89	44,183,829	44 10
Victoria	1886	31,540,967	31 44	31,699,228	31 60
South Australia	1886	9,612,975	30 74	10,874,056	34 75
Western Australia	1886	1,891,011	47 77	1,920,752	48 52
Queensland	1886	13,676,049	42 35	15,583,213	48 27
Tasmania	1886	2,768,763	20 18	2,845,813	20 74
New Zealand	1886	17,948,340	30 45	20,979,587	35 60
South Seas—					
Fiji	1886	314,260	2 49	380,247	3 02
Falkland Islands	1886	45,236	23 51	38,590	20 11
Total		998,830,637	3 89	1,029,177,305	4 01

Revenues in Australasian colonies.

190. The expenditure exceeded the revenue in 27 out of the 36 countries and colonies named in the list, and the total expenditure was $30,346,668 in excess of revenue. In proportion to population, both the revenues and expenditures of the Australasian Colonies, are very high, the chief explanation of which is that "a considerable revenue is "derived from the usufruct of the unsold lands, which "is not generally the case elsewhere, the revenues also are "swelled by the large sums which are received annually "from the alienation of Crown Lands, and from the working "of the State railways."* "The practice of treating "money derived from the sale of Crown Lands as revenue "obtains in all the Australian Colonies, and the money so "raised forms one of the largest items of their annual "income."‡ Canada will undoubtedly in a few years be deriving a large revenue from the sale of Dominion Lands, provided that the practice of treating such moneys as revenue will be in force, but all the principal railways are in the hands of private companies. Both in India and Cape Colony, the railways are principally owned by the Government, producing a corresponding difference in the amount of revenue.

Revenues and expenditures in foreign countries.

191. The ordinary revenues and expenditures in some of the principal foreign countries, as nearly as they could be ascertained, have been given in the following table:—

* Victorian Year Book, 1884-5. p. 131. ‡ Wealth and Progress of New South Wales, p. 383.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries	Year.	Revenue.	Amount per Head.	Expenditure.	Amount per Head.
		$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
ustria Hungary	1887	336,439,883	8 49	341,709,456	8 62
elgium	1886	64,079,485	10 84	62,830,000	10 63
enmark	1887	15,421,150	7 32	16,136,420	7 65
gypt	1886	45,016,470	6 60	47,613,705	6 98
rance	1887	755,515,300	19 77	755,658,6[illegible]0	19 77
erman Empire	1886	184,360,490	3 93	156,562,940	3 34
reece	1886	16,265,000	8 22	17,060,000	8 62
aly	1887	327,685,420	10 94	332,845,730	11 12
apan	1886	76,428,360	2 00	76,286,500	2 00
exico	1886	30,625,000	2 93	26,390,324	2 53
etherlands	1887	48,641,140	11 08	49,362,820	11 24
orway and Sweden	1887	34,567,977	5 18	34,289,136	5 14
ortugal	1885	35,758,640	7 59	42,426,350	9 01
ussia	1886	694,415,128	6 67	662,843,950	6 37
pain	1886	168,334,456	9 77	174,644,593	10 14
witzerland	1887	10,025,751	3 41	10,045,635	3 42
urkey	1885	73,681,000	2 90	76,662,148	3 01
nited States	1887	371,403,277	6 17	267,932,180	4 45

*Not including the revenues and expenditures of the several States.

France has both the largest revenue and the largest penditure of any country in the world, considerably ceeding that of the United Kingdom, in 1887 it will be en that the two amounts were almost identical, the pro-rtion per head of population being the same; the same mark applies to Japan. Expenditure was in excess of venue in ten out of the eighteen countries about which rticulars are given.

192. As stated above in paragraph 169, the sources from hich the ordinary revenue is derived, may be divided into vo classes, viz., 1, taxation; 2, other sources. And the llowing figures give the amount raised in each class in 87:— Amount derived from taxation and other sources.

Revenue raised by taxation	$28,687,002
" " from other sources	7,067,991
Total	$35,754,993

Receipts from taxation.

193. As compared with the preceding year, there was an increase in receipts from taxation of $3,460,546, and a decrease from other sources of $882,593, and of the total revenue 80·23 per cent. was derived from taxation as against 76·03 per cent. in 1886. The receipts from taxation being derived solely from Customs and Excise duties, it follows, in the absence of any extreme increase in the tariff, that the more prosperous the country, and the larger its trade, the greater will be the amount derived from taxation, and as the largest part of the revenue is obtained in this manner, in the years of the largest revenues, the amount of taxation per head of population will also be found to be largest. It will be seen, however, that in 1882 when the amount derived from taxation was $1,137,956 less than in the year under review, the amount paid per head was 34 cents more, and it will also be noticed that the proportion of revenue raised by taxation in these days of a protective tariff, is not so large as it was in the years when a revenue tariff was in force.

Amounts raised by taxation, 1867-1887.

194. The following table gives the amount raised by taxation in each year since 1st July, 1867, also the average amount of such taxation paid per head of population, and the proportion of total revenue :—

TAXATION—1868 TO 1887.

Year ended 30th June.	Taxation.				Per-centage of Total Revenue
	Gross Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.	Average per Head.	
	$	$	$	$ cts.	
1868	11,700,681			3 47	85·48
1869	11,112,573		588,108	3 26	77·28
1870	13,087,882	1,975,309		3 79	84·37
1871	16,320,368	3,232,486		4 64	84·41
1872	17,715,552	1,395,184		4 91	85·52
1873	17,616,554		98,998	4 80	84·64
1874	20,129,185	2,512,631		5 26	83·16
1875	20,664,878	535,693		5 32	83·84
1876	18,614,415		2,050,463	4 71	82·41
1877	17,697,924		916,491	4 41	80·23
1878	17,841,938	144,014		4 37	79·74
1879	18,476,613	634 675		4 46	82·05
1880	18,479 576	2,963		4 38	79·29
1881	23,942,138	5 462,562		5 51	80·79
1882	27,549,046	3,606,908		6 22	82·52
1883	29 269,698	1,720,652		6 48	81·77
1884	25,483,199		3,786,499	5 53	79·98
1885	25,384,529		98,670	5 40	77·39
1886	25,226,456		158,073	5 26	76·03
1887	28,687,002	3,460,546		5 88	80·23

Increase in taxation.

195. The largest amount derived from taxation in any one year during the period was in 1883, when the amount was $582,696 in excess of that of 1887, in which year, however, the next largest amount was raised; the smallest amount raised was in 1869, viz., $11,112,573, or $17,574,429 less than in 1887. Comparing the first and last years of the above period of twenty years, it will be found that while the total receipts have increased 145 per cent., the amount paid per head of population has only increased 69 per cent., while the proportion to total revenue has decreased 6·14 per cent.

Changes in the tariff.

portant changes were made in the larly in the iron duties. A slight export duties by cedar logs

capable of being made into shingle bolts being classed with shingle bolts and liable to the same duty, viz., $1.50 per cord.

Amounts raised by Customs and excise duties, 1867-1887.

197. The following table gives the amounts raised from Customs and Excise duties during the last twenty years, together with the proportion of each to population :—

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTIES, AND PROPORTION TO POPULATION—1868-1887.

Year ending 30th June,	Customs.	Amount per Head.	Excise.	Amount per Head.
	$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
1868	8,578,380	2 54	3,002,588	0 89
1869	8,272,879	2 42	2,710,028	0 79
1870	9,334,212	2 70	3,619,622	1 05
1871	11,841,104	3 36	4,295,944	1 22
1872	12,787,982	3 54	4,735,651	1 31
1873	12,954,164	3 53	4,460,681	1 22
1874	14,325,192	3 74	5,594,903	1 46
1875	15,351,011	3 95	5,069,687	1 30
1876	12,823,837	3 25	5,563,487	1 41
1877	12,546,987	3 14	4,941 897	1 23
1878	12,782,824	3 13	4,858,671	1 19
1879	12,900,659	3 11	5,390,763	1 30
1880	14,071,343	3 34	4,232,427	1 00
1881	18,406,092	4 23	5,343,022	1 23
1882	21,581,570	4 87	5,884,859	1 33
1883	23,009,582	5 09	6,260,116	1 39
1884	20,023,890	4 43	5,459,309	1 18
1885	18,935,428	4 03	6,449,101	1 37
1886	19,373,551	4 04	5,852,904	1 23
1887	22,378,801	4 59	6,308,201	1 29

Proportion derived from Customs.

198. It will be seen that considerably the largest part of the whole amount of taxation is derived from Customs duties, the proportion in 1887 being 78 per cent., in 1886 it was 76 per cent., in 1885, 74 per cent. and in 1884, 78 per cent. This is a larger proportion than in either the United Kingdom and most of the colonies, or in many European countries and the United States.

Collection of Customs revenue.

199. The expenses of collection of Customs revenue were only 3·66 per cent. of the amount realized, and with the exception of the years 1882 and 1883 was the lowest proportion in any year since Confederation. The fact, however, of those two years and the one under review being the years in which the largest amounts were realized, shows that the proportion does not always increase with the amount, and that it costs as much to collect a small Customs revenue as a large one. Considering the large area of the Dominion, and the length of its frontiers, together with the large number of ports of entry it is necessary to keep up, the cost of collection must be considered as being moderate. In the United Kingdom in 1887 it was 4·70 per cent.

Indirect taxation.

200. There being no sytem of direct taxation in this country, and the use of articles on which Excise duties are collected being to a very large extent optional, it follows that the Customs duties alone form that part of the general taxation of which everyone must pay a share, and it will therefore, be satisfactory to notice from the foregoing table that the receipts from Customs duties have increased in far larger proportion than has the proportion of population, showing that the ability to purchase has increased in much greater ratio than the burden of taxation, the increase in the receipts from Customs being 160 per cent. since 1868, and in the amount per head only 41 per cent.

Customs duties per head in some foreign countries.

201. In the United Kingdom in 1887 the proportion per head was $2.62, in the United States in the same year it was $3.53, in both cases being a smaller proportion than in this country, while in some of the Australian colonies it was very much higher; for instance, in New South Wales it was $10.04, in New Zealand $10.86, and in Queensland $15.27 per head.

Heads of taxation, 1867-1887.

202. The following is a statement for the last twenty years of the amounts received from the principal heads under which taxation has been levied by means of customs and excise duties. As the tariff has undergone many changes during the period, notably in 1879, no comparisons can be strictly made from year to year, and the figures must always be considered with reference to the tariff in force at the time:—

HEADS OF TAXATION (EXCLUSIVE OF BILL STAMPS)—1868-1887.

YEAR ENDED 20TH JUNE,	Spirits.	Wines.	Beer and Cider.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Cigars.	Tea.	Sugar and Molasses.	Coffee, Chicory, Cocoa and Chocolate.	Grain and Products of.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	1,143,776	146,312	19,390	105,814	53,449	943,110	1,439,064	54,802	97,905
1869	817,383	129,178	26,535	78,678	37,126	916,177	1,502,138	57,435	2,241
1870	908,613	170,548	23,770	57,614	55,373	1,140,649	1,869,749	55,655	4,183
1871	1,037,043	195,842	29,364	29,731	108,247	1,158,212	1,946,425	61,413	62,240
1872	1,290,121	258,312	40,596	52,695	221,344	947,826	1,937,172	34,443	4,700
1873	1,300,691	245,277	49,361	49,609	219,253	25,980	2,371,021	12,217	682
1874	1,557,526	325,322	56,527	57,827	200,196	110,414	2,540,965	21,641	607
1875	1,323,403	272,081	51,035	66,285	123,055	379,686	2,450,771	46,048	.....
1876	1,518,124	350,219	41,670	89,905	136,771	526,160	2,503,684	49,237	735
1877	1,111,417	226,140	40,516	61,109	77,047	534,890	2,473,460	46,860	1,019
1878	1,004,414	207,567	44,711	70,346	118,184	611,313	2,830,248	44,460	942
1879	1,133,526	234,027	37,646	68,387	173,686	743,916	2,758,833	46,168	45,261
1880	880,614	226,295	28,061	48,465	82,187	641,261	2,146,238	58,335	212,616
1881	1,106,633	321,405	33,370	43,801	116,704	881,886	2,629,147	67,228	256,556
1882	1,237,553	405,505	39,317	50,111	184,032	403,910	2,514,721	48,651	261,958
1883	1,449,815	437,911	54,285	51,962	184,557	63,277	2,726,616	36,908	216,625
1884	1,329,719	375,993	59,565	49,599	184,431	27,520	2,805,098	38,401	292,143
1885	1,340,571	346,827	51,078	56,092	190,630	33,436	2,693,108	41,699	260,124
1886	1,606,456	355,185	49,879	64,378	255,114	34,776	2,436,941	36,623	219,543
1887	1,375,595	324,485	48,624	71,955	233,596	8,804	3,300,644	39,021	232,595

HEADS OF TAXATION (EXCLUSIVE OF BILL STAMPS)—1868-1887—*Concluded.*

Year ended 30th June,	Flour (Wheat and Rye.)	Rice.	Hops.	Fruits and Vegetables, all kinds.	Live Stock.	All other Articles.	Export Duty on Logs.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	39,775	.....	.....	85,173	671	4,672,205	17,985	8,819,431
1869	.....	.....	.....	89,004	4,928	4,623,684	14,402	8,298,909
1870	4,955	14,180	304	82,677	6,152	5,030,606	37,912	9,462,940
1871	55,409	54,286	9,703	133,807	3,294	6,922,544	36,065	11,843,655
1872	15,537	83,092	11,876	142,223	26,360	7 934,387	24,809	13,045,493
1873	.....	88,072	14,316	168,951	27,353	8,434,795	20,152	13.017,730
1874	.....	81,184	21,829	148,637	47,324	9,237,318	13,565	14,421 882
1875	.....	99,555	9,091	219,119	58,150	10,235,860	7,243	15,361,382
1876	.....	93,229	8,261	166,410	42,464	7,301,745	4,500	12,833,114
1877	.....	95,543	7,103	201,132	49,548	7,618,565	4,102	12,548,451
1878	.....	83,670	9,116	190,436	29,049	7,547,076	4,161	12,795,683
1879	.....	90,734	6,349	180 246	38,416	7,367,865	4,272	12,939,540
1880	10,198	87,720	4,671	214,471	52,916	9,395,139	8,896	14,138,849
1881	50,965	111,921	11,958	301,661	62,444	12,449,031	8,141	18,500,785
1882	98,839	139,284	12,891	348,085	87,077	15,880,603	8 810	21,708,837
1883	86,329	120,516	20,329	519,619	103,549	17,044,056	9,756	23,172,308
1884	132,527	81,055	24,686	470,399	115,548	14,036,646	8,515	20,164,963
1885	265,645	93,969	19,121	361,723	70,079	13,286,694	12,305	19,133,558
1886	270,102	72,293	17,401	384,231	74,161	13,719,703	20,726	19 448,123
1887	100,713	87,568	65,770	502,358	53,682	16,008,832	31,397	22,469,705
	84,883							

Duty on bill stamps.

203. The duties on bill stamps, &c., were all repealed in 1882, the amount received in that year up to the date of repeal having been $82,616, and the total amount received since Confederation, $2,686,850. The receipts from tobacco were higher than in any year since 1876, owing, however, more to increased duty than to increased consumption, and the decrease in duties on cigars was owing to a larger consumption of domestic manufactures. The receipts from sugar duties were $863,703 more than in 1886, and were larger than in any other year in the table. The duties on tea and coffee were taken off in 1882, causing a large reduction of revenue.

Receipts from tobacco and sugar duties.

Consumption of tea and sugar.

204. The consumption of tea and sugar per inhabitant has been generally considered one of the best standards by which to judge the condition of the people, it having been found that the consumption of these two articles indicates more clearly than almost anything else their well-being, or otherwise; and judging the condition of the inhabitants of Canada by this test, it will be found that there has been a steady and satisfactory improvement. In 1868 the consumption of sugar was 15 lbs. per head, in 1877 it was 23 lbs. per head. and in 1887 it was no less than 41 lbs., an increase of 18 lbs. per head in the last ten years, and nearly double the quantity consumed in 1877. As far as information is available it would appear that the *per capita* consumption of sugar in Canada is larger than that of almost any other country, with the exception of the United Kingdom and the United States, a fact that speaks well for the condition of the working classes in this country. In the United Kingdom the amount was 66½ lbs. per head, a decrease of 4 lbs. as compared with 1885; in the United States it was about 44 lbs., not very much more than in this country. The consumption of tea has also very largely increased, in 1868 it was 2 lbs. per head, in 1877

it was 3¼ lbs. per head, and in 1887 about 4 lbs. per head. The consumption of tea in England in 1886 was about 4⅞ lbs. per head. According to the Trade and Navigation Returns there was a large decrease in the consumption of tea in 1887 as compared with 1886, but this article being free of duty, it is all entered as for consumption, and no notice of its future course taken ; some of it may again leave the country, and some of it may be yet in warehouse, however about 4 lbs. per head is probably now the consumption in Canada.

205. The amount of taxation in the United Kingdom, and in such other British possessions for which the figures for any recent period were available, are given, as nearly as could be ascertained, in the following table :— Taxation in British Possessions.

TAXATION IN PRINCIPAL BRITISH POSSESSIONS

Country.	Year	Taxation.		
		Amount.	Per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
		$	$ cts.	
United Kingdom	1887	370,426,000	9 93	83 85
India	1887	136,628 182	0 68	37 70
Cape of Good Hope	1881	8,175,074	7 79	56 00
Natal	1882	1,353,405	3 28	42 28
Canada	1887	28,687,002	5 88	80 23
New South Wales	1887	12,710,930	12 68	34 39
Victoria	1887	13,607,983	13 56	43 14
South Australia	1885	3,647,308	11 65	32 45
Queensland	1887	5,872,013	17 14	42 94
Western Australia	1885	709,730	20 83	45 11
Tasmania	1886	1,842,957	13 43	66 56
New Zealand	1886	10,956,405	18 58	61 04

A larger percentage of revenue is raised in Canada than elsewhere, with the exception of the United Kingdom, but, India excluded, the amount raised per head by taxa-

tion is, in all the countries, very much larger than in the Dominion. In New Zealand, Western Australia and Queensland it is nearly four times as much.

Taxation in foreign countries.

206. The following table gives the amount of taxation in some of the principal foreign countries:—

TAXATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Amount.	Per Head.	Percentage of Revenue.
Europe.		$	$ cts.	
Austria (proper)	1887	163,353,647	7 08	81·8
Belgium	1887	31.974,622	5 41	52·6
France	1887	446,857,294	11 69	72·4
German Empire	1887	126,780,487	2 70	56·5
Greece	1887	10,741,828	5 42	74·1
Italy	1887	246,209,645	8 22	81 2
Netherlands	1887	39,692,596	9 04	84·3
Portugal	1887	31,392,785	6 67	84 1
Russia	1887	252,788,575	2 43	65 5
Spain	1887	146,054,379	8 05	88·2
Asia.				
Japan	1887	64,983,402	1 70	81 3
America.				
Mexico	1887	29,000,000	2 77	81·1
United States	18_7	336,143,175	5 59	90·5

Proportion of taxation to revenue in foreign countries.

207 The actual figures for 1886, not being available, most of the above figures are taken from the estimated revenue for 1887. The United States, it will be seen, expected to raise the largest proportion from taxation, over 90 per cent. being derivable from this source, Spain, the Netherlands and Portugal raising the next largest proportions. Belgium only raised half its revenue in this manner, and Russia two-thirds, all the other [illegible] per cent. It will

be observed that of the countries given in the two tables, the amount raised by taxation is largest in France, the United Kingdom and the United States in the order named, and that with the exception of the Australasian Colonies, the amount per head in France is larger than in any other country named. The percentage of taxation to revenue is lowest in South Australia, New South Wales and India.

Gross debt of Canada, 1887.

208. The gross debt of the Dominion of Canada on the 30th June, 1887, amounted to $273,187,626, on the same date in 1886 it was $273,164,341, there was therefore during the year an increase in the gross amount of liabilities of $23,285.

Net debt 1887.

209. The net public debt on the same date in 1887 was $227,314,775, and in 1886, $223,159,107, being an increase in the actual net liabilities of $4,155,668.

Particulars of increase of debt.

This increase is to be accounted for as follows:—

Public Works (including Railways and Canals)		$3,983,629
Railway subsidies		1,406,533
Dominion Lands		162,391
North-West Territories Rebellion expenses		293,918
		$5,846,471
Less—Amount of surplus	$ 97,313	
do sinking fund	1,592,953	
do consolidated fund transfers	537	
		1,690,803
		$4,155,668

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND NET DEBT OF THE DOMINION, WITH THE INCREASE OR DECREASE AND MULTIPLE OF REVENUE, 1867 TO 1887.

Year ended 30th June,	Gross Debt.	Increase or Decrease.	Assets.	Increase or Decrease.	Net Debt.	Increase or Decrease.	Years of Revenue to pay Net Debt.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	
1867	93,046,051	.....	17,317,410	.....	75,728,641	.....	.....
1868	96,896,666	+ 3,850,614	21,139,531	+ 3 822,121	75,757,135	+ 28,494	5·53
1869	112,361,998	+ 15,465,332	36,502,679	+ 15,363,148	75,859,319	+ 102,184	5·27
70	115,993,706	+ 3,631,708	37,783,964	+ 1,281,285	78,209,742	+ 2,350,423	5·04
71	115,492,682	— 501,024	37,786,165	+ 2,201	77,706,517	— 503,225	4·01
	122,400,179	+ 6,907,496	40,213,107	+ 2,426,942	82,187,072	+ 4,480,555	3·96
	129,743,432	+ 7,343,252	29,894,970	— 10,318,137	99,848,462	+ 17,661,390	4·79
	141,163,551	+ 11,420,119	32,838,586	+ 2,943,616	108,324,965	+ 8,476,503	4·47
	151,663,401	+ 10,499,850	35,655,023	+ 2,816,437	116,008,378	+ 7,683,413	4·70
	161,204,687	+ 9,541,286	36,653,173	+ 998,150	124,551,514	+ 8,543,136	5·51
	174,675,834	+ 13,471,147	41,440,525	+ 4,787,352	133,235,309	+ 8,683,795	6,03
	174,957,268	+ 281,433	34,595,199	— 6,845,326	140,362,069	+ 7,126,760	6·27
	179,483,871	+ 4,526,602	36,493,683	+ 1,898,484	142,990,188	+ 2,628,119	6·34
	194,634,440	+ 15,150,569	42,182,852	+ 5,689,169	152,451,588	+ 9,461,400	6·54
	199,861,537	+ 5,227,096	44,465,757	+ 2,282,905	155,395,780	+ 2,914,192	5·24
	205,365,251	+ 5,503,714	51,703,601	+ 7,237,844	153,661,650	— 1,734,130	4·60
	202,159,104	— 3,206,147	43,692,389	— 8,011,212	158,466,715	+ 4,805,065	4·42
	242,482,416	+ 40,323,311	60,320,565	+ 16,628,176	182,161,850	+ 23,695,135	5·71
	264,703,607	+ 22,221,191	68,295,915	+ 7,975,350	196,407,692	+ 14,245,842	5 98
	273,164,341	+ 8,460,734	50,005,234	— 18,290,681	223,159,107	+ 26,751,415	6·72
	273,187.626	+ 23,285	45,872,851	— 4,132,383	227,314,775	+ 4,155,668	6·35

Statement of assets and liabilities 1867-1887

210. The preceding table gives the total liabilities and assets and the net liabilities, together with the respective increase or decrease of each, for every year since Confederation. The number of years of revenue required to pay off a sum equivalent to the debt are also given.

Increase in debt.

211. With the exception of the years 1871 and 1882 there has been an increase in the amount of debt in every year since Confederation, the total increase amounting to $151,585,270, being an average annual increase of $7,579,263. The assets it will be seen show a decrease in 1887 of $4,132,383.

Proportion of revenue to debt.

212. In 1868 the debt was equivalent to five and one half year's revenue, in 872 it would only have taken four years' revenue, and in 1887 it would have required 6 years and 4 months of revenue to pay off the debt. It will be seen, therefore, that the debt has increased in a somewhat greater ratio than the revenue, the proportion of increase being 200 per cent. and 161 per cent. respectively.

Objects of the debt.

213. The principal objects upon which this large increase of debt has been laid out have been the following, viz., the assumption by the Dominion of the debts of the various Provinces on their entering the Confederation, the construction of the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific Railways and of numerous public works, the enlargement and improvement of canals, and the acquisition and management of the North-West Territories.

Assumption of Provincial debts.

214. The combined debt of the four Provinces which was assumed by the Dominion at the time of Confederation was $77,500,000. In 1869 a further allowance of $1,186,756 was made to Nova Scotia, and since that date additional Provincial debts have been assumed or allowed by the Dominion to the extent of $30,743,393, making a total assumption of

Provincial debts of $109,430,148, leaving therefore the sum of $117,883,763 as the actual net liability created by the Dominion Government since Confederation. For it must be remembered that the allowance of these debts to the Provinces was in accordance with arrangements made at that time, and that though the amount of the public debt has been thereby increased, no new liabilities have been actually created, inasmuch as these debts, if not taken over by the Dominion, would still be owing by the Provinces, and this assumption of Provincial debts has been therefore a simple transfer of liability, and the burden on the people has not been increased, but has been made actually lighter, since the Government were enabled to change the high interest-bearing bonds of the Provinces for their own bonds at a lower rate.

Particulars of Provincial debts assumed.

215. The following are particulars of the Provincial debts assumed by the Dominion at Confederation:

Canada	$ 62,500,000
Nova Scotia	8,000,000
New Brunswick	7,000,000
	$ 77,500,000
Debts subsequently assumed or allowed:	
Nova Scotia (1869)	1,186,756
The old Province of Canada (1873)	10,506,089
Province of Ontario	2,848,289
" Quebec	2,549,214
" Nova Scotia	2,343,059
" New Brunswick	1,807,729
" Manitoba	3,775,606
" British Columbia	2,029,392
" Prince Edward Island	4,884,023
Total Provincial debts assumed	$ 109,430,148

Increase of debt accounted for.

216. On the Canadian Pacific Railway has been expended $61,760,785, on the Intercolonial Railway $32,049,420, and on miscellaneous public works $37,243,100, making a total

of $131,053,305. Not only therefore is the whole debt thus accounted for, but it will be seen that under the above three heads alone there has been spent the sum of $13,169,541 more than the total actual increase of the debt since Confederation

Expenditure on capital account since Confederation.

217. The total expenditure on capital amount since Confederation has been $169,524,446, made up as follows:—

Debts allowed to Provinces	$ 30,743,393
Canadian Pacific Railway	61,760,785
Miscellaneous Public Works	37,243,100
Intercolonial Railway	32,049,420
North-West Territories	3,213,918
Dominion Lands	2,723,729
Eastern Extension Railway	1,286,552
Prince Edward Island Railway	218,088
Short Line Railway	208,959
Cape Breton Railway	76,502
	$169,524,446
Increase of Debt	151,585,270
Expenditure in excess of increase of Debt	$ 17,939,176

Expenditure on public works.

218. Including the expenses attendant on the acquisition of the North-West Territories, the following amounts, including expenditure charged to revenue, have been spent on public works since Confederation:—

Railways	$100,326,856
Canals	31,660,498
Lighthouses and Navigation	8,284,580
Acquisition and Management of the North-West	5,356,035
Government Buildings and Miscellaneous Public Works	16,236,348
	$161,864,317
Prior to Confederation there was expended on Railways and Canals	52,944,175
On Public Works	10,690,917
Making a total expenditure on Public Works of	$225,499,409

Government expenditure on Public Works 1867-1887.

219. The following table shows the amounts spent by the Government in each year since Confederation on the construction of Railways, Canals, Public Buildings and other works:—

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC WORKS OF CANADA, SINCE 1st JULY, 1867.

Year ended 30th June.	Railways.	Canals.	Public Buildings.	Other Public Works.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	
1868	483,353	128,965	105,960	94,629	812,907
1869	282,615	126,954	113,453	60,028	583 049
1870	1,729,381	105,588	73,514	184,270	2,092,753
1871	2,946,930	133,873	410,101	249,287	3,740,190
1872	5,620,569	290,075	578,936	620,585	7.110,163
1873	5,763,268	383,916	422,030	831,837	7,401,051
1874	3,925,123	1,240,628	600,962	1,064,967	6,831,680
1875	5,018,427	1,715,310	800.812	914,197	8,448,745
1876	4,497,434	2,389,544	1,075,483	927,615	8,890,076
1877	3,209,502	4,131,396	736,240	540,804	8,617,942
1878	2,643,741	3,843,339	518,908	363,708	7,369,695
1879	2,507,053	3,064,098	372,059	380,481	6,323,691
1880	6,109,599	2,123,366	442,394	298,529	8,973,888
1881	5,577,236	2,100,243	507,949	563,388	8,748,815
1882	5,176,832	1,670,268	544,032	542,251	7,933,383
1883	11,707,619	1,857,546	675,260	877,456	15,117,880
1884	14,134,933	1,665,351	1,291,963	1,372,823	18,465,069
1885	11,241,975	1,572,918	1,030,988	1,208,274	15,054,154
1886	4,480,833	1,333,422	117,346	451,890	6,383,491
1887	3,270,433	1,783,698	1,029,859	1,525,660	7,609,650
Total	100,326,856	31,660,498	11,448,249	13,072,679	156,508,272

Expenditure for working expenses, &c.

220. In addition to the large amount shown to have been expended upon construction, there has also been spent for working expenses, staff maintenance and repairs the sum of $46,535,025, which amount has however been to a large extent provided for out of corresponding revenue.

Cost of the Parliament Buildings.

221. The Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, which are acknowledged to be among the finest on the Continent of America, have been erected at a total cost up to the 30th June, 1887, of $4,270,772, and the sum of $117,346 during 1886, and of $98,058 during the past year having been spent on the new Departmental Building in Wellington Street, the total expenditure on construction of the Parliament and Departmental Buildings to 30th June, 1887, has been $4,486,176

Details of assets.

222. In 1868 the assets amounted to $17,317,410, and in 1887 to $45,872,851, showing an increase of $28,555,441. The assets only include interest-bearing investments, loans, cash and banking accounts, no account being taking of the unsold lands belonging to the Government, or of the railways, canals, public buildings and other public works, which it either owns or has assisted in construction, and which are the material results of the large expenditure of public money. The following are details of the assets on 30th June, 1887 :—

Sinking Funds	$19,054,577
Quebec Harbour Debentures	2,822,289
Graving Dock, Quebec	744,000
Improvement of St. Lawrence	2,530,504
Montreal Harbour Bonds, &c	452,200
Northern Railway Bonds	316,333
St. John River and Railway Extension Company	433,900
Canadian Pacific Railway Land Grant Bonds	29,000
North Shore Railway Bonds	970,000
Bank Deposits	130,000
Sundry investments	608,056
Total Interest-bearing investments	$ 28,090,859
Province accounts	7,390,540
Miscellaneous accounts	1,601,533
Banking accounts	6,002,951
Specie reserve	2,777,815
Silver coinage accounts	9,153
Total Assets	$45,872,851

Interest bearing assets.

223. In 1868 the interest-bearing assets amounted to the sum of $15,853,720, or over nine-tenths of the whole amount, in 1887, they were $28,090,859, or not quite two-thirds of the whole.

Rates of interest payable on debt and assets.

224. The reduction in high-interest bearing debts, and consequently the decrease in the rate of interest now payable, has been very considerable, as shown by the following table, in which the amounts given are those of the actual interest paid and received, and of the actual net interest; and the average rate of net interest is the average rate of the interest actually paid on the gross debt, after deducting that received on assets :—

AVERAGE INTEREST ON THE DEBT AND ASSETS OF CANADA, FROM 1st JULY, 1867, TO 30th JUNE, 1887.

Year ended 30th June,	Actual Interest paid on Debt.	Increase or Decrease.	Average Rate of actual Interest paid.	Actual Interest received on Assets.	Increase or Decrease.	Average Rate of actual Interest received.	Net actual Interest.	Increase or Decrease.	Average Rate of net actual Interest paid.
	$	$	p. cent	$	$	p. cent.	$	$	p. cent.
1868	4,501,568	.....	4·64	126,419	.....	0·59	4,375,148	.....	4·51
1869	4,907,013	+ 405,445	4·36	313,021	+ 186,602	0·85	4,593,992	+ 218,844	4·08
1870	5,047,054	+ 140,041	4·35	383,955	+ 70,934	1 01	4,663,098	+ 69,106	4·02
1871	5,165,304	+ 118,250	4·47	554,383	+ 170,428	1·46	4,610,920	— 52,178	3·99
1872	5,257,230	+ 91,926	4·29	488,041	— 66,342	1·21	4,769,189	+ 158,269	3·89
1873	5,209,205	— 48,025	4·01	396,403	— 91,638	1·32	4,812,802	+ 43,613	3·70
1874	5,724,436	+ 515,231	4·05	610,863	+ 214,460	1·85	5,113,573	+ 300,771	3·62
1875	6,590,790	+ 866,354	4·34	840,886	+ 230,023	2·35	5,749,903	+ 636,330	3·78
1876	6,400,902	— 189,888	3·97	798,905	— 41,981	2·17	5,601,996	— 147,907	3·47
1877	6,797,227	+ 396,325	3·89	717,684	— 81,221	1·73	6,079,542	+ 477,546	3·48
1878	7,048,883	+ 251,656	4·02	605,774	— 111,910	1·75	6,443,109	+ 363,567	3·68
1879	7,194,734	+ 145,851	4·00	592,500	— 13,274	1·62	6,602,234	+ 159,125	3·67
1880	7,773,868	+ 579,134	3·99	834,792	+ 242,292	1·97	6,939,076	+ 336,842	3·56
1881	7,594,144	— 179,724	3·79	751,513	— 83,279	1·69	6,842,631	— 96,445	3·42
1882	7,740,804	+ 146,660	3·76	914,009	+ 162,496	1·76	6,826,795	— 15,836	3·32
1883	7,668,552	— 72,252	3·79	1,001,192	+ 87,183	2·29	6,667,359	— 159,136	3·29
1884	7,700,180	+ 31,628	3·17	986,698	— 14,494	1·63	6,713,482	+ 46,123	2·76
1885	9,419,482	+ 1,719,302	3·55	1,997,035	+ 1,010,337	2·92	7,422,446	+ 708,964	2·80
1886	10,137,008	+ 717,526	3·71	2,299,079	+ 302,044	4·59	7,837,929	+ 415,483	2·86
1887	9,682,928	— 454,080	3·54	990,886	— 1,308,193	2·16	8,692,042	+ 854,113	3·18

t will be seen that the average rate of interest actu- Reduction in rate of interest.
l on the net debt has decreased from $4 51 per cent.
o $3 18 per cent. in 1887, being a reduction of $1.33
The rate, it will be noticed, is 32 cents per cent.
han in 1886, which will be easily accounted for,
e sudden fall in the rate of interest received on
iz., from $4 59 per cent. to $2.16 per cent. is consid-
his fall is due to the repayment of the loans to the
n Pacific Railway and of other high interest-bearing
ents. While the rate of actual net interest paid has
increased, there has been a further reduction in the
of interest paid on the gross debt of 17 cents, caused
edemption of some of the small loans bearing high
interest. The total reduction in the net rate since
ration has been $1.10 per cent.

The following table gives the proportions per head of Proportions of debt, assets and interest per head.
d population, of the gross and net debt, of the assets,
he interest on the same paid and received in each
ce Confederation :—

DED 30TH E,	Gross Debt per Head.	Total Assets per Head.	Net Debt per Head.	Interest paid per Head.	Interest received per Head.	Net Interest paid per Head.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
.....	28 74	6 27	22 47	1 33	0 04	1 29
.....	32 92	10 70	22 22	1 44	0 09	1 35
.....	33 58	10 94	22 64	1 46	0 10	1 36
.....	32 82	10 74	22 08	1 47	0 16	1 31
.....	33 90	11 13	22 77	1 46	0 13	1 33
.....	35 37	8 15	27 22	1 42	0 11	1 31
.....	36 90	8 58	28 32	1 50	0 16	1 34
.....	39 02	9 17	29 85	1 70	0 22	1 48
.....	40 82	9 28	31 54	1 62	0 20	1 42
.....	43 52	10 32	33 20	1 69	0 18	1 51
.....	42 89	8 48	34 41	1 73	0 15	1 58
.....	43 29	8 80	34 49	1 73	0 14	1 59
.....	46 17	10 00	36 17	1 84	0 20	1 64
.....	45 19	10 23	35 76	1 75	0 17	1 58
.....	46 35	11 67	34 68	1 75	0 21	1 53
.....	44 75	9 67	35 08	1 70	0 22	1 48
.....	52 65	13 10	39 55	1 67	0 21	1 46
.....	56 37	14 54	41 83	2 01	0 42	1 59
.....	56 98	10 43	45 89	2 11	0 47	1 63
.....	56 03		46 62	1 98	0 20	1 78

—Es

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Increase in proportion of debt and assets.

227. There was a decrease of 95 cents per head in the gross debt, and $1.02 per head in the assets, and there was consequently a decrease of 13 cents in the gross interest paid per head, and of 27 cents per head in the amount of interest received on assets, but an increase in the net amount of interest per head of 15 cents, consequent on the reduction of assets previously mentioned While the amount per head of the net debt was more than double what it was at Confederation, the net interest paid per head has only increased 38 per cent.

Fixed charges.

228. The fixed charges, that is, the charges for debt, sinking fund and subsidies to provinces amounted in 1868 to 58 per cent. of the revenue; in 1887 they had been reduced to 44 per cent.; in 1886 they were 49 per cent. A large item among the liabilities that does not bear interest is the amount of Dominion notes in circulation; in 1867 they amounted only to $3,113,700; on 30th June, 1887, to $15,059,836: and on the 31stDecember, 1887, to $15,702,101.

Dominion notes.

The debt created solely for public improvements.

229. From the foregoing pages it will be clearly seen that, with the exception of the debts allowed to provinces, which allowances were rendered more or less necessary by the conditions of Confederation, and which debts, it must be remembered, were themselves originally incurred for the purpose of public improvements, the whole of the public debt has been created by the construction of public works of great utility and national importance; the principal portion having been spent on railways and canals, facility of transport being the essence of progress, not only in a new but in any country, and these are the reasons that place the debts of Canada and other British colonies, whose debts have been contracted for similar purposes, on so entirely a different footing to those of European countries and the United States, the debts of which have accumulated solely by aggressive and defensive wars.

otwithstanding the large debts that have been in- Victorian loan 1888.
y the Australasian Colonies and Canada, the credit
countries is remarkable good, and their stocks are
ought after in European markets, *e. g.*, tenders for
an Government four per cent. loan of £1,500,000,
n price of issue £104 per cent., were opened on 10th
1888, and amounted to £3,466,500, at an average
£103 13s. 10d., and that notwithstanding the fact
public debt of Victoria was at the time $146 per
population, more than three times the amount of
lebt of Canada per head.

he following table gives particulars of the latest Canadian and Australasian credit in London.
ı and Australasian loans offered in London, and
p to show the position of the credit of Canada in
l circles. It must, however, be remembered that
s a period of two years between the dates of the
n and Australasian loans, and there is sound reason
osing that when this country applies for another
price realized will be considerably higher. The
or the Australasian colonies are taken from "Wealth
gress of New South Wales" by Mr. T. A. Coghlan,
nent Statistician, p. 411:—

ULARS OF THE LATEST CANADIAN AND AUSTRALASIAN LOANS OFFERED IN LONDON.

Y.	Year.	Amount issued.	Official Minimum.	Average price obtained.	Interest.	
					Nominal.	Actual.
		£		£ s. d.		
Wales	1886	5,500,000	94	95 8 3	3½	3·67
.....	1886	1,500,000	102	106 9 0	4	3·76
.....	1884	1,500,000	103	105 7 9	4	3·80
.....	1884	4,000,000	99	101 1 8	4	3·95
ralia...	1886	1,332,400	99	99 9 6	4	4·02
d.....	1886	1,567,800	97	97 0 0	4	4·12
.....	1886	1,000,000	99	99 17 11	4	4·00

Public debt in British possessions.

232. The following are the amounts of Public Debt in the United Kingdom and British Possessions, with the proportion to population and multiple of revenue:—

PUBLIC DEBTS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Country.	Year.	Public Debt.		
		Amount.	Per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
		$	$ cts.	
Europe.				
United Kingdom	1887	3,583,222,948	96 04	8·11
Malta	1886	385,284	2 42	0·35
Asia.				
India	1886	849,350,625	4 20	2·34
Ceylon	1886	11,012.191	3 74	2·25
Straits Settlement	1886	198,073	0 39	0·06
Africa.				
Mauritius	1886	3,631,263	9 86	1·03
Natal	1886	19 334,926	43 67	6·62
Cape of Good Hope	1886	107,364,959	85 73	7·25
Sierra Leone	1886	282,267	4 66	0·92
America.				
Canada	1887	227,313,911	46 62	6·35
Newfoundland	1886	2,320,173	11 71	2·21
Bermudas	1886	35 108	2 31	0·23
British Guiana	1886	3,127,184	11 40	1·44
West Indies.				
Bahamas	1886	404,547	8 85	1·77
Jamaica	1886	7,407,992	12 28	2·63
Windward Islands	1886	341,824	1 03	0·26
Leeward do	1886	242,827	2 01	0 47
Trinidad	1886	2,783,149	15 61	1·26
Australasia.				
New South Wales	1886	199,846,060	199 45	5·41
Victoria	1886	146,555,788	146 11	4·65
South Australia	1886	89,255,640	285 38	9·28
Western do	1886	6,258,533	158 11	3·31
Queensland	1886	101,328,137	313 85	7·41
Tasmania	1886	19,596,704	142 82	7·07
New Zealand	1886	182,927,177	310 37	10·19
South Seas.				
Fiji	1886	1,251,196	9 93	3·98
Total	.....	5,565,778,486	21 82	5·58

233. The total public debts of Great Britain and her possessions amount to $5,565,778,486, of which Great Britain owes 64 per cent., India 15 per cent., the Australasian Colonies 13 per cent., and Canada 4 per cent. With the exception of the Australasian Colonies, the amount per head in the United Kingdom was higher than in any of her colonies, and with the exception of New Zealand and South Australia, the multiple of revenue was also the highest. At the time of Confederation five years and 6 months of the revenue would have been required to pay off the net debt of Canada, in 1887 it would have taken 6 years and 4 months.

Expenditure on railways in Australia and Cape Colony.

234. The proportions of debt to population in the Australasian Colonies and also in Cape Colony are very large, but while, as in Canada, the whole amounts have been incurred in the construction of public works, by far the largest portion has been expended on railways, which in those colonies are almost altogether the property of the State, and there is consequently a very much larger revenue available for the payment of interest derived directly from the expenditure of loans, than there is in this country, where the money has been spent on works directly productive to the country, but only indirectly so to the State revenue. In proportion moreover to the wealth and general trade, more particularly of the Australasian Colonies, their populations are very scanty.

Proportion of colonial debts to assets.

235. It is doubtful whether the calculations as to the amount of debt per head of population really possess as much value as is generally ascribed to them; what may seem an enormous amount *per capita* for a country to carry, may be relatively a far smaller burden than a much reduced amount in another country, and, therefore, if possible, the debt of a country should be compared with its wealth and resources, which would afford a far more accurate, in fact,

the most accurate idea possible, of its actual financial position, but unfortunately the wealth of a country can only be estimated approximately, and in no two cases can such an estimate be expected to agree, the absence of certainty therefore doing away with the value of such calculations. If the value of the enormous resources of the principal colonies could be put into figures, the present debts, large as they appear to be, would seem justified by the assets set against them, and it must be remembered that the development of natural wealth in this or any other country is absolutely impossible without an expenditure, more or less large, first being made, in order to provide the means of bringing that wealth within reach of its proper markets. Mr. Mulhall calculates that the debt of the United Kingdom is 8 per cent., of the Australasian Colonies 20 per cent. and of Canada 6½ per cent. of the national wealth of each country respectively. If these figures are at all correct, Canada's position is a very favorable one.

Prices of colonial securities in London.

236. That the future prospects of England's principal colonies are well thought of in the financial markets of the world, the following quotations of prices of Colonial Government securities in London in March of the present year, will testify :—

New South Wales	4	per cent.	118
Canada	4	do	116
Victoria	4	do	114
Western Australia	4	do	114
Cape Colony	4	do	110
Queensland	4	do	108½
Natal	4	do	107
South Australia	4	do	108
Canada	3½	do	109
New South Wales	3½	do	108
New Zealand	4	do	104½

237. The public debts of some of the principal foreign countries are given below :— Public debts in foreign countries.

PUBLIC DEBTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Public Debt.		
		Amount.	Per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
Europe.		$	$ cts.	
Austria-Hungary	1887	1,647,726,000	41 60	4·89
Belgium	1886	420,464,275	71 14	6·56
Denmark	1887	54,369,325	25 79	3·52
France	1887	7,010,000,000	183 42	9·27
German Empire	1886	147,345,526	3 14	0·80
Greece	1886	125,360,225	63 33	7·70
Italy	1887	2,246,903,485	75 04	6·85
Netherlands	1887	452,000,000	103 00	9·30
Norway	1886	28,162,830	14 40	2·37
Portugal	1885	476,440,328	101 19	13·32
Roumania	1886	140,053,648	25 46	5·48
Russia	1886	3,669,944,394	41 61	5·28
Spain	1887	1,265,000,000	73 44	7·40
Sweden	1887	66,459,258	14 08	2·90
Switzerland	1887	6,540,210	2 22	0·65
Turkey	1885	744,839,018	33 88	10·11
Asia.				
China	1886	24,333,333	0 06	0·61
Japan	1886	334,264,030	8 76	4·37
Africa.				
Egypt	1886	518,625,840	76 07	11·30
America.				
Argentine Republic	1887	155,790,036	45 35	3·21
Brazil	1886	455,839,389	35 27	4·54
Chili	1887	129,543,691	51 26	3·69
Mexico	1887	184,000,000	17 70	6·00
Peru	1884	243,000,000	90 00	31·35
United States	1887	1,700,771,948	28 33	4·57
Uruguay	1887	72,205,722	121 05	8·82

238. The national debt of France is the largest in the world, and it is possible that it even exceeds the enormous total given above, as it is difficult to ascertain its exact Debts of foreign countries.

amount. The debt of the German Empire is the Federal debt, alone, exclusive of the debts of the several States, which amount to $1,813,623,148. Though the amount per head of debt is larger in France, the Netherlands and Portugal, yet the country of Peru is actually in a worse financial position than any other on the list ; it would take more than 31 years of its revenue to pay off the debt, while it owes for unpaid interest the sum of $87,054,155. Of European countries the least burdened with debt is Switzerland, as hardly 8 months of revenue would suffice to discharge its liabilities, it moreover possesses assets amounting to $8,600,000. Persia is the only recognized country in the world which has no public debt. The debt of the United States was reduced $74,291,065 during the fiscal year 1887, and if the cash in the Treasury on 1st July, 1887, be deducted, the amount of debt is reduced to $1,218,338,031.

Debts of the United States.

239. In 1887 the debts of the several States forming the United States, exclusive of the public debt, and of all county, city and municipal debts, amounted to $228,347,462, a sum larger than the whole net debt of Canada. In 1880 the combined net state, county and municipal debt of the several States and Territories amounted to $1,056,584,146, and in addition to this, the several cities of the United States have debts amounting in the aggregate to about $550,000,000. If the national debt is added to the above figures, a total liability is produced of $3,807,356,094, being about $55 per head of the present population, which amount however is, of course, not divided equally, but varies with the locality, some of the States having no debt at all. If the States debts alone are added to the national debt, the amount will be found to be about $32 per head.

Provincial debts.

240. The total debt of the Province of Quebec, including tempo[illegible]s, on 30th June, 1886, was $19,068,023, with as[illegible]ng to $10,220,818, leaving a net debt of $8,847,-

295; the debt of Nova Scotia, on 1st January, 1887, was $823,000, with assets $399,225; the debt of New Brunswick on 31st December, 1887, was $1,991,700, with assets $596,449; and the debt of British Columbia on the 30th June, 1886, was $921,546, with assets $743,011. The total net provincial debts therefore amounted to $10,844,766. If this amount is added to the public debt, the amount per head of the total population will be $48.85. No figures are at present available for determining either the county or municipal debts in Canada, or the debts of its several cities.

Superannuation.

241. Under the provisions of the Civil Service Superannuation Act, 1883, retiring allowances are granted to such members of the Civil Service coming within the scope of the Act, who have served for not less than ten years and have attained the age of sixty years, or become in some manner incapacitated from properly performing their duties, or whose office may be abolished for the better promotion of efficiency or otherwise.

Calculation of allowances.

242. These allowances are calculated on the average yearly salary received during the then last three years, as follow: for ten years but less than eleven years service an allowance of ten-fiftieths of such average salary; for eleven years but less than twelve years service an allowance of eleven-fiftieths, and a further allowance of one-fiftieth for each additional year of service up to 35 years, when the maximum allowance of thirty-five-fiftieths may be granted but no addition is made for any service over thirty-five years.

To whom applicable.

243. These provisions practically apply to all officers, clerks and employés of the Inside and Outside Civil Service, including those of the Senate, House of Commons and Library of Parliament.

Assessment of salaries.

244. As a provision towards making good the above allowances, a reduction is made of two per cent. per annum

on all salaries over $600, and of one and a quarter per cent. on those under that amount.

Liability to serve.

245. All persons under sixty years of age, in receipt of a superannuation allowance, and not mentally or bodily disabled, are liable to fill, if required, under pain of forfeiture of such allowance, any public position in any part of Canada, for which their previous services have rendered them eligible. No such position, however, is to be lower in rank or salary than the position retired from.

Gratuities.

246. Provision is also made for the granting of gratuities in cases where an allowance has not been earned by duration of service.

Amount paid in 1887.

247. The total amount paid out on account of superannuation allowances and gratuities in 1887 was $202,285, and the following table shows the manner in which that sum was divided among the different departments and divisions :—

SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND GRATUITIES—1887.

Department.	Number.	Amount paid during Fiscal Year.	
		Outside Service.	Inside Service.
		$	$
Department of Customs	143	49,542	3,809
" Inland Revenue	23	9,035	2,000
" Marine and Fisheries	60	14,847	1,344
" Public Works	99	17,378	5,741
" Post Office	52	23,705	3,692
" Finance	23	4,534	16,509
" Agriculture	7	524	1,508
" Justice	17	7,518	2,892
" Secretary of State	6	.....	3,885
" Militia	2	103	2,240
" Railways	5	2,943	3,255
" Interior	8	2,666	6,731
" Indian Affairs	1	135	.....
Queen's Privy Council	2	.....	1,472
House of Commons	8	.....	7,604
Senate	2	.....	3,429
Governor General's Secretary's Office	1	.....	1,564
Library	2	.....	1,680
	461	132,930	69,355

Pensions.

248. Pensions, which are of a different nature to superannuation allowances, are also granted in accordance with various Acts of Parliament to retired judges, and to a certain number of persons, or their widows and children, for military services. The total amount paid under this head in 1887 was $102,109, being $13,790 more than in the preceding year.

CHAPTER IV.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Weights and measures.

249. The legal weights and measures of Canada are the Imperial yard, Imperial pound avoirdupois, Imperial gallon and the Imperial bushel.

Measures by weight determined.

250. By Act of 42nd Vic., cap. 16, it was provided:—That in contracts for sale and delivery of any of the undermentioned articles the bushel should be determined by weighing, unless a bushel by measure be specially agreed upon, the weight equivalent to a bushel being as follows:—

Wheat	60 lbs.	Castor beans	40 lbs.
Indian corn	56 "	Potatoes	60 "
Rye	56 "	Turnips	60 "
Peas	60 "	Carrots	60 "
Barley	48 "	Parsnips	60 "
Malt	36 "	Beets	60 "
Oats	34 "	Onions	60 "
Beans	60 "	Bituminous coal	70 "
Flax seed	50 "	Clover seed	60 "
Hemp	44 "	Timothy	48 "
Blue grass seed	14 "	Buckwheat	48 "

And by the same Act the British hundredweight of 112 pounds, and the ton of 2,240 pounds, were abolised, and the hundredweight was declared to be 100 pounds and the ton 2,000 pounds avoirdupois, thus assimilating the weights of Canada and the United States.

Customs valuations.

251. Customs valuations upon goods imported subject to *ad valorem* duties are made at the fair market value thereof, when sold for home consumption in the principal markets of the country whence they were exported. The values of goods subject to export duty are to be their actual cost, or the value which they truly have at the port and time of exportation.

Classification of imports and exports.

252. The classification of goods in the following table is the same as that adopted in this work for the first time last year, and has in the present issue been extended to exports, and the figures have been so arranged that the relative values of imports and exports of any article during the past two years can be seen at a glance.

The mode of classification is that in use in Victoria and other Australasian Colonies, the principle of which is that articles of a like nature shall be classed together. A copy of the tariff at present in force, certified to by the Department of Customs, will be found at the end of this book, together with an alphabetical index with reference numbers to the following table and to the tariff, so that the order in which any article is placed, and the duty (if any) payable thereon can be immediately found.

CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Class I.—Art and Mechanic Productions.

Order 1. Books.
" 2. Musical instruments.
" 3. Prints, pictures, &c.
" 4. Carving, figures, &c.
" 5. Tackle for sports and games.
" 6. Watches, philosophical instruments, &c.
" 7. Surgical instruments.
" 8. Arms, ammunition, &c.
" 9. Machines, tools and implements.
" 10. Carriages, harness, &c.
" 11. Ships, boats, &c.
" 12. Building materials.
" 13. Furniture.
" 14. Chemicals.

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.

Order 15. Wool and worsted manufactures.
" 16. Silk, manufactures of.
" 17. Cotton and flax "
Order 18. Dress.
" 19. Fibrous materials, manufactures of.

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, &c.

Order 20. Animal food.
" 21. Vegetable food.
Order 22. Drinks and stimulants.

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

Order 23. Animal substances.
" 24. Vegetable "
Order 25. Oils.

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.

Order 26. Coal, stone, clay, earthenware and glass.
" 27. Gold, silver and precious stones.
" 28. Metals other than gold and silver.

CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

Order 29. Animals and birds.
Order 30. Plants and trees.

CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Order 31. Miscellaneous.
" 32. Indefinite articles.
Order 33. Special exemptions.

IMPORTS—1886 AND 1887.

Articles.	1886.		1887.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
Class I.—Art and Mechanic Productions.	$	$	$	$
Order I.—Books, &c.				
Books, printed	744,656	97,527	839,415	108,914
" " &c.	132,626	Free.	135,060	Free.
Cards, playing	13,958	7,271	16,867	7,855
Stationery	926,397	241,746	1,063,968	285,984
Order II.—Musical Instruments.				
Organs	34,153	10,651	30,929	9,103
Pianofortes	304,340	85,194	335,440	95,299
Others undescribed	78,094	19,491	105,999	26,493
Order III.—Prints, Pictures, &c.				
Paintings, drawings, engravings	72,119	13,907	81,177	16,711
" in oil by Canadian artists	156,471	Free.	140,273	Free.
Plates engraved	2,348	470	2,801	560
Order IV.—Carvings, Figures, &c.				
Mouldings	21,232	6,364	30,617	9,064
Picture frames	25,490	8,921	33,017	11,503
Tobacco pipes	110,789	27,594	136,261	31,579
Order V.—Tackle for Sports and Games.				
Fireworks	11,256	2,768	14,585	3,723
Fishing rods	3,441	1,032	5,812	1,751
Toys (magic lanterns)	87,527	22,733	155,918	46,530
Order VI.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, &c.				
Chronometers and compasses for ships	3,940	Free.	3,150	Free.
Clocks	125,871	43,335	135,906	46,814
Electric lights and batteries	51,382	12,820	65,189	16,306
Optical instruments	61,098	15,211	75,275	19,259
Philosophical instruments, &c., for schools, societies, &c.	14 [illegible]		[illegible]	Free.
Telegraphic instruments				10,351
Telephones				1,403
Watches and watch actions				99,439

EXPORTS—1886 AND 1887.

1886.			1887.		
Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
$	$	$	$	$	$
86,677	10,888	97,565	118,884	11,120	130,004
146,353	100	146,453	190,548		190,548
13,035	3,855	16,890	16,571	4,282	20,853
3,366	405	3,771	220	225	445

IMPORTS—1886 AND 1887—*Continued.*

Articles.	1886.		1887.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	
Class I.—*Continued.*	$	$	$	
Order VII.—Surgical Instruments.				
Surgical instruments	10,108	2,026	10,205	
Belts and trusses	26,337	6,601	21,775	
Order VIII.—Arms, Ammunition, &c.				
Cartridges	60,568	18,311	70,307	
Dynamite and other explosives	43,926	17,385	15,548	
Gunpowder	25,644	12,292	63,221	
Rifles and other firearms	118,956	24,278	125,735	
Shot	11,929	4,093	6,135	
Order IX.—Machines, Tools and Implements.				
Agricultural implements	149,877	53,293	126,538	
Cutlery	364,305	89,159	429,690	
Diamond drills for prospecting	1,152	Free.	5,662	
Fish hooks, nets and lines for use of the fisheries	286,858	"	322,430	
Engines	205,431	50,589	132,377	
Hardware	815,188	242,929	955,951	
Machines and machinery	1,190,604	269,539	1,416,788	
Sewing machines	148,142	43,073	161,289	
Tools and utensils	378,124	109,001	401,034	
Order X.—Carriages, Harness, &c.				
Axles	4,522	1,130	28,386	
Carriages, waggons, sleighs, &c.	137,560	44,059	129,289	
Harness and saddlery, whips, &c.	135,710	35,150	148,748	
Parts of carriages	76,367	25,123	91,816	
Railway passenger cars	189,015	56,302	140,056	
Order XI.—Ships, Boats, &c.				
Anchors	11,070	Free.	8,612	
Chain cables	54,507	10,857	57,869	
Iron masts	1,000	Free.		
Ships and other vessels built in any foreign country, except machinery	36,611	2,661	13,931	
Ships and vessels, repairs on	[illegible]	3,293	9,958	
Wire rigging	[illegible]	Free.	10,491	

EXPORTS—1886 AND 1887—*Continued.*

Order.	1886.			1887.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
7						
8						
9	16,658	566	17,224	48,060	578	48,638
	80,455	34,207	114,662	77,602	40,963	118,565
	35,627	2,596	38,223	34,345	1,448	35,793
10						
	22,369	3,623	25,992	18,540	4,495	23,035
	4,774	1,780	6,554	6,827	474	7,301
11						
	266,363		266,363	143,772		143,772

IMPORTS—1886 AND 1887—*Continued.*

Articles.	1886.		1887.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
Class I.—*Concluded.*	$	$	$	$
Order XII.—Building Materials. (*See* also Order 26.)				
Bricks and tiles	134,650	30,525	147,077	35,094
Brick, fire	.....	.....	9,133	Free.
Cement	128,413	28,591	156,166	43,417
Lime	9,347	1,869	8,524	1,705
Slate, mantel and roofing	9,610	2,353	10,834	2,573
Order XIII.—Furniture.				
Furniture, including hair and spring mattresses, pillows, &c	202,229	70,713	241,690	84,697
Lamps, globes, &c	158,692	47,550	188,142	55,914
Order XIV.—Chemicals.				
Acid, acetic	20,205	10,548	22,948	9,866
" mixed	2,708	675	8,149	2,037
" oxalic	3,458	Free.	1,860	Free.
" sulphuric	7,930	2,540	8,469	3,393
" all other	39,275	7,501	31,382	6,193
Alum and aluminous cake	30,500	Free.	27,299	Free.
Aniline dyes	120,171	"	90,201	"
Baking powder	121,966	24,401	98,374	20,628
Brimstone	43,650	Free.	38,750	Free.
Borax	22,680	"	15,905	"
Chloride of lime	53,283	"	59,283	"
Dyes	288	29	175	17
Dyeing or tanning articles, crude	151,140	Free.	144,594	Free.
Essences and essential oils	47,229	9,786	50,147	10,726
Glycerine	18,807	5,371	19,978	6,066
Indigo	46,068	Free.	62,886	Free.
Ink, writing and printing	78,045	17,294	71,812	15,909
Logwood, extract of	58,045	Free.	67,273	Free.
Medicines, patent	195,562	66,393	219,070	74,640
Paints and colours	539,083	73,650	565,417	71,420
" " dry	26,520	Free.	17,834	Free.
Quinine	30,731	"	28,869	"
Soda	232,315	"	266,823	"
Turpentine, spirits of	145,242	14,564	173,002	17,300
All other drugs and chemicals	582,953	111,081	718,815	148,200
All other kinds	287,232	Free.	288,526	Free.

EXPORTS—1886 AND 1887—*Continued.*

Order.	1886.			1887.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
12						
	18,638	2	18,640	41,342	.....	41,342
	4,552	.....	4,552	1,300	.....	1,300
13	225,023	5,973	230,996	243,894	10,552	254,446
14						
	167,017	.....	167,017	136,077	.....	136,007

IMPORTS—1886 AND 1887—*Continued.*

Articles.	1886.		1887.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
	$	$	$	$
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.				
Order XV.—Wool and Worsted Manufactures.				
Blankets	53,461	29,413	72,304	38,4
Carpets	949,338	241,156	1,272,238	322,6
Flannels	226,328	68,126	224,193	68,1
Woollen cloths, tweeds, clothing, &c	4,772,413	1,406,459	5,822,867	1,729,9
" other manufactures of	3,192,847	712,648	4,379,475	976,3
" rags	69,387	Free.	103,781	Fre
Yarn	190,091	56,112	202,402	60,3
" spun from hair of the alpaca or angora goat			1,815	Fre
Order XVI.—Silk, Manufactures of.				
Ribbons	273,974	82,214	377,770	113,2
Silks and satins, dress	736,131	221,205	800,898	238,9
" sewing	77,498	19,376	95,329	23,8
" other manufactures of	164,526	49,354	221,642	66,4
" partly manufactured	802,789	240,740	1,005,078	299,9
Velvets	125,362	37,636	163,489	48,2
Order XVII.—Cotton and Flax, Manufactures of.				
Cotton clothing	292,934	87,789	317,020	95,7
" piece goods	2,298,242	625,934	2,672,523	741,0
" thread	535,404	99,111	580,226	110,8
" velvets and velveteens	334,841	66,966	217,020	44,1
" winceys	210,825	46,150	113,864	26,2
" rags, &c., for paper manufacture	155,535	Free.	193,025	Free.
" waste	114,801	"	147,547	"
" all other manufactures of	1,994,800	445,858	1,405,946	332,451
" " "	30,354	Free.	32,430	Free.
Linen clothing	5,644	1,693	5,031	1,509
" piece goods	265,876	59,695	280,586	66,121
" thread	179,897	35,849	163,5[illegible]7	33,880
" all other manufactures of	[illegible]	133,451	797,[illegible]53	173,947

EXPORTS—1886 AND 1887—*Continued.*

	1886.			1887.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
	12,984	1,247	14,231	19,060	9,692	28,752
5	28,283	14,031	42,314	25,093	29,785	54,878
	5,947	397	6,344	9,346	88	9,434
16						
17						
	20,652	7,585	28,217	10,146	8,450	18,596

	$	$
Order XVIII.—Dress.		
Boots and shoes	221,305	54,676
Boot, shoe and stay laces	46,477	13,929
Braces and suspenders	92,448	27,705
Collars, cuffs, &c	123,943	37,122
Feathers, ornamental	182,911	45,614
Flowers, artificial	152,995	38,197
Furs, manufactures of	164,833	37,161
Gloves and mitts	683,907	175,638
Hats, caps and bonnets (caplins)	1,164,430	291,021
Lace, fringes, braids, &c	708,684	157,281
Millinery and embroideries	298,345	61,001
Umbrellas and sunshades, silk	173,070	51,941
" " cotton	119,765	35,899
Order XIX.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.		
Canvas of flax and hemp	10,091	557
"	8,864	Free.
Cordage	92,551	19,046
Felt, roofing and other	20,920	4,295
" sheathing for vessels	1,456	Free.
Jute and manufactures of	246,672	53,029
Mats and matting	48,896	12,163
Oil cloth	261,373	78,792
Palm leaf, grass, &c	3,486	697
Sails, tents and awnings	8,092	2,023
Twine	98,837	24,235
All other manufactures of	7,179	1,378
" "	76,321	Free.
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, &c.		
Order XX.—Animal Food.		
Bacon and hams	286,231	71,290

EXPORTS—1886 AND 1887—*Continued.*

Order.	1886.			1887.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
	68,534	121	68,655	61,952	262	62,214
18	16,582	7,117	23,699	26,128	23,536	49,664
	375	885	1,260	169	1,189	1,358
	24,763	1,544	26,307	26,410	5,109	31,519
19						
	*40		40	1,096		1,096
	653,852	1,294	655,146	906,390	19,193	925,583
	28,745	2,558	31,303	22,146	3,858	26,004
	832,355	149,587	981,942	979,126	32,396	1,011,522
	6,754,626	537,059	7,291,685	7,108,978	443,030	7,552,008
	2,741,629	2,230	2,743,859	2,550,518	80,734	2,631,252
	1,728,082		1,728,082	1,825,559	1,584	1,827,143
	1,605,729	7,530	1,613,259	1,881,709	9,102	1,890,811
	431,022	170	431,192	636,454	1,838	638,292

* Sails only.

IMPORTS—1886 AND 1887—*Continued.*

Articles.	1886.		1887.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
Class III.—*Continued.*	$	$		
Order XX—Concluded.				
Honey	1,992	535	2,556	717
Lard	255,816	61,239	238,009	67,777
Lobsters	6,349	652	4,962	1,015
"	26	Free.	33	Free.
Mutton	7,136	1,391	4,202	626
Oysters	272,984	32,541	300,855	34,794
Pork	722,640	144,677	528,788	97,967
Poultry	15,190	3,057	15,404	3,075
Prepared meats	53,329	9,990	78,487	16,375
Other meats	28,887	7,038	16,891	3,875
Order XXI.—Vegetable Food.				
Arrowroot and tapioca	25,356	5,234	27,566	5,254
Bread and biscuit	24,862	4,960	27,333	5,467
Citrons, lemons and oranges for candying	1,336	Free.	1,177	Free.
Confectionery (sugar)	94,428	39,964	93,662	40,599
Flour, wheat and rye	844,772	100,713	657,697	84,883
Fruits, dried	113,978	28,251	155,846	37,606
" green	681,740	138,726	797,581	148,005
" currants	125,291	28,979	208,880	49,654
" raisins	413,570	85,058	453,007	125,426
" all other	34,754	19,329	33,267	17,983
Grain, barley	5,642	1,232	2,557	758
" beans	9,321	1,074	8,492	967
" Indian corn	2,242,348	136,905	2,478,607	152,180
" oats	73,351	9,838	14,098	1,980
" peas	5,616	430	7,772	572
" rice	145,637	72,292	168,184	87,568
" wheat	2,229,792	9,913	3,152,478	3,381
" all other	136,685	24,829	181,700	32,417
Jellies and jams	26,169	11,701	24,512	14,426
Locust beans	25	Free.	.....	.....
Macaroni and vermicelli	9,415	1,956	7,400	1,621
Malt	18,094	3,058	19,793	3,472
Molasses (sugar)	561,513	119,702	655,823	110,378
Meal, oatmeal	8,906	1,393	7,770	1,212
" cornmeal	300,900	49,584	313,943	54,455
" and flour, all kinds	5,643	1,207	19,931	4,368
Mill feed, bran, &c	41,376	8,277	35,885	7,177
Nuts, almonds	57,790	12,406	53,093	18,675
" cocoa	4,815	4,411	23,156	5,616

EXPORTS—1886 AND 1887—*Continued.*

Order.	1886.			1887.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
20	1,096	36	1,132	9,750	.....	9,750
	6,722	66,413	73,135	12,434	9,922	22,356
	1,744,753	14,262	1,759,015	1,460,025	9,100	1,469,125
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	22,146	120	22,266	20,756	.....	20,756
	6,346	.....	6,346	1,504	.....	1,504
	18,911	57,657	76,568	36,538	33,660	70,198
	126,162	535	126,697	107,909	114,062	221,971
	22,284	.....	22,284	42,996	5,583	48,579
	77,140	.....	77,140	65,250	77	65,327
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*15,384	.....	15,384	13,174	.....	13,174
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,744,969	131,010	1,875,979	2,322,144	14,328	2,366,472
	196	9,615	9,811	10,950	14,265	25,215
	499,598	502	500,100	871,188	26,647	897,835
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5,724,693	.....	5,724,693	5,257,889	.....	5,257,889
	156,114	195	156 309	207,402	223	207,625
	313	1,390,483	1,390,796	1,350	1,645,386	1 646,736
	1,453,996	24,439	1,478,435	653,837	.....	653,837
	2,207,093	27	2,207 120	2,507,404	.....	2,507,404
	.....	3,809	3,809	.....	14,785	14,785
	3,025,864	2,164,560	5,190 424	4,745,138	3,114 400	7,859,538
	139,367	.....	139,367	96,480	.....	96,480
21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	222,187	.....	222,187	146,012	.....	146,012
	.....	43,632	43,632	.....	24,337	24,337
	309,631	11,277	320,908	189,222	.....	189,222
	840	1,465	2,305	733	1,455	2,188
	20,191	1,697	21,888	20,298	75	20,373
	†64,513	.....	64,513	73,788	.....	73,788
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Biscuit only. † Bran only.

IMPORTS—1886 AND 1887—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1886.		1887.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Du
CLASS III.—*Continued.*	$	$	$	
Order XXI.—Concluded.				
Nuts, filberts and walnuts	57,848	12,096	41,203	
" all other	67,949	18,356	63,747	
Potatoes	26,720	5,817	35,869	
Sugar of all kinds	3,880,705	2,293,836	5,637,109	3,16
Tomatoes	17,567	3,200	23,728	
" and other vegetables in cans	37,257	13,656	45,448	
Vegetables, fresh	84,258	16,851	88,737	
" preserved	6,771	1,504	10,472	
Order XXII.—Drinks and Stimulants.				
Aerated and mineral waters	19,751	4,112	34,404	
Ale, beer and porter	180,293	47,366	180,226	
" ginger	2,428	625	5,201	
Cider	11,005	2,513	3,876	
Coffee and chicory	121,137	20,267	113,570	
" green	289,097	Free.	184,347	
Cocoa and chocolate	58,993	16,355	61,596	
Hops	51,762	17,401	225,265	
Mineral water (natural)	1,594	Free	1,630	
Mustard	62,577	15,940	70,334	
Perfumery (not alcoholic)	36,413	10,742	42,445	
Pickles and sauces	124,721	31,102	149,110	
Spices, all kinds	203,120	29,066	202,008	
Spirits, brandy	336,031	418,354	394,748	3
" Geneva and Old Tom gin	156,080	679,204	139,827	6
" rum	53,583	178,832	30,120	1
" whiskey	159,966	272,093	169,830	2
" cordials and bitters	12,504	8,378	22,316	
" in medicines, essences, &c	8,911	3,842	8,321	
" perfumed	45,485	19,751	44,621	
" all other	14,370	26,003	3,708	
Tea	347,932	34,776	89,990	
" black	1,601,685	Free.	1,581,417	
" green and Japan	3,280,049	"	1,753,102	
Tobacco, manufactured	68,350	60,737	72,264	
" cigars and cigarettes	312,669	255,114	328,098	2
" snuff	2,585	3,641	2,461	
" unmanufactured	[illegible]	Free.	1,328,703	
Vinegar	[illegible]	6,441	10,876	
Wine, all kinds, except sparkl	[illegible]	271,146	459,509	2
" champagne and	[illegible]	63,999	154,448	

EXPORTS—1886 AND 1887—*Continued.*

Order.	1886.			1887.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
	432,702	100	492,802	439,206		439,206
	11,563	48,305	59,868	16,264	3,000	19,264
	64,006		64,006	83,639	49	83,688
	2,384	3,388	5,772	961	1,200	2,161
	*257	3,478	3,735	80	34,238	34,318
	80,383	3,050	83,433	112	543	655
	47	11,232	11,279		14,602	14,602
		3,680	3,680		1,348	1,348
21		13,814	13,814		8,770	8,770
	9,987	3,223	13,210	8,932	2,612	11,544
	1,468	3,891	5,359	76	303	379
		26,153	26,153		40,718	40,718
	22,152	1,639	23,791	7,643	2,196	9,839
	3,101	20,490	23,591	1,526	19,842	21,368
	7		7	4		4
	6,237	30,988	37,225	8,552	56,598	65,150
	18	2	20	4		4
	241	11,744	11,985	917	13,765	14,682

IMPORTS—1886 AND 1887—*Continued.*

Articles.	1886.		1887.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
Class IV.—Animal and Vegetable Substances.	$	$	$	$
Order XXIII.—Animal Substances.				
Bones and bone dust	612	Free.	964	Free.
Bristles	63,957	"	72,731	"
Candles	40,029	10,177	34,292	9,033
Combs	74,905	18,684	78,126	19,809
Fish bait	27,086	64	17,433	.....
Furs, wholly or partially dressed	589,029	76,470	614,444	91,436
" not dressed	382,855	Free.	478,149	Free.
Glue	93,941	18,607	91,112	19,278
Grease	145,517	Free.	100,534	Free.
" axle and other	9,408	2,244	7,742	2,118
Hair	42,004	9,178	50,700	13,091
" not curled or manufactured	36,674	Free.	35,675	Free.
Hides, raw	1,735,206	Free.	1,961,134	Free.
Horns and hoofs	7,544	"	2,180	"
Ivory, manufactures of	2,241	447	671	142
" unmanufactured	2,939	Free.	3,750	Free.
Leather and manufactures of	1,178,117	220,709	1,159,031	219,151
" belting	43,221	10,793	42,294	10,768
Musk	1,804	Free.	1,655	Free.
Pelts	8,696	"	12,139	"
Sausage casings	15,086	2,550	15,837	3,127
Silk, raw	154,585	Free.	144,735	Free.
Soap, common	25,059	6,546	16,560	5,627
" fancy	119,004	40,293	78,669	30,787
Sponges	26,892	5,365	33,432	6,411
Tallow and stearine (paraffine)	16,512	3,365	19,789	4,133
Wax and manufactures of	24,672	4,938	18,302	3,591
Whalebone, tortoise shell and skins of fish	10,458	Free.	5,641	Free.
Wool	11,022	731	20,724	1,397
" unmanufactured	1,785,828	Free.	1,875,651	Free.
All other	78,451	"	65,043	"
Order XXIV.—Vegetable Substances.				
Ashes	5,249	Free.	2,917	Free.
Barks	30,203	"	35,575	"
Bamboo, canes and rattan	11,565	"	19,975	"
Broom corn	122,487	"	133,392	"
Cane or rattan	8,752	2,196	9,089	2,279

EXPORTS—1886 AND 1887—*Continued.*

Order.	1886.			1887.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
	94,895	.....	94,895	48,164	.....	48,164
	65	.....	65	117	.....	117
	517	.....	517	95	.....	95
	1,643,433	1,552	1,644,985	1,704,166	9,952	1,714,118
	849	295	1,144	1,656	20	1,676
	† 469,087	3,091	472,178	593,624	3,120	596,744
23	285,282	6,741	292,023	512,972	4,220	517,192
	28,901	387	29,288	24,071		24,071
	8,502	26	8,528	7,304	73	7,377
	*4,730	.....	4,730	1,463	.....	1,463
	249,645	100	249,745	318,525	550	319,075
	316,937	.....	316,937	317,250	7,354	324,604
	59,108	8,540	67,648	53,583	2,762	56,345
	162,247	.....	162,247	167,830	18	167,848
	221,815	.....	221,815	235,787	.....	235,787

* Tallow. † Includes horns and hoofs.

IMPORTS—1886 AND 1887—*Continued.*

Articles.	1886.		1887.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
	$	$	$	$
Class IV.—*Continued.*				
Order XXIV—Concluded.				
Cocoa beans	34,901	Free.	37,462	Free.
Corks and corkwood	56,405	11,451	66,455	13,611
Corkwood	19,609	Free.	12,597	Free.
Cotton wool	2,893,858	"	2,933,877	"
Firewood				
Flax				
Fibre, grass, &c	62,874	Free.	81,112	Free.
Flowers, leaves and roots	12,299	"	17,130	"
Gums	162,310	"	134,674	"
"	267,567	53,587	312,344	70,149
Gutta percha and India rubber goods	723,685	202,904	821,963	230,255
" " unmanufactured	403,335	Free.	450,322	Free.
Hay	6,697	1,339	5,936	1,187
Hemp, undressed	522,421	Free.	535,759	Free.
Ivory nuts	35,703	"	33,595	"
Junk	57,320	"	50,382	"
Jute and jute butts	24,050	"	20,415	"
Lumber, sawn, not manufactured	313,770	"	495,695	"
Moss, seaweed, &c	31,367	"	38,309	"
Oil cake, &c	14,120	"	11,995	"
Paper bags, printed	4,923	1,477	6,480	1,851
" hangings	275,744	85,579	268,637	82,578
" printing	25,387	5,679	32,397	6,809
" all other	241,809	52,869	276,231	67,685
Pitch and tar	27,912	2,793	28,763	2,876
" " (pine)	10,502	Free.	14,309	Free.
Resin	91,726	"	80,430	"
Seeds, anise, coriander, fennel and fenugreek	2,964	"	2,785	"
Seeds of all kinds	402,006	58,093	423,324	60,129
Starch, corn starch, &c	38,105	14,675	39,092	14,770
Straw, manufactures of	13,320	2,664	3,682	729
Timber, lumber and shingles	456,320	20,750	297,009	20,824
" unmanufactured	499,192	Free.	341,242	Free.
Varnish	100,951	29,286	109,789	34,123
"	231	Free.	818	Free.
Veneers of wood and ivory	52,664	"	60,564	"
Wicker and basket ware	16,374	4,447	28,970	7,231
Wooden ware	31,675	7,164	34,071	8,171
Wood, manufactures of	675,477	150,081	680,591	150,535
Willow for basket makers	1,148	Free.	479	Free.
All other vegetable substances	14,972	"	27,714	"

EXPORTS—1886 AND 1887—*Continued.*

Order.	1886.			1887.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
	313,480	.....	313,480	311,931	.....	311,931
	49,301	.....	49,301	78,422	4,325	82,747
	4,206	411	4,617	2,373	2,187	4,560
	1,001,336	.....	1,001,336	743,396	.....	743,396
	5,400	12,232	17,632	.....	.....	.....
	*37,696	2,003	39,699	29,391	1,809	31,200
	15,734,511	1,445,192	17,179,703	16,111,947	1,486,540	17,598,487
24						
	50,347	.....	50,347	86,973	.....	86,973
	140,033	10,497	150,530	97,390	246	97,636
	22,442	4,000	26,442	26,750	15,050	41,800
	**13,407	.....	13,407	21,378	.....	21,378
	3,788,455	379,559	4,168,014	2,706,615	267,694	2,974,309
	577,785	154	577,939	593,716	.....	593,716
	3,609	6,502	10,111	5,854	3,427	9,281
	495,065	40,275	535,340	455,947	29,538	485,485
	376,184	8,978	385,162	478,463	4,784	483,247

* Including oakum. ** Straw only.

IMPORTS—1886 AND 1887—*Continued.*

Articles.	1886.		1887.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	D
Class IV.—*Continued.*	$	$	$	
Order XXV.—Oils.				
Oils, animal	22,253	4,333	13,985	
" coal, kerosene, petroleum, &c., and products of	481,142	304,299	532,969	3
" cocoa nut and palm	81,814	Free.	66,259	
" fish	11,205	2,180	21,958	
" "	77,691	Free.	63,383	
" lubricating	135,356	42,106	156,256	
" vegetable	467,766	111,947	441,169	1
" all other	24,290	4,752	27,659	
Class V.—Minerals and Metals.				
Order XXVI.—Coal, Stone, Clay, Earthenware and Glass.				
(*See* also Order 12.)				
Bent glass	1,574	Free.	2,117	
Chalk	5,872	1,173	5,267	
Coal, anthracite	4,096,035	497,699	3,543,078	4
" " *	.....	.....	585,675	
" bituminous	2,727,468	558,569	3,267,794	6
" all other	.....	.....	124	
Coke and dust	81,989	13,330	85,654	
Clays	35,014	Free.	39,688	
China and porcelain	139,773	43,135	180,434	
Earthenware	456,847	136,712	549,811	1
Glass bottles, &c	366,916	111,581	473,997	1
" plate	124,108	29,020	143,328	
" window	404,626	120,435	375,330	1
Glassware, all other	86,332	17,599	98,666	
Gravels and sand	24,141	Free.	27,893	
Gypsum, crude	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron sand or globules	.....	.....	476	
Lithographic stones	3,629	717	4,852	
Marble	90,498	14,018	82,701	
" manufactures of	23,410	6,953	20,000	
Phosphates	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plaster of Paris	6,138	1,456	4,415	
Salt	40,019	14,402	39,146	
"	255,359	Free.	285,455	
School and writing slates	18,242	4,560	17,022	
Stone, building	41,675	7,343	54,368	

* From 13th May, 1887, to 30th June, 1887.

EXPORTS—1886 AND 1887—*Continued.*

	1886.			1887.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	
	2,664	1,353	4,017	459	36	495
	30,957	214	31,171	11,151	311	11,462
25	61,083	.....	61,083	26,980	540	27,520
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,278	484	1,762	2,462	1,528	3,990
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	†1,416,160	182,717	1,598,877	1,522,272	207,526	1,729,798
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	4,050	1,928	5,978	1,326	716	2,042
	23,195	.....	23,195	23,207	.....	23,207
	114,736	.....	114,736	166,514	.....	166,514
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*61,950	.....	61,950	65,601	48	65,649
	17,801	658	18,459	16,490	.....	16,490
	431,951	.....	431,951	396,449	19,000	415,449
	19,044	.....	19,044	16,429	.....	16,429
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,600
	26,749	13,204	39,953	9,463	19,137	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Including stone. † Undescribed.

IMPORTS—1886 AND 1887—*Continued.*

Articles.	1886.		1887.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Du
Class V.—*Continued.*	$	$	$	$
Order XXVI—Concluded.				
Stone, grind and flag	22,207	4,333	25,781	
" manufactures of	39,362	8,437	44,075	
Whiting	25,533	Free.	15,191	
Other minerals, &c	49,338	"	65,484	
Order XXVII.—Gold, Silver and Precious Stones.				
Coin and bullion	3,610,557	Free.	532,218	
Communion plate and plated ware	22,543	"	19,574	
Diamonds and diamond dust	189,483	"	246,076	
Electro-plated and gilt ware	198,448	59,682	212,733	
Gold and manufactures of	58,170	13,103	68,940	
Jet, manufactures of	6,664	1,333	1,497	
Jewellery	466,354	93,250	551,259	1
Medals of gold, silver and copper	4,126	Free.	6,241	
Precious stones	119	"	1,282	
" " unset	1,661	166	4,581	
Silver and manufactures of	2,137	243	1,230	
Order XXVIII.—Metals other than Gold or Silver.				
Bells for churches	31,837	Free.	33,303	
" of all kinds, except for churches	7,935	2,380	11,962	
Brass and manufactures of	338,288	95,846	409,251	1
Copper, manufactures of	109,896	17,777	136,299	
Iron bars	722,430	127,434	870,444	1
" bolts and nuts	58,759	19,456	56,849	
" Canada plates	184,385	23,390	181,477	
" castings	271,143	68,069	293,854	
" hoops	102,435	15,155	133,613	
Iron, sheet	363,485	48,637	386,001	
" pig	572,777	91,412	613,946	1
" railway	57,181	9,105	174,761	
" tubing	299,895	67,795	453,338	1
" wire	440,906	87,705	469,101	1
" manufactures of, and all other	989,592	171,874	1,508,704	2
" and steel, old scrap	158,100	Free.	220,167	
Lead	140,511	21,857	215,105	
" manufactures of	23,077	6,488	25,182	
Metals and manufactures of	314,613	75,904	348,428	

EXPORTS—1886 AND 1887—*Continued.*

Order.	1886.			1887.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
	21,110	2	21,112	23,614	.....	23,614
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	312,018	5	312,023	382,841	58,627	441,468
	.....	56,531	56,531	.....	5,569	5,569
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,210,864	.....	1,210,864	1,017,401	.....	1,017,401
27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	25,137	.....	25,137	24,937	.....	24,937
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	291,397	.....	291,397	181,545	.....	181,545
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	11 876	7,632	19,508	17,570	1,276	18,846
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	696	696
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	74,970	59,284	134,254	101,171	28,793	129,964
	46,117	18,337	64,454	63,924	11,419	75,343
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

IMPORTS—1886 AND 1887—*Continued.*

Articles.	1886.		1887.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	
	$	$	$	
CLASS V.—*Concluded.*				
Order XXVIII.—Concluded.				
Mineral earths	36,078	7,593	36,373	
Nails of all kinds	75,215	18,325	97,103	
Plumbago and manufactures of	6,930	834	6,850	
Steel and manufactures of	599,943	92,486	735,191	
" rails	905,125	Free.	1,431,792	
Stoves	23,223	5,749	20,307	
Tin and manufactures of	139,284	34,773	145,639	
" block, pigs and bars	219,789	Free.	250,564	
" plates	744,820	"	767,836	
Wire, brass	29,358	"	36,383	
" copper	30,697	"	47,363	
" iron	92,504	"	85,740	
" steel	29,330	"	29,386	
Yellow metal	64,612	"	51,631	
Zinc and manufactures of	7,342	1,823	6,561	
" block, pigs and sheets	85,599	Free.	98,557	
Other metals, manufactured and otherwise	261,714	"	497,182	
CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.				
Order XXIX.—Animals and Birds, &c.				
Animals, horned cattle	150,472	12,202	94,171	
" horses	121,241	22,669	107,471	
" sheep	63,008	12,328	76,535	
" swine	121,558	24,312	36,986	
" " to be slaughtered in bond for exportation	396,754	.....	473,567	.....
" all other	13,225	2,650	11 400	
" for improvement of stock	450,684	Free.	476,393	
" for ranches	87,704	"	391,611	
" settlers' effects	335	"	4,457	
" Zoological Gardens, Toronto	460	"	2,560	
Bees	2,331	"	1,185	
Leeches	250	"	132	

EXPORTS—1886 AND 1887—*Continued.*

Order.	1886.			1887.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
	1,481		1,481	3,278		3,278
	24,093	5,522	29,615	48,704	8,325	57,029
	2,960	737	3,697	4,109	167	4,276
	5,825,188	91,363	5,916,551	6,486,718	34,602	6,521,320
	2,147,584	85,039	2,232,623	2,268,833	82,093	2,350,926
	1,182,241	1,865	1,184,106	1,592,167	3,173	1,595,340
	7,588		7,588	5,815		5,815
29						

IMPORTS—1886 AND 1887—*Concluded.*

Articles.	1886.		1887.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
Class VI.—*Concluded.*	$	$	$	$
Order XXX.—Plants and Trees.				
Fruit trees	42,129	8,731	42,204	10,825
Forest "	634	Free.	371	Free.
Plants, ornamental trees and shrubs	42,844	8,569	40,206	8,057
Class VII.—Miscellaneous Matters.				
Order XXXI.—Miscellaneous Matters.				
Articles for the use of the Governor General	5,578	Free.	10,510	Free.
Articles for the use of foreign Consuls General	1,879	"	2,778	"
Articles for the use of the Dominion Government	464,562	"	670,313	"
Articles for the use of the Army, Navy and Canadian Militia	147,979	"	66,925	"
Billiard and bagatelle tables	4,946	1,496	6,539	2,036
Brooms and brush ware	94,584	23,729	119,231	29,381
Buttons	305,869	76,466	417,866	104,510
Clothing for charitable purposes	13,501	Free.	6,988	Free.
Fancy goods	311,788	80,095	827,767	242,432
Ice	996	Free.	550	Free.
Models of invention	19,392	"	25,780	"
Pencils lead, in wood or otherwise	60,179	15,040	66,382	16,598
Settlers' effects	1,336,717	Free.	1,469,726	Free.
All other miscellaneous	55,311	"	113,155	"
Order XXXII.—Indefinite Articles.				
Curiosities	4,866	Free.	39,772	Free.
Goods, manufactured, undescribed	50,312	11,189	55,714	12,230
Personal effects	3,034	Free.	2,297	Free.
Unenumerated articles	605,987	121,720	612,850	123,149
Order XXXIII.—Special Exemptions.				
Articles for construction of C.P.R.	812,729	Free.	669,016	Free.
Articles for construction of Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway	192,699	"	27,624	"
Total	104,424,561	19,427,397	112,892,236	22 438,309
Export duty	.....	20,726	.....	31,397

EXPORTS—1886 AND 1887—*Continued.*

Order.	1886.			1887.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
30						
31						
	603,558	59,395	662,953	633,331	128,930	762,261
32	466,287	73,544	539,831	501,757	96,649	598,406
	2,781,198		2,781,198	2,996,889		2,996,889
	77,756,704	7,494,610	85,251,314	80,960,909	8,554,902	89,515,811

Imports and exports, 1886 and 1887, and increase in value.

253. The total value of imports and exports, and amount of duty collected in 1887, as compared with 1886, was as follows :—

	Imports.	Exports.	Duty Collected.
1886.....	$104,424,561	$85,251,314	$19,448,123
1887.....	112,892,236	89,515,811	22,469,705

There was therefore an increase in the value of imports of $8,467,675, and in the value of exports of $4,264,497, making an increase in the total trade of $12,732,172, while the increase in duty collected amounted to $3,021,582. The above satisfactory showing justifies therefore the opinion expressed last year that the indications were that the depression of trade which had been prevalent during the past 4 years was passing away.

Decrease in values and increase in quantities.

254. The value of the total trade is still considerably below the returns for 1882 and 1883, but the decline in values in many of the principal articles of merchandise has been so marked, that there is good reason to suppose that at former prices, the trade of 1887 would not have fallen far short of the highest point yet reached. That the decline in values has exceeded the decrease in the volume of trade to a considerable extent will be apparent on examining the following comparative statement of the quantities and values of the principal articles of food exported during the years of 1882 and 1887 respectively, from which it will be seen that with scarcely an exception the percentage of increase or decease in value was respectively considerably smaller or larger than the corresponding percentage in quantities.

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD EXPORTED FROM CANADA, 1882 AND 1887, COMPARED.

Articles.	Quantities.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	Values.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease.
	1882.	1887.		1882.	1887.	
				$	$	
Wheat.... Bush.	6,433,533	9,127,045	+ 41·9	8,153,610	7,859,538	— 3·6
Flour..... Brls.	508,120	531,152	+ 4·5	2,941,740	2,366,472	— 19·5
Corn ..... Bush.	2,229,900	3,373,764	+ 51·2	1,353,738	1,646,736	+ 21·6
Cattle..... No	62,337	116,490	+ 86·8	3,285,452	6,521,320	+ 98·5
Swine .... "	3,263	1,442	— 55·8	10,875	5,815	— 46·5
Sheep ..... "	311,669	443,628	+ 42·3	1,228,957	1,595,340	+ 29·8
Beef..... Lbs.	1,192,042	558,146	— 53·1	75,009	26,004	— 65·3
Bacon .... "	10,286,190	11,589,849	+ 12·6	1,124,405	889,636	— 20·8
Pork ..... "	2,656,778	1,257,735	— 52·6	192,589	70,198	— 63·5
Butter .... "	15,338,488	5,716,120	— 62·7	2,975,170	1,011.522	— 66·0
Cheese ... "	55,325,167	78,780,858	+ 42·4	5,979,537	7,552,008	+ 26·3
Eggs ..... Doz.	10,499,082	12,955,226	+ 23·4	1,643,709	1,827,143	+ 11·2

Decline in values and increase in quantities in the United Kingdom.

255. The following tables relating to the trade of the United Kingdom, furnish a good illustration of the decline in values but increase in quantities of late years. They were prepared by Mr. Giffen of the Imperial Board of Trade and are taken from the Board of Trade Journal, May, 1888. The figures they contain are very significant, and demonstrate in a marked manner the absolute importance of making allowance for prices when comparing statements of imports and exports. At the prices of 1873 the total imports would have been over 500 millions instead of 350 millions, and the exports 350 millions instead of 212½ millions. Thus it will be seen that "the real progress has been immense," "although, on the footing of declared values only, there" "would seem to be no progress at all."

EXPORTS OF ENUMERATED ARTICLES OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AT THE PRICES OF 1873, AND AT THE ACTUAL DECLARED VALUES COMPARED.

Year.	Declared Values.	Values computed at Prices of 1873.
	£ Millions sterling.	£ Millions sterling.
1873	172	172
1879	122	174
1883	146	212½
1884	140	208
1885	131	201½
1886	131	215

IMPORTS OF ENUMERATED ARTICLES AT THE PRICES OF 1873, AND AT THE ACTUAL DECLARED VALUES COMPARED.

Year.	Declared Values.	Values computed at Prices of 1873.
	£ Millions sterling.	£ Millions sterling.
1873	308	308
1879	289	349
1883	336	403
1884	300	383
1885	281½	384½
1886	263	382½

Average prices since 1880.

256. The following figures, showing the course of the average prices in each year since 1880 were given by Mr. Sauerbeck in the Statist of 14th January, 1888:—

	100
1880	88
1881	85
1882	84
1883	82
1884	76
1885	72
1886	69
1887	68½

257. The following table gives the value of the total imports and exports, and of the aggregate trade in every year since Confederation, the excess of imports over exports, or otherwise, is also shown, as well as the value of the aggregate trade per head of population in each year:— Imports, exports and total trade.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AND TOTAL TRADE OF CANADA, 1868 TO 1887.

Year ended 30th June,	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	Excess of Imports.	Excess of Exports.	Total Imports and Exports.	Value of Total Trade per Head.
	$	$	$	$	$	$ cts.
1868	73,459,644	57,567,888	15,891,756	.....	131,027,532	38 86
1869	70,415,165	60,474,781	9,940,384	.....	130,889,946	38 35
1870	74,814,339	73,573,490	1,240,849	.....	148,387,829	42 95
1871	96,092,971	74,173,618	21,919,353	.....	170,266,589	48 39
1872	111,430,527	82,639,663	28,790,864	.....	194,070,190	53 74
1873	128,011,281	89,789,922	38,221,359	.....	217,801,203	59 37
1874	128,213,582	89,351,928	38,861,654	.....	217,565,510	56 88
1875	123,070,283	77,886,979	45,183,304	.....	200,957,262	51 70
1876	93,210,346	80,966,435	12,243,911	.....	174,176,781	44 10
1877	99,327,962	75,875,393	23,452,569	.....	175,203,355	43 65
1878	93,081,787	79,323,667	13,758,120	.....	172,405,454	42 26
1879	81,964,427	71,491,255	10,473,172	.....	153,455,682	37 01
1880	86,489,747	87,911,458	.....	1,421,711	174,401,205	41 37
1881	105,330,840	98,290,823	7,040,017	.....	203,621,663	46 86
1882	119,419,500	102,137,203	17,282,297	.....	221,556,703	50 00
1883	132,254,022	98,085,804	34,168,218	.....	230,339,826	50 99
1884	116,397,043	91,406,496	24,990,547	.....	207,803,539	45 11
1885	108,941,486	89,238,361	19,703,125	.....	198,179,847	42 20
1886	104,424,561	85,251,314	19,173,247	.....	189,675,875	39 57
1887	112,892,236	89,515,811	23,376,425	.....	202,408,047	41 52
Total	2,059,241,749	1,654,952,289	405,711,171	1,421,711	3,714,194,038	*45 74

*Average.

258. The value of imports has been exceeded six times, and the value of exports five times since Confederation, and in six years during the same period the total trade was also larger. The average value per head during the twenty years has been of imports $25·38, of exports $20·36, and of the total trade $45·74, so that in 1887 imports were $2·14, Average value of imports and exports.

Duty collected.

263. With one exception, viz., in 1883, the amount of duty was the largest ever collected, and was 155 per cent. larger than that collected in 1868, though the amount per head shows an increase only of 76 per cent. There was again a considerable increase in the duty collected on exports.

Comparative value of goods entered for consumption.

264. In goods entered for consumption there was an increase of $6,036,734 over 1886, and of $2,929,409 over 1885, which is a further confirmation of the general improvement in trade. The value per head of these imports in 1886 was $20.77, and in 1887 $21.67, an increase of 90 cents per head. The value of similar goods in the United States in 1887 was $12.10 per head, being $9.57 per head less than in Canada.

Summary of imports 1885, 1886 and 1887.

265. A comparative summary of the value of the principal articles imported in the last three years will be found in the following table, dutiable goods being distinguished from those admitted free:—

VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS INTO CANADA, DUTIABLE AND FREE, DURING THE YEARS 1885, 1886 AND 1887.

Articles.	Value of Imports.		
	1885.	1886.	1887.
Dutiable Goods.	$	$	$
Ale, beer and porter	191,779	180,293	180,226
Animals, living	1,101,721	866,2?8	800,130
Books, periodicals, &c., and other printed matter	1,165,414	1,159,495	1,296,999
Brass, and manufactures of	299,623	338,288	409,251
Breadstuffs, viz.:—			
Arrowroot, biscuit, rice, &c	566,413	387,452	461,645
Grain of all kinds	5,327,368	4,566,106	5,666,778
Flour and meal of all kinds	2,615,909	1,156,054	982,990
Brooms and brushes	98,880	94,584	119,231
Candles	43,765	40,029	34,292
Carriages	312,176	395,672	353,424

VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS, &c.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.		
	1885	1886.	1887.
DUTIABLE GOODS - *Continued.*	$	$	$
Carpets, N.E.S.	43,052	59,650	75,703
Clocks	126,129	125,871	135,906
Coal and coke	7,363,634	6,905,492	6,896,650
Coffee	169,709	114,799	107,393
Copper, and manufactures of	88,229	109,896	136,299
Cordage	94,841	92,551	75,624
Cotton, manufactures of	6,249,534	5,786,811	5,436,574
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines	1,213,396	1,206,454	1,397,511
Earthenware and chinaware	485,498	596,620	730,245
Fancy goods	1,585,766	1,403,298	2,032,767
Fish	496,278	510,516	613,404
Flax, hemp and jute, and manufactures of	1,159,951	1,348,192	1,526,831
Fruits and nuts, dried	908,083	836,431	975,776
" green	609,169	716,494	830,848
Furs, and manufactures of	633,921	712,862	762,287
Glass "	1,009,477	1,140,674	1,279,463
Gold and silver "	238,431	258,755	282,903
Gunpowder and explosive substances	177,669	130,138	149,076
Gutta percha and India rubber, and manufactures of	761,239	723,685	821,963
Hats, caps and bonnets	1,073,449	1,163,326	1,291,417
Iron, and manufactures of, and steel, and manufactures of	7,641,488	8,039,955	9,676,869
Jewellery	482,043	466,354	551,259
Lead, and manufactures of	152,861	175,517	246,422
Leather "	1,533,632	1,716,311	1,684,171
Marble "	101,181	113,908	102,701
Metal, composition and other, N.E.S.	332,778	314,613	348,498
Musical instruments of all kinds	389,699	416,047	472,368
Oils, coal and kerosene, &c., refined, and products of	450,357	481,785	533,634
Oils, all other	582,301	704,344	707,238
Oil cloth	251,977	261,373	289,967
Packages	550,429	373,708	384,314
Paints and colours	520,339	539,083	565,417
Paper and manufactures of	1,019,849	1,073,379	1,206,996
Pickles, sauces and capers of all kinds	160,283	124,721	149,110
Plants and trees of all kinds	75,763	84,973	82,410
Provisions, viz :—			
Butter, cheese, lard and meats of all kinds	2,893,073	2,226,726	1,772,966
Salt, coarse (not imported from Great Britain or British possessions, or for sea or gulf fisheries), and all fine salt	32,538	40,019	39,146
Seeds and roots	263,590	401,211	422,810
Silk, and manufactures of	2,305,392	2,353,350	2,898,117
Soap of all kinds	119,865	144,063	95,229

VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Value of Imports.		
	1885.	1886.	188
Dutiable Goods—*Concluded.*	$	$	$
Spices	179,296	203,120	2
Spirits and wines	1,394,972	1,258,741	1,4
Starch	46,612	38,105	
Stone, and manufactures of	86,327	103,048	1
Sugar of all kinds	5,296,835	3,899,757	5,6
Molasses	765,193	518,366	6
Confectionery and sugar candy	85,080	94,428	
Tea	299,422	347,932	
Tobacco and cigars	414,550	383,604	4
Turpentine, spirits of	116,468	145,242	1
Varnish	68,542	100,951	1
Vegetables	170,628	172,573	2
Vinegar	9,625	10,178	
Watches, and parts of	503,565	385,045	4
Wood, and manufactures of	1,071,693	1,496,258	1,4
Woollen manufactures	9,053,167	9,324,828	11,8
All other dutiable articles	4,298,272	3,876,396	4,4
Total, dutiable goods	79,614,108	75,536,758	85,4
Free Goods.			
Mine—			
Coal, anthracite	.....	.....	5
Salt, imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries	255,719	255,359	2
Other articles, the produce of the mine	311,721	324,863	3
Fisheries—			
Fish of all kinds	601,631	288,443	2
" oil "	66,189	77,691	
Other articles, the produce of the fisheries	6,694	10,953	
Forest—			
Logs and round unmanufactured timber	604,403	493,236	3
Lumber and timber, plank and board, sawn, not shaped, planed or otherwise manufactured	372,958	311,442	4
Other articles, the produce of the forest	80,871	93,799	
Animals—			
Animals for the improvement of stock, for ranches, and imported as settlers' effects, &c.	794,768	539,183	8
Eggs	47,91	44,638	
Furskins of all kinds, not dressed in any manner	421,601	382,855	4

VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS, &c.—*Concluded.*

Articles.	Value of Imports.		
	1885.	1886.	1887.
EE GOODS—*Concluded.*	$	$	$
Concluded.			
raw, whether dry, salted or d, skins undressed, dried, salted kled, and tails undressed	1,769,319	1,735,206	1,961,134
v, or as reeled from the cocoon, ing doubled, twisted or advanced ufacture any way	131,002	151,065	143,521
manufactured	1,342,405	1,785,828	1,875,651
ticles, the produce of animals	361,754	343,732	282,349
al products, viz.— unmanufactured, for excise es	1,456,295	1,708,812	1,328,703
ricultural products	740,989	715,039	752,072
red and partially manufactured s—			
ool and waste	2,493,288	3,008,659	3,081,424
lyes, chemicals and medicines	1,250,630	1,233,304	1,238,759
ron and steel, viz.—			
ailway bars or rails	975,757	905,125	1,431,792
manufactures of iron and steel	291,452	372,687	586,721
blocks, pig, bars, plates and	902,693	964,609	1,018,400
metal in bars, bolts, and for ing	97,914	64,612	51,631
r manufactured articles	2,238,335	2,118,263	2,506,097
ous articles—			
for the use of the Dominion nment, &c	1,170,483	464,562	670,313
for the use of the Army, Navy ilitia, &c	187,533	147,979	66,925
reen	284,349	289,097	184,347
ll kinds	3,238,974	3,881,734	3,334,819
l bullion	2,954,244	3,610,557	532,218
iscellaneous articles	1,800,995	1,559,043	1,717,378
emptions—			
d fish oil, &c., the produce of undland	336,958	.....	.....
for original construction of lian Pacific Railway	1,738,363	812,729	669,016
for original construction of malt and Nanaimo Railway	.....	192,699	27,624
Total, free goods	29,327,378	28,887,803	27,412,836
" dutiable goods	79,614,108	75,536,758	85 479,400
Grand total	108,941,486	104,424,561	112,892,236

Increase in dutiable and decrease in free goods.

266. There was an increase in the value of dutiable goods imported in 1887 of $9,942,642 as compared with 1886, and of $5,865,292 as compared with 1885, while there was a decrease in the value of free goods of $1,474,967 as compared with the preceding year, which was due to the reduced importations of coin and bullion, there having been a decrease under this head of $3,078,339.

Principal increases in dutiable goods

267. Among dutiable articles the principal increases are found in imports of grain of all kinds, manufactures of copper, fancy goods, flax, hemp and jute and manufactures of the same, green and dried fruits, hats and bonnets, manufactures of iron and steel, jewellery, manufactures of paper, manufactures of silk, spirits and wines, sugars, watches and woollen manufactures, the increase under the latter head amounting to $2,572,948. It is satisfactory to note the increases in fancy goods, hats and bonnets, jewellery, manufactures of silk, spirits and wines, watches, &c., these being articles that are more luxuries than necessaries, and their increased importation indicates a greater margin out of the savings of the people for their purchase.

Principal decreases.

268. The principal decreases among dutiable articles were in imports of books, flour and meal, manufactures of cotton (these imports have steadily decreased during the last five years), provisions, soap, tea and manufactures of wood.

Increases and decreases among free goods.

269. Among free goods the principal increases were in lumber and timber, sawn, but not otherwise manufactured, animals for improvement of stock, fur skins not dressed, raw hides (there was a decrease in imports of manufactures of leather), and steel rails; and the principal decreases were in logs and unmanufactured timber, tobacco manufactured, coffee and tea and coin and bullion.

Goods entered for consump-

270. The following table gives the value of goods entered for consumption (dutiable being distinguised from free)

in each Province in 1887, and the amount of duty collected thereon :— tion by Provinces.

VALUE OF GOODS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION BY PROVINCES, 1887.

Provinces.	Dutiable Goods.	Free Goods.	Total.	Duty Collected.
	$	$	$	$
Ontario	32,678,815	9,992,604	42,671,419	8,003,391
Quebec	31,647,834	12,117,906	43,765,740	9,770,958
Nova Scotia	4,647,604	2,206,683	6,854,287	1,757,350
New Brunswick	3,912,604	1,740,417	5,653,021	1,346,768
Manitoba	1,678,177	334,006	2,012,183	508,947
British Columbia	3,065,791	560,348	3,626,139	883,421
Prince Edward Island	424,228	179,990	604,218	153,861
The Territories	65,626	386,795	452,421	13,609

Increase in value and percentage of duty.

271. The dutiable goods entered for consumption were $7,461,860 in excess of the preceding year, while free goods similarly entered were less by $1,425,126. The percentage of duty on goods entered for consumption was 21·24, being higher than in any year since Confederation, the next highest having been in 1881 viz., 20·19. The percentage of duty on the total value of imports was 19·87, being also the highest during the last 20 years.

272. The figures in the preceding table must only be taken as indicative of the channels by which goods enter the Dominion, and not as by any means representing the individual consumption of each Province. Quebec, containing the principal ports of entry by the St. Lawrence, and Ontario the principal ports of entry for goods from the United States, it is clear that a very large portion of the duty collected is really paid by the other Provinces, and it is probable that the largest portion of the duty collected in the Province of Quebec is actually paid by the Province of Ontario. The same remarks apply more or less equally well to exports, the Province of Prince Edward Island

being now the only Province whose returns can be considered as applying almost exclusively to that Province.

Value of exports from Canada since Confederation. 171. The next table is a statement of the value of the exports in every year since Confederation, distinguishing those of Canadian produce and manufacture in each class from the total foreign exports:—

EXPORTS FROM CANADA OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN [illegible]

Year	Products of the Mine	Products of the Fisheries	Products of the Forest	Animals and their Products	Agricultural Products
	$	$	$	$	$
1868	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,471,065
1869	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12,192,702
1870	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,676,619
1871	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,853,924
1872	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,178,801
1873	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14,864,340
1874	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14,560,142
1875	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17,426,578
1876	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	21,116,695
1877	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14,080,170
1878	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18,008,734
1879	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	19,629,464
1880	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22,394,328
1881	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	21,268,927
1882	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	21,035,712
1883	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22,816,319
1884	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12,397,849
1885	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14,518,250
1886	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17,652,179
1887	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18,820,235

PORTS FROM CANADA, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN, 1868-1887—*Con.*

Year.	Domestic.		Coin and Bullion, and Estimated Amount short returned at Inland Ports.	Foreign.	Total.
	Manufactures.	Miscellaneous Articles.			
	$	$	$	$	$
.....	1,572,546	1,139,872	7,827,890	4,196,821	57,567,888
.....	1,765,461	1,430,559	7,295,676	3,855,801	60,474,781
.....	2,133,659	1,096,732	10,964,676	6,527,622	73,573,490
.....	2,201,814	949,090	9,139,018	9,853,244	74,173,618
.....	2,397,731	848,247	6,897,454	12,798,182	82,639,663
.....	2,921,802	1,248,192	7,138,406	9,405,910	89,789,922
.....	2,353,663	1,216,475	4,811,084	10,614,096	89,351,928
.....	2,293,040	1,198,631	3,258,767	7,137,319	77,886,979
.....	5,353,367	490,283	3,869,625	7,234,961	80,966,435
.....	4,105,422	320,816	2,899,405	7,111,108	75,875,393
.....	4,127,755	401,871	2,418,655	11,164,878	79,323,667
.....	2,700,281	386,999	3,046,033	8,355,644	71,491,255
.....	3,242,617	640,155	4,575,261	13,240,006	87,911,458
.....	3,075,095	622,182	3,994,327	13,375,117	98,290,823
.....	3,329,598	535,935	4,466,039	7,628,453	102,137,203
.....	3,503,220	528,895	4,048,324	9,751,773	98,085,804
.....	3,577,535	560,690	4,885,311	9,389,106	91,406,496
.....	3,181,501	5 7,374	4,975,197	8,079,646	89,238,361
.....	2,824,137	604,011	2,837,729	7,438,079	85,251,314
.....	3,079,972	644,361	3,002,458	8,549,333	89,515,811

Percentages of increase in domestic exports.

74. Without reference to the intervening fluctuations in ount, the percentages of increase in the various classes omestic exports in 1887 as compared with 1868 were as ows:—

Produce of the mine	163.0	per cent.
" fisheries	104·7	"
" forest	12·2	"
Animals and their products	251·0	"
Agricultural products	46·3	"
Manufactures	95·8	"

Increase in domestic exports, 1887.

75. The increase in the value of domestic exports in 1887, as follows:—Produce of the fisheries, $32,422; animals their products, $2,181,504; agricultural products $1,456; manufactures, $255,835; miscellaneous articles, 350; and in foreign exports, $1,111,254. There was a

decrease in exports of produce of the mine and of the forest respectively of $145,188 and $549,865.

Exports of Canadian produce, 1867-1887.

276. The value of the exports of articles the produce or manufacture of Canada during the last twenty years, together with their value per head of population, and percentage of total exports, in each years, will be found in the following table:—

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCE—1868-1887.

Year ended 30th June,	Total Value.	Value per Head.	Percentage of Total Exports.
	$	$ cts.	
1868	45,543,177	13 50	79·11
1869	49,323,304	14 45	81·56
1870	56,081,192	16 23	76·22
1871	55,151,047	15 67	74·35
1872	61,000,436	16 89	73·81
1873	73,245,606	19 96	81·57
1874	73,926,748	19 32	82·73
1875	67,490,893	17 36	86·65
1876	69,861,849	17 69	86·28
1877	65,864,880	16 41	86·80
1878	65,740,134	16 11	82·87
1879	60,089,578	14 49	84·65
1880	70,096,191	16 62	79·73
1881	80,921,379	18 62	82·53
1882	90,042,711	20 32	88·15
1883	84,285,707	18 66	85·93
1884	77,132,079	16 74	84·38
1885	76,183,518	16 22	85·37
1886	74,975,506	15 64	87·94
1887	77,964,020	16 00	87·10

In three years, only since Confederation has the value of exports of Canadian produce in 1887 been exceeded, viz., in 1881, 1882 and 1883, and the percentage of total imports though a trifle lower than in 1886, had only been exceeded in two years, viz., 1882 and 1886. The value per head however, while 36 cents more than in 1886, was yet much lower than the value in many previous years.

Value and quantities of imports and exports of breadstuffs, 1867-1887.

277. The following tables give the value of the imports for home consumption and of exports of home produce of wheat, flour and other breadstuffs in each year since Confederation, with the quantities of the same respectively:—

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF WHEAT, FLOUR, AND OTHER BREADSTUFFS, FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS OF THE SAME, BEING THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING EACH OF THE YEARS 1868 TO 1887 INCLUSIVE.

Year ended 30th June,	Imports.			
	Wheat.	Flour.	Other Breadstuffs.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
1868	3,946,624	1,636,305	1,886,811	7,469,740
1869	*	2,079,315	5,438,934	7,518,249
1870	4,030,122	1,679,000	1,227,603	6,936,725
1871	4,458,863	2,223,669	1,997,111	8,679,643
1872	4,453,341	2,157,074	4,944,681	11,555,096
1873	6,909,621	1,842,969	5,880,195	14,632,785
1874	9,910,551	1,738,802	4,070,414	15,719,767
1875	6,657,652	2,462,618	3,554,454	12,674,724
1876	6,087,674	1,906,298	3,418,565	11,412,537
1877	4,846,824	2,973,889	6,328,468	14,149,181
1878	6,510,148	1,874,756	5,351,621	13,736,525
1879	3,957,406	1,480,339	3,951,868	9,389,613
1880	7,936	535,266	1,520,942	2,064,144
1881	54,104	919,799	1,802,971	2,776,874
1882	360,034	941,057	2,131,033	3,432,124
1883	47,674	1,337,364	2,116,172	3,501,210
1884	292,033	2,435,446	2,122,155	4,849,634
1885	359,098	2,165,016	1,790,846	4,314,960
1886	55,804	788,464	1,594,175	2,438,443
1887	18,313	639,121	1,724,982	2,382,416
	Exports.			
1868	3,648,081	2,629,540	5,926,441	12,204,062
1869	3,183,383	1,948,696	6,590,760	11,722,839
1870	3,705,173	2,302,149	7,036,172	13,043,494
1871	1,981,917	1,609,849	4,920,446	8,512,212
1872	3,900,582	2,671,914	5,229,760	11,802,256
1873	6,023,876	2,903,454	4,848,370	13,775,700
1874	8,886,077	3,194,672	6,424,824	18,505,573
1875	4,959,736	1,545,242	9,803,326	16,308,304
1876	6,749,298	2,178,389	10,907,248	19,834,935
1877	2,742,383	1,485,438	7,685,931	11,913,752
1878	5,376,195	2,739,466	8,400,242	16,515,903
1879	6,274,640	2,572,675	8,534,667	17,381,982
1880	5,942,042	2,930,955	10,469,603	19,342,600
1881	2,593,820	2,173,108	12,139,803	16,906,731
1882	5,180,335	2,748,988	16,889,763	24,819,086
1883	5,881,488	2,515,955	10,229,628	18,627,071
1884	812,923	1,025,995	8,667,233	10,506,151
1885	1,966,287	556,530	9,221,646	11,744,463
1886	3,025,864	1,744,969	10,092,135	14,862,968
1887	4,745,138	2,322,144	9,021,577	16,088,859

* Not separated from other grain.

QUANTITIES OF WHEAT, FLOUR AND OTHER BREADSTUFFS IMPORTED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS OF THE SAME, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING EACH OF THE YEARS 1868 TO 1887 INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Imports.					
	Wheat.	Barley.	Maize.	All other Grain.	Flour.	Other Breadstuffs.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Brls.	Lbs.
1868	2,734,809	..... *	746,976	1,464,392	145,810	21,166,385
1869	..... *	..... *	2,582,314	3,591,948	349,248	21,646,388
1870	4,402,773	..... *	666,327	791,502	326,387	14,217,411
1871	4,201,657	..... *	1,319,552	1,468,853	392,844	16,946,925
1872	4,168,179	..... *	7,328,282	577,590	376,772	42,743,672
1873	5,821,390	..... *	8,833,902	1,374,980	278,832	60,587,339
1874	8,360,443	..... *	5,331,307	643,982	288,056	54,720,921
1875	5,105,158	..... *	3,679,746	294,639	467,786	41,474,801
1876	5,855,956	34,039	3,635,528	681,185	376,114	40,146,212
1877	4,589,051	369,801	8,260,079	1,772,882	551,032	71,559,140
1878	5,635,411	302,147	7,387,507	2,319,615	316,403	55,978,862
1879	4,210,165	43,233	6,184,237	2,116,769	313,677	54,769,245
1880	10,176	14,009	1,677,445	87,934	101,929	46,778,141
1881	76,652	16,933	2,043,309	81,914	197,675	52,038,693
1882	345,909	9,491	1,812,552	92,487	172,659	55,157,956
1883	44,097	16,465	1,595,725	243,742	265,052	49,917,300
1884	208,999	28,093	2,290,289	61,817	531,287	51,863,535
1885	373,101	14,573	1,498,463	269,910	540,201	62,368,760
1886	66,084	8,212	1,823,383	109,880	201,443	51,038,681
1887	22,549	5,053	2,029,961	36,872	169,764	58,347,578
	Exports.					
1868	2,284,70-	†4,055,872	10,057	3,545,598	383,344	14,577,964
1869	2,809,208	†4,039,069	6,093	1,847,722	375,219	9,279,873
1870	3,557,101	†5,963,877	14,644	3,701,065	382,177	19,902,330
1871	1,748,977	†4,832,309	23,954	1,737,899	306,387	18,973,070
1872	2,993,129	†5,606,458	102,243	1,989,917	453,158	12,847,429
1873	4,379,741	†4,346,023	706,619	1 807,860	474,202	13,351,300
1874	6,581,217	†4,748,270	235,864	2,805,308	540,317	12,606,456
1875	4,38?,022	†5,419,054	28,399	5,941,070	302,783	8,357,150
1876	6,070,393	†10,168,175	9,209	5,088,346	415,504	14,547,000
1877	2,366,155	6,345,097	1,512	4,935,294	268,605	8,695,650
1878	4,360,535	7,267,739	655	5,252,986	476,431	37,262,200
1879	6,610,724	5,783,922	1,829	5,793,790	574,974	25,219,300
1880	5,660,50-	7,329,562	1,569	9,584,929	544,591	30,106,900
1881	2,523,073	8,800,579	1,284	8,154,228	439,728	20,335,500
1882	3,845,035	11,588,446	49	9,233,501	469,739	16,729,200
1883	5,867,458	8,817,216	252	4,659,589	489,046	16,252,000
1884	745,526	7,780,262	11,024	4,567,281	197,389	19,051,700
1885	2,340,956	9,067,395	18,885	5,593,508	123,777	21,357,300
1886	3,419,168	8,554,302	494	7,785,692	386,999	28,461,600
1887	5,631,726	9,456,964	2,507	6,415,059	520,213	22,375,400

* Not separated from other grain. † Rye included.

Effect of the National Policy on the imports of wheat.

278. The very marked effect which the adoption of the National Policy, in 1879, had upon the imports of wheat and flour will be immediately apparent upon looking at the above tables. It will be seen that while the average importation of wheat in each year from 1868 to 1879 was $5,480,735, in the period 1880 to 1886 it only averaged $149,374 per annum, increasing the home market for wheat to the extent of $5,331,361 annually. That amount of money was therefore expended in the country, which otherwise would have been paid away for imported wheat, and considering the universal depression of the agricultural industry, this result cannot but have been of benefit to the farming community.

Consumption of wheat per head in Canada.

279. The total wheat crop of 1886 was about 37,731,275 bushels, and there were imported for home consumption in 1887 (reckoning five bushels of wheat to the barrel of flour) 3,213,918 bushels, making a total of 40,945,193 bushels. Of this quantity, there was exported of wheat and flour, 8,232,791 bushels, and at two bushels to the acre, 4,561,540 bushels were retained for seed, leaving 28,150,862 bushels available for consumption, being at the rate of 5·77 bushels per head of population. The consumption in the United States is said to be over six bushels per head, and estimating the consumption in the United Kingdom at 204,000,000 bushels, the amount per head in 1886 was 5·47 bushels.

Importance of the question of the price of wheat.

280. "Such is the importance of the question of the "price of wheat, that it partakes of the nature of a grave "social problem, and it is therefore not surprising to find "it always before us, and always being discussed in one "form or another." So says M. François Bernard in an article on the world's wheat production*, and as, owing to the extreme decline in value of late years, this question

*Royal Statistical Society's Journal, December, 1887.

has assumed more than ordinary prominence, it may not be out of place to attempt some explanation of the causes that have led to the fall, and of the reasons why it is unlikely that former prices will obtain again.

Average price of wheat, London and New York, 1871-1887.

281. During the week ended 1st October, 1887, the price of wheat in London was the lowest touched for 125 years, viz., 28s. 5d. per quarter, or 86 cents per bushel. And the steady fall of late years is shown in the following table which gives the average price of wheat in London, and the average export price in New York for 15 years from 1871:—

London.				New York.			
Year.	Price.	Year.	Price.	Year.	Price.	Year.	Price.
	$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
1871.....	1 73	1880.....	1 35	1871.....	1 31	1880.....	1 24
1872.....	1 73	1881.....	1 28	1872.....	1 47	1881.....	1 11
1873.....	1 78	1882.....	1 37	1873.....	1 31	1882.....	1 18
1874.....	1 70	1883.....	1 26	1874.....	1 42	1883.....	1 12
1875.....	1 37	1884.....	1 09	1875.....	1 12	1884.....	1 06
1876.....	1 40	1885.....	0 99	1876.....	1 24	1885.....	0 86
1877.....	1 73	1886.....	0 94	1877.....	1 16	1886.....	0 87
1878.....	1 41	1887.....	0 99	1878.....	1 33	1887.....	0 89
1879.....	1 33	.....	.....	1879.....	1 06	.....	.....

Reasons for the supremacy of the United States in the wheat market.

282. A series of bad harvests in Europe, commencing in 1872 and culminating in 1879, 1880 and 1881, during which years particularly the failure of the crop was for duration and extent without a parallel in the last four centuries, necessitated an unusually large demand for foreign supplies, and a coincident series of good seasons in the United States, together with the enormous area rapidly brought under cultivation for wheat (in 1870 the area of wheat was 18,992,591 acres, and in 1880, 37,986,717 acres, or almost exactly double the quantity), and the fact that there was

practically no competition, gave that country for a number of years the control of the European markets, and the price of wheat was regulated by the American supply. Farmers, therefore, in the United States, having a ready market at a good price for all the wheat they could raise, prospered accordingly. This state of things has, however, during the last six years, undergone a complete change, the American supremacy in the wheat market of the world is gone and may never return.

Causes of its decline

283. This change has been brought about by two great causes both being concurrent in their effect, these causes are: 1. Increase in the sources of supply. 2. Improvement in means of transport. First with reference to the increase in the sources of supply.

Production of wheat in the United States.

284. The United States still stand first in the list of wheat exporting countries, and in all probability must yet hold that position for some years. The area under wheat cultivation has not varied very much since 1880, remaining always about 37,000,000 acres, but the amount of production and export show greater fluctuations, as will be seen from the following figures:—

Year.	Area under Wheat Cultivation in United States.	Total Production.	Total Exported.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1880	37,986,717	498,549,868	144,483,007
1881	37,709,020	383,280,090	120,451,888
1882	37,067,194	504,185,470	110,343,185
1883	36,455,593	421,086,160	71,013,280
1884	39,475,885	512,763,900	81,628,478
1885	34,189,246	357,112,000	53,025,938
1886	36,806,184	457,218,000	89,204,887
1887	37,641,783	456,329,000	101,971,949

Exports of wheat from United States to United Kingdom.

285. It is almost unnecessary to say that far the largest portion of the above exports went to the United Kingdom, and the next statement gives the amount in each year:—

EXPORTS OF WHEAT FROM THE UNITED STATES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM—1880-1887.

Year.	Amount Exported to the United Kingdom.
	Bushels.
1880	57,326,236
1881	67,355,544
1882	65,584,389
1883	48,777,057
1884	42,263,233
1885	45,204,324
1886	46,010,682
1887	48,890,000

Amount available for export in United States not likely to increase.

286. It is estimated that of the crop of 1887, the United States will have 104,000,000 bushels available for export. M. Bernard predicts that in twenty years the production will reach 550,000,000 bushels, and the annual export 137,000,000 bushels. But taking into consideration the rapidity with which the population is increasing, the small average yield, not exceeding at its best 13 bushels to the acre, the actual average for a number of years being about 12½ bushels, and the fact that the area of land available for wheat cultivation is much nearer exhaustion than is generally supposed, while much of the land formerly raising good wheat, has been run down through reckless farming and will require many years of careful nursing to recover its fertility, the amount available for export is not likely to increase to any extent.

Export of wheat from India 1880-1887.

287. India now stands second in importance as a wheat growing country, and judged only by the rapid increase in

the quantity exported seems likely to be able soon to rival the United States, to whom she has already proved herself a formidable competitor. The following table gives the total quantities of wheat exported, and the quantities exported to the United Kingdom, from British India, in the years 1880 to 1887 :—

EXPORTS OF WHEAT FROM INDIA 1880-1887.

Year.	Total Exported.	Exported to United Kingdom.
	Bushels.	Bushels.
1880	13,896,168	6,027,560
1881	37,078,571	13,691,283
1882	26,402,893	15,793,874
1883	39,118,791	20,998,111
1884	29,550,741	14,897,551
1885	33,312,969	22,717,802
1886	41,558,250	20,578,038
1887	.....	11,344,000

Exports of Indian wheat not likely to increase to any extent.

288. In 1886 the total area under wheat cultivation was 20,658,163 acres in British India, and about 7,000,000 acres belonging to the Native States. The average production varies very much, ranging from 21 bushels to 6 bushels per acre, the general average being about 13 bushels, the same as in the United States, the conditions of production, however, are very different, the price of labour in India being excessively cheap, the average wages of the agricultural labourer not being more than 6 cents per day, and the extension of the railway system and of the system of irrigation have both progressed so rapidly of late years that the question of Indian wheat taking the place of American wheat on the European markets has often been seriously discussed. But the total population of India is about 250,000,000, and the amount used for home consumption is at

present very small in proportion to population, and it is not unlikely that increased production will bring about increased home consumption, the supply in this case creating the demand, so that the amount available for export will necessarily be curtailed, and recent investigations have thrown so much more light on the matter, that there appears now to be no probability that the predictions will ever be realized of those who have said that the time will come when not a bushel of wheat will cross the Atlantic, and the European markets will be supplied entirely from the East. The total yield in 1878 was estimated at 280 million bushels, and in 1886-7, at 238,585,947 bushels, an actual decrease of 42 million bushels, while the exports increased from 11,896,580 bushels to 41,558,250 bushels. Sir James Laird, one of the Indian Famine Commissioners, said that "there had been no ma-
" terial increase either in acreage or product, but the surplus
" that had been pitted and preserved for famine years had
" been exported, owing to increased facilities for transportation." Supposing this to be really the case, and Sir James Laird's authority is of the very highest, it seems that if a famine should occur in India, and famines do occur in that country periodically, there will be no reserves of wheat to fall back on as in former years, and even if the home production is sufficient for the home consumption at such a time, the withdrawal of supplies from the European markets must have a disturbing effect, and a tendency to considerably increase prices. Under these circumstances it would appear as if the increase in the supply of Indian wheat had been largely overestimated, and the London *Times*, in a recent article on a report on the extent of wheat cultivation in India by Hon. J. R. Dodge, Statistician to the United States Department of Agriculture, in which he shows very conclusively, that the American farmer has no reason to be very seriously afraid of Indian competition, said that the report entirely demonstrated " that the popu-

" lar notions regarding Indian wheat were utterly fallacious " and erroneous."

Exports of wheat from Russia.

289. It was at one time thought probable that Russia and Hungary would not only grow enough wheat to supply the European markets, but also the general markets of the world, but that idea is no longer entertained. The total wheat crop in Russia in 1886 was 172,000,000 bushels, and was estimated at 216,000,000 for 1887, and the following are the latest available figures of exports since 1880 :

EXPORT OF WHEAT FROM RUSSIA, 1880-1886.

Year.	Total Exported.	Exported to United Kingdom.
	Bushels.	Bushels.
1880	36,565,653	5,376,605
1881	48,972,597	7,553,745
1882	76,373,532	17,874,513
1883	83,777,096	24,913,956
1884	67,719,720	10,084.473
1885	91,754 000	22,354,535
1886	.....	6,945,236

Russian exports of wheat likely to vary.

290. In this country, also, with its large and ever increasing population, it is probable that a larger demand for home consumption, which is also very small at present in proportion to population, will accompany increased production, and that the surplus for export will not assume any very large proportions. In the report on the Foreign Commerce of the United States, Mr. Switzler says (p. 30): " Russia seems to be losing its hold as a source of wheat " supply to the British market, while British India is " making rapid strides, increasing its share of this very " important trade." The Statist, however (Supplement, 11th Feb., 1888), says: "The shipments of Russia have only

"lately become liberal, but the good yield is practically "unquestioned, and there must still remain in that vast "empire a large supply, which can come forward if prices "in 1888 are good enough to draw it forth."

Exports of Australasian wheat.

291. The Australasian colonies have undoubtedly a very important future before them as wheat exporting countries, though owing to bad harvests the amount exported has been comparatively small, but the climate is favourable, and the area available exceedingly large. The average yield appears to be about 14 bushels per acre, varying from 7·10 bushels in South Australia to 26·21 bushels in New Zealand*.

The export of wheat from the Australasian colonies has been as follows:—

QUANTITIES OF WHEAT EXPORTED FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1880–1886.

Year.	Total Exported.	Exported to United Kingdom.
	Bushels.	Bushels.
1880	13,999,415	7,926,569
1881	9,729,596	5,541,629
1882	8,506,904	4 620,237
1883	7,481,949	5,345,368
1884	19,466,921	9,503,596
1885	12,593,890	9,854,566
1886	2,462,763	1,378,905

The crop of 1887-88 is said to be 8,000,000 bushels in advance of that of the preceding year. Victoria, South Australia and New Zealand are at present the principal wheat exporting colonies.

* Canada has the reputation of producing, in the Pro- Manitoba, the finest wheat in the world; and there ...rian Year Book 1885-86, p. 499.

ably no other country where soil and climate com-
are more favourable to the growth of this cereal.
heat exporting Provinces of the Dominion are Ontario
Ianitoba and the North-West Territories. Wheat
the other Provinces grows well, but the quantity
is never likely to exceed that required for home con-
on. Particulars of the yield in The Territories are
ailable, except for the census year 1885, when 67,256
vere sown with wheat, and yielded 1,147,124 bushels,
an average of 17 bushels per acre. In 1887 in Ontario
tal acreage was 1,382,564, and the yield 20,075,728
s, being an average of 14 bushels to the acre; this
er was, owing to the heat and drought, much below
erage of the last six years, which was for fall wheat
ushels and for spring wheat 15·5 bushels. In Mani-
a 1887 the acreage was 432,134, the yield 12,351,724
ls, and the average 27·7 bushels. The average yield
period 1883-1887 was 19·4 bushels. The total crop
nada in 1887 was probably about 37,000,000 bushels.

The following are the export figures of wheat from Canada since 1880, flour being reduced to wheat, at five bushels to the barrel:— Exports of Canadian wheat.

ANTITIES OF WHEAT EXPORTED FROM CANADA, 1880–1887.

Year.	Total Exported.	Exported to United Kingdom.
	Bushels.	Bushels.
.....	7,813,560	6,366,867
.....	4,722,313	4,209,998
.....	6,193,730	5,109,370
.....	8,312,688	6,675,896
.....	1,732,471	1,484,256
.....	2,959,841	2,409,041
.....	5,349,663	4,264,841
.....	8,232,791	6,776,929

Future probabilities for Canadian wheat.

294. Almost the entire quantity exported goes to the United Kingdom, which is and probably always will be the best and nearest market. The area at present under wheat cultivation is only small, not amounting to 2,000,000 acres, but the area available is enormous, and with increased population and extended transport facilities the future of Canada as a wheat exporting country is very promising. In the article already alluded to, M. Bernard appears to have entirely overlooked Canada as one of the future sources of the wheat supply, thinking, it is presumed, that the quantity available for export, would always be too small to be worth much consideration, but it is believed that it will not be many years before the export of Canadian wheat becomes a very important item in the consideration of the world's supply.

Wheat in the Argentine Republic.

295. The valley of the La Plata is also undoubtedly destined at some future time to produce an enormous quantity of wheat. M. Bernard predicts that in twenty years it will hold the position with reference to wheat, now occupied by the United States.

Imports of wheat into United Kingdom from principal countries 1871-1886.

296. The following table, taken from the report of the Foreign Commerce of the United States, 1887, p. 33, shows the share of the principal countries in the import of wheat into the United Kingdom during the years 1871 to 1886 inclusive :—

ABLE SHOWING THE PROPORTIONATE QUANTITIES OF WHEAT IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM THE PRINCIPAL WHEAT EXPORTING COUNTRIES, 1871–1886.

	Imported From							
	Russia.	Germany	British North America.	United States.	Chili.	British India.	Austra-lasia.	Other Coun-tries.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
	35·27	9·60	8·52	35·22	1·33	0·50	0·84	8.62
	37·70	10·87	4·53	20·23	3·52	0 34	1·17	21·64
	18·78	5·85	8·36	42·17	3 56	1·43	4·05	15·80
	11·76	8·13	8·71	55·16	4·47	2·18	2·35	7·24
	17 06	11·11	6·83	44·29	1·51	2·24	2·13	14·83
	17·17	6·72	5·35	42·81	1·95	6·35	5·48	14·17
	17·33	11·03	5·14	37·16	1·28	9·62	0·71	17·73
	15·32	10·91	5·03	56·27	0·19	3·04	2·62	6·72
	11·12	6·52	7·33	61·12	2·04	1·22	3·15	7·50
	4·33	4·12	6·63	65·42	2·12	4·72	6·74	5·92
	5·75	4·34	4·49	64·05	1·64	10·29	4·64	4·80
	12·01	6·91	3·87	55·72	2·13	10·51	3·83	5·02
	15·91	6·25	2·87	47·57	2·72	13·30	3·30	8·08
	8·34	4·95	3·96	53·74	1·60	12·06	8·11	7·24
	14·86	4·61	2·58	47·90	2·0 ›	14·98	6·69	6·38
	6·03	3·43	6·20	58·05	2·74	17·75	1·31	4·49

277. Some idea can be formed from the foregoing remarks the great changes that have taken place in the last few ars in the sources of the wheat supply of the world, and the still greater changes it is both possible and probable ll take place in the course of the next twenty years. It ll be seen that wheat is being raised in ever increasing antity in countries that at one time were not only ught incapable of growing it, but were thought to be far away from the principal countries of demand, ever make the exportation of wheat possible at any reasonable st; but, coming now to the second reason for the fall in ce, such have been the scientific discoveries, and such improvements in and extension of means of transport d consequent reduction in cost of freight, that the pro-cts of India and Australia and the far west of America

Changes in the source of supply.

can be placed on the European markets at a cost enabling them successfully to compete with the productions of even the nearest sources of supply.

Extract from speech of Sir Lyon Playfair.

298. Sir Lyon Playfair, speaking at Leeds in December, 1887, said: "If our landlords and farmers want to know "the names of the three persons who have knocked out the "bottom of our old agricultural system, I can tell them. "Their names are Wheatstone, Sir Henry Bessemer, and Dr. "Joule. The first, by telegraphy, has changed the whole "system by which exchanges are made; the second, by his "improvements in steel, has altered profoundly the trans- "portation of commodities by sea and by land; and the "third, by his discoveries of the mechanical equivalent of "heat, has led to great economy of coal in compound "engines. By these changes the United States, Canada, "India and Russia have their corn crops brought to our "doors."

Decrease in freight rates.

299. Not many years ago the freight from New York to Liverpool was from 12 cents to 15 cents a bushel, while now it is from 5 cents to 7 cents, and owing to extreme competition the inland freights have undergone even greater reduction; and similar reductions have taken place all over the world. "The effect of these changes has been to destroy "local markets and to consolidate all into one market—the "world.*" "The actual wheat market is universal, the "prices of this commodity are governed by the supply, and "the international requirements, and it is to the develop- "ment of the ways of communication that this phenomenon "is attributable.†" It would seem therefore that it is no longer possible for any one country to control the supply, and therefore the markets, as was the case formerly, but that that country which can furnish the cheapest labour,

* Sir Lyon Playfair. † M. François Bernard.

and the fastest and cheapest facilities of transport, will obtain the largest share of the world's purchases; and as scientific discoveries are perpetually being made which tend to shorten time and space between the producer and consumer, it would seem inevitable that the price of wheat must fall in harmony. If farmers would realise that wheat will never again obtain its former prices (excepting of course any special combination of a failure of crop and a general war, or some such other untoward circumstances) and never again be the profitable crop that it was, and would turn their attention to mixed farming on scientific principles, they would probably not feel so keenly the present agricultural depression.

The price of wheat not likely to rise.

300. The following table gives the estimated wheat crop of the world, 1887*:—

Wheat crop of the world 1887.

Countries.	Crop.	Countries.	Crop.
	Bushels.		Bushels.
United States and Canada	480,000,000	Egypt	16,800,000
France	320,000,000	Netherlands	5,200,000
Russia	216,000,000	Belgium	20,000,000
British India	228,000,000	Denmark	4,800,000
Austria-Hungary	168,000,000	Greece	4,800,000
Germany	88,000,000	Portugal	8,000,000
United Kingdom	76,000,000	Norway and Sweden	2,400,000
Spain	80,000,000	Switzerland	2,000,000
Italy	120,000,000	Servia	5,600,000
Australasia	32,000,000	Sundries—	
Turkey	44,000,000	Africa, Tunis, Asia Minor and Mexico	48,000,000
Persia and Syria	44,000,000		
Roumania	32,000,000	Total	2,081,600,000
Chili and Argentine Republic	36,000,000		

* Foreign Commerce of the United States, 1887, p. 28.

The world's supply of wheat 1887 and 1888.

301. The next table is an estimate of the world's supply of wheat for the seasons of 1886-87 and 1887-88, made by Mr. Beerbohm :—*

Country.	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Import Requirements.	Export Surplus.	Probable Requirements.	Probable Export Surplus.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
United States and Canada	.....	100,000,000	.....	120,000,000
United Kingdon	148,000,000	.....	136,000,000	.....
France	56,000,000	.....	16,000,000	.....
Belgium	18,000,000	.....	16,000,000	.....
Germany	12,000,000	.....	8,000,000	.....
Holland	8,000,000	.....	8,000,000	.....
Austria-Hungary	.....	.....	.....	20,000,000
Russia and Roumania	.....	56,000,000	.....	80,000,000
Switzerland	12,000,000	.....	12,000,000	.....
Italy	8,000,000	.....	32,000,000	.....
Spain and Portugal	4,000,000	.....	12,000,000	.....
India	.....	44,000,000	.....	32,000,000
Australia and Chili	.....	8,000,000	.....	7,200,000
Argentine Republic	.....	.....	.....	4,800,000
West Indies and China	20,000,000	.....	20,000,000	.....
Greece	6,000,000	.....	6,000,000	.....
Egypt and sundries	.....	6,000,000	.....	8,000,000
Totals	292,000,000	214,000,000	266,000,000	272,000,000

* Supplement to the Statist, February, 1888.

Imports of wheat into the United Kingdom 1887.

302. The total imports of wheat into the United Kingdom in the calendar year 1887 were 149,272,776 bushels. the value of which was 151⅓ million dollars, and if paid for at the same rate as twenty years ago the value would have been 273 million dollars.

Imports and exports of Canada by countries 1887.

303. The next table gives the imports from and exports of Canada to the United Kingdom, other British Possessions and Foreign Countries during the year 1887, with the percentage of the total amount in each case :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF CANADA BY COUNTRIES, 1887.

Countries.	Imports from.		Exports to.	
	Value.	Per-centage.	Value.	Per-centage.
	$		$	
United States	51,006,323	45·18	37,660,199	42·07
Great Britain	45,167,040	40·01	44,571,846	49·79
Germany	3,569,325	3·16	437,536	0·49
France	2,197,440	1 95	341,531	0·38
British West Indies	754,399	0·	1,182,911	1·32
*Other "	1,467,111	1·	890,378	1·00
" British possessions	664,631	0·59	275,085	0·31
Japan	1,554,225	1·38	29,991	0·03
South America	1,227,467	1·09	1,200,581	1·34
China	1,126,954	1·00	39,205	0·04
Belgium	678,129	0·60	223,729	0·25
Newfoundland and Labrador	354,210	0·31	1,718,758	1·92
Spain	455,132	0·40	72,020	0·08
Holland	320,059	0·28	14,859	0·01
Switzerland	222,537	0·20	.....	.....
Turkey	136,822	0·12	.....	.....
Italy	202,971	0·18	125,681	0·14
Greece	142,304	0·13	.....	.....
Austria	106,442	0·09	90	.....
Portugal	69,211	0·06	146,528	0·17
Norway and Sweden	20,019	0·02	44,847	0·05
Australasia	112,616	0·10	270,056	0·30
Russia	7,315	0·01	.....	.....
Denmark	3,277	0·00	10,480	0·01
Other Countries	1,326,277	1·17	259,500	0·28
Total	112,892,236	100·00	89,515,811	100·00

*Includes Danish, French and Spanish West Indies.

Trade with United Kingdom and United States.

304. The imports from Great Britain exceeded the exports thereto by $595,194, and the imports to the United States were in excess of the exports by $13,346,124. The trade with the United Kingdom showed a marked increase as compared with that of 1886, and formed the largest proportion of the total trade, viz., 44·33 per cent., the proportion of the United States trade being slightly less, viz., 43·80—the two forming 88 per cent. of the whole trade, a smaller proportion than in 1886. According to Canadian figures,

the trade with the United States formed 6·30 per cent. of their total trade, and according to American official figures, 5·49 per cent. of their total imports were exports from British North America (including Newfoundland), and 4·76 per cent. of their exports were imports into the same. There is, however, and probably there always will be, a large discrepancy between the two sets of figures, owing to the carelessness in valuation of exports on both sides of the line.

The export trade.

305. Almost all the exports went to the United Kingdom and United States, the proportion of the whole being 91·86 per cent.; of the remainder, 4·58 per cent. went to Newfoundland, South America and British West Indies. The exports to exceeded the imports from six countries only, viz., British West Indies, Newfoundland, Portugal, Norway and Sweden, Australasia and Denmark. The imports from British Possessions were $47,052.596, and the exports to the same $48,018,656, being an excess of exports of $966,060, and forming altogether 46·97 per cent. of the total trade as compared with 46·20 per cent. in 1886.

Imports from foreign countries 1886 and 1887.

306. The next table is a comparative statement of the imports from foreign countries in 1886 and 1887 :—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IMPORTS INTO CANADA FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Value of Imports.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1886.	1887.		
	$	$	$	$
United States	50,475,418	51,006,323	530,905	.....
Great Britain	40,589,500	45,167,040	4,577,540	.....
Germany	2,139,426	3,569,325	1,429,899	.....
France	1,866,392	2,197,440	331,048	.....
Japan	1,485,932	1,554,225	68,293	.....
Other West Indies	1,511,412	1,467,111	.....	44,301
South America	1,052,496	1,227,467	174,971	.....
China	903,439	1,126,954	223,515	.....
British West Indies	995,422	754,399	.....	241,023
Belgium	554,774	678,129	123,355	.....
Other British Possessions	583,839	664,631	80,792	.....
Spain	381,198	455,132	73,934	.....
Newfoundland	388,171	354,210	.....	33,961
Holland	303,111	320,059	16,948	.....
Switzerland	202,399	222,537	20,138	.....
Italy	103,565	202,971	99,406	.....
Greece	93,925	142,304	48,379	.....
Turkey	168,933	136,822	.....	32,111
Australasia	13,795	112,616	98,821	.....
Austria	67,577	106,442	38,865	.....
Portugal	57,059	69,211	12,152	.....
Norway and Sweden	29,513	20,019	.....	9,494
Russia	10,921	7,315	.....	3,606
Denmark	795	3,277	2,482	.....
Other Countries	445,549	1,326,277	880,728	.....
Total	104,424,561	112,892,236	8,467,675	.....

307. There was an increase in the value of imports from every country in the list, with the exception of six, the largest increase being from the United Kingdom, viz., $4,577,540. The imports from France have shown a steady increase for some years, and those from Germany have also very largely increased. The increase from Australasia was proportionately very large, and far exceeded the business of any previous year. The largest decrease was from the British West Indies.

Increase in imports in 1887.

Exports to foreign countries 1886 and 1887.

308. A similar comparative statement of exports will be found below :—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF CANADA TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1886 AND 1887.

Countries.	Value of Exports.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1886.			
	$	$	$	$
United States	36,578,769	37,660,199	1,081,430	
Great Britain	41,542,629	44,571,846	3,029,217	
Germany	253,298	437,536	184,238	
France	534,363	341,531		192,832
British West Indies	1,256,549	1,182,911		73,638
*Other West Indies	865,021	890,378	25,357	
Other British Possessions	253,290	275,085	21,795	
Japan	1,703	29,991	28,288	
South America	1,012,806	1,200,581	187,775	
China	61,415	39,205		22,210
Belgium	6,565	223,729	217,164	
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,752,048	1,718,758		33,290
Spain	53,075	72,020	18,945	
Holland	7,587	14,859	7,272	
Switzerland	913			913
Turkey	48			48
Italy	108,601	125.681	17,080	
Greece				
Austria	3,039	90		2,949
Portugal	245,450	146,528		98,922
Norway and Sweden	71,747	44,847		26,900
Australasia	263,680	270,056	6,376	
Russia	496			496
Denmark		10,480	10,480	
Other Countries	378,222	259,500		118,722
Total	85,251,314	89,515,811	4,264,497	

* Includes Danish, French and Spanish West Indies.

Increases and decreases in exports.

309. There was a decrease in value of exports to ten countries, the largest being to France. Ninety-six per cent. of the total increase was in exports to the United Kingdom and United States, the largest portion of the remainder being to Belgium, Germany and South America. The total increase was 5·00 per cent. as compared with a decrease of 4·46 per cent. in 1886.

Imports and exports of British Possessions 1886.

The following table gives the imports and exports United Kingdom and her possessions for the year ogether with the amount per head in each case. The have all been taken from official sources, and the ations made in this office :—

MPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1886.

ountry.	Imports.	Value per Head.	Exports.	Value per Head.
	$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
ingdom.....	1,702,668,897	45 64	1,307,512,816	35 05
.....	346,184,055	1 71	413,615,576	2 05
ettlement.....	98,071,913	193 82	84,968,651	167 92
.....	18,437,770	6 26	13,446,113	4 57
.....	12,025,596	32 66	16,132,192	43 82
.....	6,478,093	14 63	4,673,412	10 56
Good Hope.....	19,324,614	15 43	18,502,006	14 77
a.....	299,213	59 14	127,317	25 17
.....	1,741,444	21 26	2,623,036	32 02
ast.	1,832,446	2 81	1,978,490	3 04
one.....	1,289,015	21 28	1,583,379	26 15
.....	336,982	23 81	386,978	27 35
.....	104,424,561	21 78	85,251,314	17 78
dland.....	6,103,647	30 93	4,930,493	24 98
s.....	1,358,724	89 53	369,001	24 31
.....	1,148,353	39 84	1,362,896	47 28
uiana.....	6,989,983	25 48	8,967,247	32 69
.....	921,795	20 17	731,898	16 01
land.	146,803	30 97	158,074	33 35
.....	6,429,378	16 03	6,229,907	10 33
d Islands.....	5,970,412	18 04	5,427,194	16 40
"	1,834,038	15 21	1,928,344	16 00
.....	12,183,768	68 34	12,211,148	68 50
th Wales.....	102,071,266	101 87	75,706,903	75 55
.....	90,182,132	89 91	57,403,896	57 23
stralia.	23,616,717	75 51	21,846,505	69 85
"	3,688,996	93 19	3,067,912	77 50
nd	29,702,371	92 00	24,011,987	74 37
.....	8,548,626	62 30	6,480,162	47 23
land.....	32,893,863	55 81	32,474,250	55 10
.....	1,122,389	8 91	1,379,681	10 95
Islands.....	358,196	186 17	530,204	275 57
Total.....	2,648,386,056	10 35	2,216,018,982	8 66

Value of diamonds exported from the Cape of Good Hope.

311. With the exception of the United Kingdom and India, the aggregate trade of Canada is larger than any other British Colony; but in proportion to population the trade of the Australasian Colonies is far in advance of that of any other British possession. The value of diamonds exported through the post office is not included in the exports of the Cape of Good Hope, but their value is shown in the following statement which gives the value of diamonds passed through the Kimberley Post Office since 1876, by which some idea can be obtained of the richness of the fields. The figures are official:—

1876	$ 8,796,656	1882	$19,430,177
1877	10,280,478	1883	13,346,347
1878	13,007,354	1884	13,662,139
1879	13,853,604	1885	12,116,346
1880	16,390,432	1886	17,056,479
1881	20,324,183		
		Total	$158,264,189

Value of total trade of British Possessions.

312. The value of the total trade of the United Kingdom and her possessions was $4,864,405,038, as compared with $5,029,337,410 in 1885, being a decrease of $164,932,372, of which amount $115,693,645 was due to the decline in the trade of the United Kingdom. The total imports exceeded the total exports by $432,367,074, the excess of imports into the United Kingdom having amounted to $395,156,081.

Excess of imports and exports respectively in British Possessions.

313. The following is a list of British Possessions in which imports and exports were respectively in excess in 1886:—

Imports exceeded Exports in

United Kingdom.
Straits Settlements.
Ceylon.
Natal.
Cape of Good Hope.
St. Helena.
Canada.
Newfoundland.
Bermudas.
Bahamas.
Jamaica.
Windward Islands.
New South Wales.
Victoria.
South Australia.
Western Australia.
Queensland.
Tasmania.
New Zealand.

Exports exceeded Imports in

India.
Mauritius.
Lagos.
Gold Coast.
Sierra Leone.
Gambia.
Honduras.
British Guiana.
Turk's Island.
Leeward Islands.
Trinidad.
Fiji.
Falkland Islands.

314. The total value and the value per head of the imports and exports of some of the principal foreign countries in the latest available years are given in the following table. The figures have been taken from official sources, and the calculations made in this office :— Imports and exports of foreign countries.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Imports. *	Amount per Head.	Exports. *	Amount per Head.
		$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
Europe—					
Russian Empire	1886	304,496,528	2 92	394,194,110	3 78
Norway	1885	37,642,920	19 21	26,941,364	13 75
Sweden	1887	94,452,760	20 02	68,408,645	14 50
Denmark	1887	58,781,508	27 88	46,318,504	21 97
German Empire	1886	942,744,112	20 12	701,029,410	14 96
Netherlands	1887	453,627,340	103 31	361,982,615	82 44
Belgium	1886	283,650,000	47 99	267,841,340	45 32
France	1887	846,872,600	22 15	660,046,000	17 27
Portugal	1885	37,749,380	8 01	24,026,390	5 10
Spain	1885	111,737,910	6 48	126,170,140	7 32
Italy	1887	515,368,950	17 21	267,680,450	8 93
Austro-Hungarian Empire	1887	277,438,950	6 99	332,268,845	8 38
Roumania	1886	59,640,000	10 84	36,948,000	6 71
Greece	1886	21,150,345	10 68	23,692,160	11 96
Turkey	1885	87,272,845	3 42	58,272,475	2 28
Servia	1887	10,218,885	5 27	8,125,815	4 19
Switzerland	1887	197,630,185	67 20	156,494,845	53 21
Asia—					
China	1884	142,153,500	0 37	125,462,940	0 32
Japan	1886	32,660,390	0 85	40,729,910	1 06
Africa—					
Egypt	1886	40,250,000	5 90	51,946,750	7 62
America—					
Chili	1887	52,888,846	20 92	68,061,093	26 93
Uruguay	1886	25,275,349	42 37	25,253,600	42 34
Argentine Republic	1886	117,123,120	34 09	77,418,641	22 53
Mexico	1886	40,285,360	3 85	51,982,290	4 97
United States	1887	752,490,560	12 51	752,180,902	12 50
Brazil	1885	103,691,240	8 02	115,143,260	8 91
Peru	1884	10,563,448	3 91	7,458,328	2 76

* Including Merchandise, Specie and Bullion.

Aggregate trade of principal countries.

315. The total trade of the United Kingdom is the largest in the world, Germany and France taking second and third places; and the following is the order in which the principal countries doing the largest trade stand, with the amount of that trade in each case:—

United Kingdom	$3,126,541,547
Germany	1,643,773,532
France	1,507,918,600
United States	1,504,671,460
Netherlands	815,609,955
Italy	783,049,400
India	759,799,631

Value of trade per head in various countries.

316. In proportion to population the largest trade among foreign countries is done by the Netherlands, the amount per head being considerably larger than that of any other country, the countries next in order being Switzerland, Belgium and Uruguay; but with the exception of the Netherlands, the per capita value of the trade in the Australasian Colonies is higher than elsewhere. Exports exceeded imports in Russia, Spain, Austria, Hungary, Greece, Japan, Egypt, Chili, Mexico and Brazil.

Exports of the United States.

317. The United Kingdom takes the largest share of the exports of the United States: in 1860 the proportion was 52·50 per cent, and in 1887 51·65 per cent.; in the latter year 7·80 per cent. went to other British Possessions, making a total export to British Possessions of 59·45 per cent. In return for this, however, the States only imported 23·84 per cent. from the United Kingdom in 1887 as compared with 39·17 per cent. in 1860, and 10·75 per cent. from other British Possessions as compared with 10·84 per cent. in 1860, so that while the imports from other British Possessions are about the same in the two years, the imports from the United K[illegible]om show a decrease of 15·23 per cent. since 18[illegible]

Trade of Great Britain with her Possessions.

318. Considerable interest having been taken in the tables that were given last year respecting the trade between Great Britain and her Possessions, they have been repeated in this issue, the figures of a later year having been substituted for those of a former one. In 1886 the exports from Great Britain to foreign countries were $908,116,623, and to British Possessions $399,396,194, being a somewhat lower proportion than in preceding years, as the following figures show:—

Exports.

PROPORTION OF EXPORTS TO BRITISH POSSESSIONS TO TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1871	19·59	per cent.
1875	27·22	"
1880	28·46	"
1884	29·83	"
1885	31·47	"
1886	30·55	"

In proportion to population the exports to British Possessions are much larger than to foreign countries, having been in 1886 $1·92 and 92 cents per head respectively.

Imports into British Possessions.

319. The following is a comparative statement of the imports into British Possessions during the years 1885 and 1886, showing in each year the amount and proportion per head that came from Great Britain and other countries respectively:—

IMPORTS INTO BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1885 AND 1886.

Colony.	1885.			
	Imports from			
	Great Britain.	Amount per Head.	Other Countries.	Am p H
	$	$ cts.	$	$
India	245,175,921	1 22	93,501,593	
Straits Settlement	17,408,456	29 11	73,290,126	12
Ceylon	5,129,291	1 83	15,462,335	
Mauritius	2,265,281	6 10	8,835,234	2
Natal	5,994,838	13 51	1,395,473	
Cape of Good Hope	18,880,679	15 07	5,422,201	
St. Helena	149,845	29 62	102,789	2
Lagos	1,423,660	18 25	1,216,818	1
Gold Coast	1,677,350	2 58	592,579	
Sierra Leone	1,116,520	18 30	433,537	
Gambia	171,764	12 14	303,636	2
Canada	41,511,336	8 84	67,430,150	1
Newfoundland	2,215,691	11 47	4,575,844	2
Bermudas	330,520	21 98	826,963	5
Honduras	538,627	19 23	701,671	2
British Guiana	3,526,732	13 06	3,614,527	1
Bahamas	243,615	5 41	900,342	2
Turk's Island	13,267	2 80	122,308	2
Jamaica	3,704,298	6 21	3,383,385	
Windward Islands	2,336,029	7 18	3,768,347	1
Leeward Islands	739,928	6 10	1,124,029	
Trinidad	3,186,226	18 53	7,722,200	4
New South Wales	58,329,904	59 48	55,867,381	5
Victoria	43,541,171	43 90	44,275,901	4
South Australia	16,211,289	50 74	11,218,484	3
Western Australia	1,362,359	38 72	1,802,876	7
Queensland	13,390,336	40 96	17,865,782	5
Tasmania	3,208,228	23 98	5,344,870	3
New Zealand	23,880,280	41 00	12,522,001	1
Falkland Islands	194,116	107 84	41,010	1
Total	517,787,557	2 39	443,714,492	

PORTS INTO BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1885 AND 1886—*Concluded.*

Colony.	1886.			
	Imports from			
	Great Britain.	Amount per Head.	Other Countries.	Amount per Head.
	$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
.....	243,024,227	1 20	103,159,828	0 51
ettlements.....	15,379,746	30 39	82,692,166	163 42
.....	4,674,336	1 58	13,703,434	4 68
s.....	2,901,516	7 88	9,124,080	24 78
.....	5,274,697	11 91	1,230,396	2 78
Good Hope.....	15,761,853	12 58	3,562,760	2 84
na.....	140,885	27 85	158,327	31 29
.....	1,084,697	13 24	656,746	8 02
ast.....	1,274,429	1 96	558,017	0 86
one.....	908,850	15 01	380,165	6 28
.....	147,144	10 40	189,839	13 42
.....	40,589,500	8 47	63,835,061	13 31
dland.....	1,937,542	9 82	4,166,105	21 11
s.....	384,646	25 34	974,077	64 18
s	457,608	15 87	690,745	23 96
uiana.....	3,830,336	13 96	3,159,659	11 52
.....	150,550	3 29	771,245	16 87
land.....	14,508	3 06	132,295	27 91
.....	3,296,077	5 46	3,133,301	5 19
rd Islands.....	2,374,091	7 17	3,596,321	10 86
Islands.....	805,185	6 68	1,028,608	8 53
.....	3,243,628	18 19	8,940,140	50 15
th Wales.....	50,837,103	50 74	51,234,164	51 13
.....	43,078,765	43 94	47,103,367	46 96
ustralia.....	9,605,082	30 71	14,011,634	44 80
Australia.....	1,693,186	42 77	1,995,810	50 42
nd.....	13,102,507	40 58	16,599,864	51 41
a.....	3,122,297	22 76	5,426,328	39 55
land.....	21,808,025	37 00	11,085,837	18 81
Islands.....	324,587	168 70	33,609	17 47
Total.....	491,227,603	1 92	454,393,928	1 77

Imports into British Possessions from Great Britain and foreign countries compared.

320. The total amount imported from Great Britai
$26,559,954 less than in 1885, and the proportion to the
imports was also less, being 52·00 per cent. as com
with 53·85 per cent. in the preceding year. The exc
imports from Great Britain over imports from other cou
has been as follows in the years named, viz., in
$72,371,510, in 1885 $74,073,065, and in 1886, $36,83
showing a very considerable falling off in the last
The imports from Great Britain exceeded those from
countries in eleven colonies, the largest importers
India, New South Wales, Victoria and Canada in the
named. The Straits Settlements only imported $15,37
from Great Britain, and $82,692,166 from other countri

Proportion of imports from British Possessions into Great Britain to total imports.

321. The proportion of imports from British Posses
to the total imports into the United Kingdom has rema
much about the same for a number of years, as show
the following figures, though the larger proportion in
may be an indication of a tendency to increase :—

PROPORTION OF IMPORTS FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS TO T
IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1871	22·03	per cent.
1875	22·57	"
1880	22·50	"
1884	24·56	"
1885	22·75	"
1886	23·40	"

But the proportion of exports to Great Britain to the
Colonial exports has steadily decreased during the
period :—

Similar proportion of exports.

PROPORTION OF EXPORTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM TO T
TOTAL EXPORTS FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

1871	
1875	
1880	
1884	
1885	
1886	

22. The total foreign trade of British Possessions has reased very largely since 1871, but, as will be seen from following figures, the trade with foreign countries has reased in a greater ratio than that with the United ngdom :— Similar proportion of total trade.

)PORTION OF THE TRADE WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE TOTAL FOREIGN TRADE OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

1871	51·41	per cent.
1875	52·33	"
1880	49·36	"
1884	46·72	"
1885	48·44	"
1886	45·31	"

323. The following table, taken from Mulhall's "Fifty ars of National Progress," p. 30, shows the distribution the trade of the United Kingdom at various dates, and ows also that the trade with India and the Colonies has creased in a very much greater degree than that with reign countries :— Distribution of the trade of the United Kingdom 1840-1885.

ISTRIBUTION OF THE TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1840-1885.

Trade with	Millions £.				Percentage.			
	1840.	1860.	1875.	1885.	1840.	1860.	1875.	1885.
lonies	34	89	161	170	30	24	24	27
ited States	23	68	95	118	20	18	15	18
ance	6	31	74	59	6	8	11	9
rmany	5	34	56	50	5	9	8	8
arious	45	153	270	245	39	41	42	38
Total	113	375	656	642	100	100	100	100

table gives the value of the imports ount of duty collected at each port during the year 1887. Imports and exports at each port in the Dominion 1887.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA.

PORTS.	1887.		
	Value.		D
	Imports.	Exports.	
ONTARIO.	$	$	
Amherstburg	95,371	226,196	
Belleville	300,972	737,237	
Brantford	366,859	124,183	
Berlin	729,053	159,449	
Brighton	13,138	55,357	
Brockville	544,169	816,027	
Chatham	180,027	528,524	
Clifton	1,019,312	2,058,869	
Cobourg	157,830	346,294	
Colborne	19,768	12,180	
Collingwood	139,759	303,788	
Cornwall	806,477	47,032	
Cramahe	9,631	109,051	
Darlington	92,931	222,299	
Deseronto	47,083	358,072	
Dover	64,495	185,307	
Dundas	290,451	33,436	
Dunnville	24,884	76,934	
Fort Erie	775,052	2,448,422	
Galt	320,575	107,695	
Gananoque	159,256	49,740	
Goderich	45,222	176,435	
Guelph	554,019	463,073	
Hamilton	4,345,600	490,940	
Hope	110,258	835,154	
Kincardine	59,621	622,600	
Kingston	1,163,135	615,113	
Kingsville	9,262	96,830	
Lindsay	54,425	446,660	
London	2,605,260	428,250	
Morrisburg	60,349	237,359	
Napanee	56,546	204,173	
Newcastle	.....	.....	.....
Niagara	29,043	.....	
Oakville	68,761	112,654	
Oshawa	96,059	165,628	
Ottawa	1,731,947	2,759,054	
Owen Sound	94,028	56,887	
Paris	113,686	65,993	
Penetanguishene	156,720	185,870	
Peterboro'	225,643	392,651	
Picton	54,735	478,435	
Prescott	281,314	305,742	
Port Arthur	269,367	86,315	
St. Catharines	834,148	254,084	
St. Thomas	371,273	198,177	

AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA—*Continued.*

PORTS.	1887.		
	Value.		Duty.
	Imports.	Exports.	
o—*Concluded.*	$	$	$
	537,572	708,936	83,555
	101,996	22,434	451
ie	83,150	122,067	23,732
	414,111	669,340	67,192
	21,050,434	3,192,157	4,257,548
	45,854	478,622	10,008
	15,038	333,353	2,953
	105,453	445,981	11,195
	954,822	731,395	187,920
	312,351	858,618	58,505
	43,168,293	26,246,072	8,016,822
unt short returned at			
		2,565,315	
	43,168,293	28,811,387	8,016,822
QUEBEC.			
	3,164	23,922	663
	198,290	1,670,556	36,924
	9,373	46,623	1,543
	5,787	4,926	573
	19,625	240,322	2,733
	16,610	73,867	2,668
ds	66,392	73,234	1,984
	131		12
	43,948,594	29,032,613	8,874,148
	27,555	301,541	5,110
	16,643	102,346	2,350
	8,614	36,895	3,684
	3,668,129	5,318,533	686,393
	11,421	91,350	1,361
	7,469	48,501	1,511
	26,474	241,438	4,237
	161,000	59,596	19,219
	381,635	710,603	23,535
	945,160	448,795	69,169
	66,567	92,216	8,016
	52,587	209,466	13,928
	299,097	668,881	9,320
	213,356	436,922	19,356
	50,153,673	39,933,146	9,788,437
unt short returned at			
		431,574	
	50,153,673	40,364,720	9,788,437

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA—*Continue*

Ports.	1887.		
	Value.		Duty.
	Imports.	Exports.	
Nova Scotia.	$	$	$
Amherst	95,019	207,301	27,1
Annapolis	48,372	186,565	10,0
Antigonish	60,484	91,034	13,0
Arichat	17,621	52,941	2,5
Baddeck	6,147	65,167	1,0
Barrington	15,656	61,606	2,9
Bridgetown	8,387	2,952	1,5
Cornwallis	45,159	172,944	9,0
Digby	26,645	94,777	4,0
Guysborough	11,136	65,465	1,0
Halifax	5,411,986	4,767,792	1,395,0
Liverpool	39,930	78,174	6,9
Lockeport	52,737	279,765	5,9
Londonderry	9,494	40,396	2,3
Lunenburg	96,287	676,694	13,5
Margaretsville	4,243	5,799	8
North Sydney	71,707	113,870	25,0
Parrsboro'	40,646	329,100	4,9
Pictou	333,107	118,628	39,3
Port Hawkesbury	16,593	175,065	2,7
Port Hood	255	9,732	7
Port Medway	1,306	47,476	2
Shelburne	13,860	21,058	2,3
Sydney	21,865	157,978	4,4
Truro	290,850	4,988	75,9
Weymouth	48,226	126,672	9,9
Windsor	173,747	153,151	15,7
Yarmouth	476,391	459,869	75,9
Total	7,437,856	8,566,959	1,757,4
New Brunswick.			
Bathurst	57,216	221,139	7,8
Campo Bello (Welchpool)	10,466	56,152	3,2
Caraquette	3,669	54,918	6
Chatham	89,682	487,329	12,7
Dalhousie	60,442	279,140	4,2
Dorchester	7,830	32,180	1,8
Fredericton	342,400	76,175	52,3
Grand Falls	.....	.....	.....
Hillsborough	4,931	131,147	1
McAdam Junction	.....	.....	.....
Moncton	527,931	178,300	316,0
Newcastle	38,002	418,051	7,4

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA—*Concluded.*

Ports.	1887.		
	Value.		Duty.
	Imports.	Exports.	
New Brunswick—*Concluded.*	$	$	$
Richibucto	8,805	234,360	1,880
Sackville	19,276	87,840	4,310
Shediac	.....	.....	.....
Shippegan	4,811	22,782	789
St. Andrew's	42,965	92,836	22,980
St. George	4,817	33,684	642
St. John	3,604,662	3,646,871	824,572
St. Stephen	599,270	18,854	61,857
Woodstock	86,637	77,531	22,637
Total	5,513,812	6,149,889	1,347,205
Manitoba.			
Winnipeg	1,929,120	816,260	497,197
Emerson	75,311	58,781	11,750
Total	2,004,431	875,041	508,947
British Columbia.			
Victoria	3,008,677	2,094,384	784,790
New Westminster	382,518	232,393	66.034
Nanaimo	156,657	1,151,493	32,597
Total	3,547,852	3,478,270	883,421
Prince Edward Island.			
Charlottetown	517,249	934,706	135,269
Summerside	96,649	334,839	18,592
Total	613,898	1,269,545	153,861
North-West Territories.			
Fort McLeod	452,421	.....	13,609
Fort Walsh	.....	.....	.....
Wood Mountain	.....	.....	.....
Total	452,421	.....	13,609

CHAPTER V.

POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPHS.

Transfer of Post Office to Colonial Governments.

325. By an Act of the Imperial Parliament, 12-13 Vic., chap. 66, the management of the Postal systems in the Colonies of British North America was transferred to the various Provincial authorities, and up to the time of Confederation each Province controlled its own system, under its own laws and regulations.

Post Office Act 1868.

326. After Confederation, these various laws were allowed to remain in force until the 1st April, 1868, when the Post Office Act, 31 Vic., chap. 10, came into effect, establishing uniform rates and regulations for the Dominion.

Postal agreement with United States.

327. In 1875 an agreement was made with the United States, by which a common rate of postage between the two countries was adopted, each country retaining all money collected, and no accounts being kept between the two post offices in regard to International correspondence.

Admission of Canada into Postal Union.

328. At the Second Congress of the General Postal Union, held at Paris in May 1878, Canada was admitted a member from the following 1st July, and letters, newspapers and other printed matter, samples and patterns, became subject to uniform postage rates and regulations for all places in Europe, and for all other countries that were members of the Union. The existing postal arrangements with the United States were allowed to remain undisturbed, being of a more liberal and advantageous character than the ordinary regulations of the treaty.

329. The Universal Postal Union was formed at a meeting held at Berne in 1874 and the first treaty was signed on 9th October in th[illegible]e countries represented being the

several countries of Europe, the United States and Egypt. The object of the Union was to form all the countries of the world into one single postal territory, and to establish, as far as possible, uniform reduced rates of postage, and also to further the interchange of correspondence, by arranging that every country should be bound to convey the mails of other countries by its land or sea services at the lowest possible rates.

Meetings of Postal Union.

330. At the meeting in 1878 the regulations were revised, and embodied in a Convention which came into force on 1st April, 1879. The Third Congress was held at Lisbon, in February, 1885, and Canada was represented by the delegates of the British Post Office. No material change was made in the Convention of 1879.

Countries that have joined it.

331. All the States of Europe and America, some countries of Asia and Africa, and all the British Colonies and Possessions, except the Australasian Colonies and South Africa, are now included in the Union.

New Postal agreement with the United States.

332. A new agreement between the United States and Canada was signed at Washington on 12th January, 1888, to come into effect on the following 1st March and to supersede the agreement of February, 1875. The principal change in the agreement was the establishment of a parcel post between the two countries, subject to certain regulations for the protection of Customs with respect to articles liable for duty. All the principal provisions of the agreement of 1875 were retained.

Number of letters, &c., 1867-1887.

333. The following table gives the number of post offices in the Dominion, and the estimated number and number per head of letters and post cards sent in each year, from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1887 :—

NUMBER OF POST OFFICES IN CANADA AND ESTIMATED NUMBER AND NUMBER PER HEAD OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS SENT, 1868 TO 1887.

Year ended 30th June,	Number of Post Offices.	Estimated Number Sent.				Number of Letters per Head
		Registered Letters.	Free Letters.	Total Letters Posted.	Post Cards.	
1868.....	3,638	704,750	733,100	18,100,000	.....	5·31
1869.....	3,756	850,000	874,000	21,920,000	.....	6·42
1870.....	3,820	1,000,000	1,034,000	24,500,000	.....	7·09
1871.....	3,943	1,100,000	1,218,000	*27,050,000	.....	7·69
1872.....	4,135	1,280,000	1,125,000	*30,600,000	.....	8·47
1873.....	4,518	1,377,000	1,091,000	*34,579,000	.....	9·43
1874.....	4,706	1,562,900	1,432,200	*39,358,500	.....	10·28
1875.....	4,892	1,750,000	1,290,000	*42,000,000	.....	10·81
1876.....	5,015	1,774,000	1,059,292	41,800,000	4,646,000	10·58
1877.....	5,161	1,842,000	1,096,000	41,510,000	5,450,000	10·34
1878.....	5,378	1,980,000	1,250,000	44,000,000	6,455,000	10·78
1879.....	5,606	1,940,000	1,384,000	43,900,000	6,940,000	10·59
1880.....	5,773	2,040,000	1,464,000	45,800,000	7,800,000	10·86
1881.....	5,935	2,253,000	1,838,000	48,170,000	9,640,000	11·08
1882.....	6,171	2,450,000	2,390,000	56,200,000	11,300,000	12·58
1883.....	6,395	2,650,000	2,600,000	62,800,000	12,940,000	13·90
1884.....	6,837	3,000,000	2,824,000	66,100,000	13,580,000	14·33
1885.....	7,084	3,060,000	2,960,000	68,400,000	13,800,000	14·57
1886.....	7,295	3,400,000	3,310,000	71,000,000	15,109,000	14·81
1887.....	7,534	3,560,000	3,160,000	74,300,000	16,356,000	15·34

*Including post cards.

Increase in number of letters, &c.

334. During the past year 239 new offices were opened, and the total number of post offices is now more than double the number at Confederation, there having been an increase of 3,896. The increase in the number of letters sent, as compared with 1886, was: Registered letters, 160,000; and ordinary letters, 3,290,000; making a total increase of letters posted of 3,300,000, being 700,000 more than the increase of 1886 over 1885. The total number of letters sent in 1886, was 56,200,000 more than was sent in the first year of Confederation, being over three times as many. The number of letters sent per head of estimated population was, according to the above figures, a little over 15. Post cards, which were first issued in 1871 have now reached the large total

of 16,356,000, the increase over 1886 being 1,247,000 as compared with an increase of 1,309,000 in 1886 over 1885. There was a decrease of 150,000 in the number of free letters sent.

335. The next table gives the number of newspapers, books, periodicals and parcels sent during the same period :— Number of newspapers, &c., 1867-1887.

NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, BOOKS, CIRCULARS, PARCELS, &c., 1868 TO 1887.

Year ended 30th June.	Newspapers and Periodicals posted otherwise than from Office of Publication.	Newspapers and Periodicals posted from Office of Publication.	Books, Circulars, Samples and Patterns, &c.	Parcels.	Total.	Number per Head.
1868.....	18,860,000	.....	.....	24,800	18,884,800	5·60
1869.....	18,700,000	.....	.....	38,720	18,738,720	5·49
1870.....	20,150,000	.....	.....	51,844	20,201,844	5·85
1871.....	22,250,000	.....	.....	64,160	22,314,160	6·34
1872.....	24,400,000	.....	.....	95,200	24,495,200	6·78
1873.....	25,480,000	.....	.....	112,300	25,592,300	6·98
1874.....	29,000,000	.....	.....	102,800	29,102,800	7·61
1875.....	31,300,000	.....	.....	131,352	31,431,352	8·08
1876.....	38,549,000	.....	4,539,912	70,724	43,159,636	10·09
1877.....	39,000,000	.....	4,638,000	90,000	43,728,000	10·09
1878.....	6,252,740	33,483,672	5,090,000	107,800	44,934,212	11·02
1879.....	5,610,000	36,769,086	5,054,000	206,600	47,637,686	11·49
1880.....	5,870,000	39,250,062	5,224,000	217,000	50,561,062	11·99
1881.....	5,980,000	42,709,068	6,000,000	331,500	55,020,568	12·66
1882	7,150,000	43,695,000	7,186,000	394,000	58,425,000	13·19
1883.....	7,402,000	45,737,266	8,724,000	463,200	62,326,266	13·80
1884.....	8,210,000	47,779,532	10,160,000	541,000	66,690,532	14·48
1885	8,760,000	49,821,798	10,500,000	600,000	69,681,798	14·84
1886.....	9,200,000	51,864,064	15,140,000	640,000	76,844,064	16·03
1887.....	10,340,000	53,906,326	20,000,000	820,000	85,066,326	17·45

Postal rates on newspapers.

336. In the figures in the first column for the years 1 to 1877 inclusive, are included all newspapers and peri cals sent by mail, whether from the office of publicatio otherwise. In 1877 a change was made in the regulati and all newspapers, periodicals, &c., sent from the offic publication were carried at the rate of 1 cent per lb., the number carried has, since that date, been estimate the above table at nine newspapers to one pound. By Act that came into operation on the 1st June, 1882, all s newspapers were entirely exempted from postage, and h since been carried free of charge, and as no attempt is m made to ascertain the number so carried, the figures gi for the years 1883 to 1887, inclusive, can only be conside as approximate. The increase in the number of books, culars, &c., carried in 1887, as compared with the previ year, was very large, amounting to no less than 4,860,00

Proportion of post offices to area.

337. In proportion to area the post offices are distribu as follows:—

Prince Edward Island	1 post office to		7 sq. miles.	
Nova Scotia	1	"	16	"
New Brunswick	1	"	26	"
Ontario	1	"	63	"
Quebec	1	"	138	"
Manitoba	1	"	183	"
British Columbia	1	"	2,917	"
The Territories	1	"	6,296	"

Number of letters, &c., by Provinces 1883-1887.

338. The number of letters and post cards sent in several Provinces during the last five years, as estimated the official reports, are given below:—

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS, BY PROVINCES, 1883 TO 1887.

Provinces.	Year ended 30th June,	Number of Post Offices	Estimated Number Sent.				
			Registered Letters.	Free Letters.	Total Letters Posted.	Post Cards.	No. of Letters per Head.
Ontario	1883	2,617	1,650,000	1,890,000	34,500,000	8,500,000	17·26
	1884	2,713	1,800,000	2,000,000	36,600,000	9,000,000	18·02
	1885	2,762	1,820,000	2,100,000	37,500,000	9,000,000	18·18
	1886	2,835	2,000,000	2,400,000	39,000,000	10,089,000	18·61
	1887	2,891	2,100,000	2,300,000	41,000,000	11,000,000	19·25
Quebec.	1883	1,210	560,000	300,000	14,500,000	2,450,000	10·36
	1884	1,252	650,000	400,000	15,600,000	2,600,000	11·01
	1885	1,289	660,000	420,000	16,000,000	2,700,000	11·17
	1886	1,320	780,000	400,000	16,700,000	2,900,000	11·52
	1887	1,372	810,000	360,000	17,000,000	3,100,000	11·59
Nova Scotia ...	1883	1,131	130,000	125,000	4,700,000	780,000	10·36
	1884	1,203	150,000	135,000	5,100,000	850,000	11·09
	1885	1,255	155,000	140,000	5,300,000	850,000	11·37
	1886	1,300	160,000	150,000	5,400,000	900,000	11·44
	1887	1,345	164,000	140,000	5,600,000	950,000	11·70
N. Brunswick..	1883	883	100,000	90,000	4,200,000	620,000	12·73
	1884	932	110,000	95,000	4,400,000	640,000	13·20
	1885	997	115,000	100,000	4,000,000	700,000	11·89
	1886	1,019	120,000	120,000	4,000,000	700,000	11·78
	1887	1,048	123,000	110,000	4,150,000	740,000	12·10
P. E. Island ...	1883	252	30,000	25,000	760,000	90,000	6·75
	1884	271	30,000	24,000	800,000	95,000	7·01
	1885	280	30,000	20,000	800,000	90,000	6·92
	1886	292	30,000	20,000	800,000	100,000	6·82
	1887	298	31,000	20,000	850,000	106,000	7·14
B. Columbia...	1883	66	25,000	50,000	740,000	40,000	10·90
	1884	83	40,000	60,000	900,000	45,000	11·55
	1885	97	50,000	70,000	1,000,000	60,000	12·33
	1886	105	60,000	80,000	1,300,000	70,000	12·60
	1887	117	68,000	80,000	1,500,000	80,000	12·65
Manitoba, Keewatin and N.-W. Territories	1883	236	155,220	120,000	3,400,000	460,000	21·83
	1884	383	220,000	110,000	3,600,000	350,000	20·80
	1885	404	230,000	110,000	3,700,000	400,000	19·21
	1886	424	250,000	140,000	3,800,000	350,000	21·42
	1887	463	264,000	150,000	4,200,000	380,000	19·05

339. The number of letters per head slightly increased in each Province, with the exception of Manitoba and the

Estimated increase and decrease.

Territories in which there was an apparent decrease of more than two letters per head, though the actual number of letters sent was larger. This is owing to the census population used in the calculation in 1887 being less than the estimated population used in former years. The increases in the other Provinces were small, in no case amounting to as much as one letter per head. The largest number of letters both numerically and proportionately were sent in Ontario, and with the exception of Prince Edward Island fewer letters were sent proportionately in Quebec than anywhere else. The above figures however, are, as will readily be seen, only estimated on averages, and can only be taken as giving a very approximate idea of the distribution of correspondence in this country.

Postal revenue and expenditure 1867-1887.

340. The following table gives the postal revenue and expenditure for every year, since Confederation, and the proportion each year per head of population :—

POSTAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF CANADA FROM 1868 TO 1887.

Year ended 30th June,	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Expenditure in excess of Revenue.	Amount per Head.	
				Revenue.	Expenditure.
	$	$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.
1868	1,024,710	1,053,570	28,859	0 30	0 31
1869	973,056	1,079,828	106,772	0 29	0 32
1870	1,010,767	1,155,261	144,493	0 29	0 33
1871	1,079,767	1,271,006	191,238	0 31	0 36
1872	1,193,062	1,369,163	176,100	0 33	0 38
1873	1,406,984	1,553,604	146,619	0 38	0 42
1874	1,476,207	1,695,480	219,272	0 39	0 45
1875	1,536,509	1,873,241	336,731	0 40	0 48
1876	1,484,886	1,959,758	474,871	0 38	0 50
1877	1,501,134	2,075,618	574,483	0 37	0 52
1878	1,620,022	2,110,365	490,343	0 40	0 52
1879	1,534,363	2,167,266	632,902	0 37	0 52
1880	1,648,017	2,286,611	638,593	0 39	0 54
1881	1,767,953	2,333,189	565,236	0 41	0 54
1882	2,022,098	2,459,356	437,258	0 46	0 56
1883	2,264,384	2,687,394	423,009	0 50	0 59
1884	2,330,741	2,931,387	600,646	0 51	0 64
1885	2,400,062	3,097,882	697,820	0 51	0 66
1886	2,469,379	3,380,429	911,050	0 51	0 70
1887	2,603,255	3,458,100	854,845	0 53	0 71

Reasons for excess of expenditure.

341. The expenditure has exceeded the revenue continuously during the last 20 years, and with the exception of 1886, the excess in 1887 was the largest during the period. The revenue, however, showed a satisfactory increase of $133,876, being double the increase of last year. When the long distances that have to be covered in this country are considered, as well as the comparatively scanty population of many parts of it, particularly in the North-West Territories and British Columbia, it will easily be understood that it must be some time yet before the revenue can either balance or exceed the expenditure. The successful development of the country has required and will for some years require continual additions to and extensions of the postal system, and in order to provide postal facilities *pari passu* with the progress of settlement, it is from time to time necessary to establish offices, the expenditure for which must for a number of years be in excess of the revenue derived therefrom. The Postal Service, however, is managed on sound, economical principles, and the importance of carrying out the principle of providing every part of the country with postal communication is so well recognized, that exception is seldom or ever taken to these deficits, it being well understood that as the population increases and the country progresses, it cannot be very long before this service is at least self-sustaining, the revenue from the older and wealthier Provinces covering the excess of expenditure in newer districts.

Increase of revenue proportionately larger than that of expenditure.

342. As confirmatory evidence of the foregoing it will be found that whereas the expenditure in 1887 increased 2·30 per cent., the revenue increased 5·42 per cent., or 92 per cent. more than the expenditure. The Postmaster General in his report says: "From present indications it may be reasonably estimated that this process of reduction in the annual deficit will be maintained in the amounts of postal

"revenue and expenditure for the current year," and it is mentioned that the issue of postage stamps for the first six months of the present year exceeded the issue of the same for the corresponding period of last year by $102,868.

Postal operations 1867-1887.

343. The following comparative statement, shows not only the extended operations, but also the increased efficiency of the service since 1868, inasmuch as a much larger quantity of mail matter is carried at same expense :—

POSTAL OPERATIONS IN CANADA COMPARED, 1868 AND 1887.

Year.	Number of Offices.	Number of Money Order Offices.	Miles of Post Route.	Miles Travelled.	Amount paid for conveyance of Mails.	Number of Letters, &c.	Number of Newspapers, &c.	Total Cost per Head.
					$			$ cts.
1868.....	3,638	515	27,674	10,622,216	543,109	18,100,000	18,884,800	0 31
1887.....	7,534	933	54,786	24,324,217	1,654,703	90,656,000	85,066,326	0 71

Cost of transmission 1867-1887.

344. In 1868 the conveyance of mails over 10,622.216 miles cost per mile $5\frac{1}{10}$ cents, and the transmission of 36,984,800 letters, newspapers, &c., cost $1\frac{4}{10}$ cents apiece; in 1887 the conveyance of mails over 24,324,217 miles cost $6\frac{8}{10}$ cents per mile, and the transmission of 175,722,326 letters, newspapers, &c., $\frac{9}{10}$ of 1 cent apiece, so that there is a decrease in the cost of each article carried of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 cent; and it must not be overlooked that, if newspapers were carried now at the old rate of 1 cent per lb., between $50,000 and $60,000 would be added to the revenue each year.

Revenue from postage stamps.

345. Almost the whole of the revenue is derived from the sale of postage stamps, the sum of $2,577,714 having been

ealized from this source in 1887, an increase of $157,509 ver 1886. The total number issued to postmasters during he year was 118,349,660.

346. The increase in expenditure in consequence of increased mail service was principally— Increase in expenditure.

Mail service	$150,127
Salaries	150,103
	$300,230

347. The system of free delivery of letters by carriers in the principal cities was commenced in 1875, and it was estimated that the total number delivered in this manner in 1887 was: letters, 27,439,124, and newspapers, 9,514,164. The number of carriers employed was 269. Free delivery.

348. The next table gives the postal revenue and expenditure in each Province, since 1883:— Postal revenue and expenditure by Provinces 1867-1887.

POSTAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF CANADA, BY PROVINCES, 1883 TO 1887.

Provinces.	Year ended 30th June,	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Expenditure in Excess of Revenue.	Amount per H... Revenue.
		$	$	$	$ cts.
Ontario	1883	1,268,487	1,286,648	18,161	0 63
	1884	1,300,149	1,404,949	100,800	0 64
	1885	1,345,007	1,483,092	138,085	0 65
	1886	1,393,600	1,590,453	196,853	0 66
	1887	1,470,045	1,632,283	162,238	0 69
Quebec	1883	471,627	629,896	158,269	0 34
	1884	492,374	676,777	184,403	0 35
	1885	512,513	698,072	185,559	0 36
	1886	534,046	750,496	216,450	0 37
	1887	555,824	753,067	197,243	0 37
Nova Scotia	1883	171,961	268,624	96,663	0 38
	1884	178,189	277,289	99,100	0 39
	1885	188,751	292,668	103,917	0 40
	1886	190,383	306,704	116,321	0 40
	1887	197,450	306,861	109,411	0 41
New Brunswick	1883	161,212	236,078	74,866	0 49
	1884	162,170	244,877	82,707	0 49
	1885	143,837	258,814	114,977	0 43
	1886	137,260	275,384	138,124	0 40
	1887	142,343	280,110	137,767	0 41
Prince Edward Island	1883	29,278	54,061	24,783	0 26
	1884	29,154	59.809	30,655	0 25
	1885	29,648	54,926	25,278	0 26
	1886	29,000	77,537	48,536	0 25
	1887	31,391	50,682	19,291	0 26
British Columbia	1883	29,020	63,397	34,377	0 43
	1884	34,569	75,170	40,601	0 44
	1885	42,248	85,964	43,716	0 47
	1886	46,174	108,530	62,356	0 44
	1887	54,545	148,542	93,997	0 46
Manitoba, Keewatin and North-West Territories.	1883	132,795	148,688	15,893	0 85
	1884	134,132	192,514	58,382	0 78
	1885	138,055	224,343	86,288	0 72
	1886	138,913	271,321	132,408	0 78
	1887	151,658	286,555	134,897	0 69

It appears that 56 per cent. of the total revenue was deri... from the Province of Ontario, and 47 per cent. of the ex...

ure was paid out in that Province. There was a decrease the excess of expenditure over revenue in all the Provces, with the exception of British Columbia, Manitoba d the Territories, and as would naturally be expected, e expenditure in the last named places was in proportion revenue and population much heavier than elsewhere. he revenue and expenditure in Ontario more nearly equale than anywhere else, and this Province will soon make s postal service pay for itself.

349. The following are statements of the number of registred letters in each year since 1868, with particulars of their disposal since 1879 :— Number of registered letters 1867-1887.

REGISTERED LETTERS IN CANADA, 1868 TO 1887.

EAR.	Estimated Number of Registered Letters.	Number per Head.	Failed to reach Destination	Sent to Dead Letter Office.	How disposed of.			
					Delivered to Address	Returned to Writers or Offices of origin.	Remaining in Office or with Postmaster for delivery.	Failed of delivery and found to contain no value.
68....	704,700	0·21	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69....	805,000	0·24	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70....	1,000,000	0·29	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
71....	1,100,000	0·31	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
72....	1,277,000	0·35	38	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
73....	1,377,000	0·37	30	3,089	.....	.....	.....	.....
74....	1,562,000	0·41	100	3,557	.....	.....	.....	.....
75....	1,750,000	0·45	52	3,270	.....	.....	.....	.....
76....	1,774,000	0·45	54	3,856	.....	.....	.....	.....
77....	1,842,000	0·46	64	5,888	.....	.....	.....	.....
78....	1,980,000	0·49	65	6,767	.....	.....	.....	.....
79....	1,940,000	0·47	57	9,682	477	7,810	98	1,295
80....	2,040,000	0·48	70	9,132	364	7,695	93	980
81....	2,253,000	0·52	29	10,216	755	8,825	95	541
82....	2,450,000	0·55	113	9,182	616	8,138	93	333
83....	2,650,000	0·59	148	10,706	1,004	9,125	146	431
84....	3,000,000	0·65	105	12,948	4,025	8,192	220	511
85....	3,060,000	0·65	229	16,340	4,277	11,072	246	745
86....	3,400,000	0·71	160	17,856	3,878	13,963	119	896
87....	3,560,000	0·73	166	21,612	4,833	15,525	122	1,132

Registered letters that miscarried.

350. There was an increase in the number of registered letters of 160,000, and in the number that miscarried of six. Only one in every 21,446 letters registered failed to reach its destination, and the proportion would be much larger if those that failed owing to accidents beyond the control of any system of registration were deducted, quite a number having been destroyed by fire or other accidents while under conveyance, and of 34 only was the miscarriage traced to negligence on the part of post office officials, by whom in each case the amounts lost were made good.

Number of letters sent to the Dead Letter Office 1867-1887.

351. The numbers of letters and other articles sent to the Dead Letter Office in each year, since Confederation, are given below :—

LETTERS, POST CARDS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, PARCELS, &c., RECEIVED AT THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE IN CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1868 TO 1887.

Year.	Total Number.	How disposed of.						
		Returned to other Countries.	Delivered or Forwarded to Address.	Returned to Writers.	Remaining in Office or with Postmaster.	Failed of delivery, contained no value, destroyed.	Returned to printed Address	Returned to Government Department.
1868.....	312,220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869.....	307,889	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870.....	324,291	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871.....	335,508	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872.....	380,810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873.....	426,886	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874.....	508,160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875.....	572,127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876.....	587,376	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877.....	563,484	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878.....	630,847	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879.....	540,429	49,952	12,645	195,689	558	262,464	19,119	.....
1880.....	592,385	63,755	12,546	219,728	1,380	270,764	19,622	4,590
1881.....	617,712	69,857	14,387	235,686	1,454	270,621	18,259	7,448
1882.....	658,762	76,820	12,083	279,566	2,258	264,122	19,166	4,744
1883.....	717,271	88,553	13,198	284,771	2,480	298,478	21,909	7,881
1884.....	764,731	106,843	24,124	275,497	2,269	321,229	25,254	9,515
1885.....	787,110	111,681	25,111	268,725	2,000	343,838	26,239	9,516
1886.....	753,489	97,556	25,744	258,491	14,155	320,953	26,769	9,821
1887.....	833,742	96,396	29,507	274,734	11,414	383,319	29,109	9,263

. There was an increase of 80,258 in the number of Dead Letters that failed of delivery.
s sent to the Dead Letter Officein 1887. The number
ıates, but it is only natural that it should increase as the
number of letters increases. Of the total number sent
e office 193 failed of delivery, and were destroyed,
found to contain nothing of value. A large number
ters contained money, either in cash, or as cheques, That contained money.
, drafts, bonds, &c., to the amount of $349,962. The
ber of letters sent to the Dead Letter Office in the
d States in 1887 was 5,578,965

. The following statement shows the general opera- Operations of the money order system 1867-1887.
of the money order system, year by year, from 1st July,
to 30th June, 1887. It will be seen that there has
a steady and satisfactory increase :—

PERATIONS OF THE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM IN CANADA, 1868 TO 1887.

ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Number of Offices.	Number of Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders issued in other Countries, payable in Canada.	Losses sustained.
			$	$	$
.....	515	90,163	3,352,881	90,579	2,355
.....	550	96,627	3,563,645	100,823	3,170
.....	558	110,021	3,910,250	117,914	1,585
.....	571	120,521	4,546,434	126,694	.....
.....	634	136,422	5,154,120	147,230	478
.....	644	161,096	6,239,506	160,695	2,037
.....	662	179,851	6,757,427	177,502	118
.....	687	181,091	6,711,539	181,091	797
.....	736	238,668	6,866,618	359,314	4,239
.....	754	253,962	6,856,821	408,286	6,166
.....	769	269,417	7,130,895	458,745	657
.....	772	281,725	6,788,723	505,833	147
.....	775	306,088	7,207,337	698,651	286
.....	786	338,238	7,725,212	1,002,735	209
.....	806	372,248	8,354,153	1,194,029	110
.....	826	419,613	9,490,900	1,236,275	59
.....	866	463,502	10,067,834	1,262,867	882
.....	885	499,243	10,384,211	1,185,751	4,295
.....	910	529,458	10,231,189	1,245,957	25
.....	933	574,899	10,328,981	1,495,674	1,179

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Increase in number and decrease in average amount.

354. There was an increase in the number of orders sent of 45,441, being 15,226 more than the increase in 1886, and there was also an increase in the amount sent of $97,795, but the average value of each order has been still further reduced. In 1868 it was $37.18; in 1885, $20.79; in 1886, $19.32; and in 1887, $17.96. It may be argued from this, that as the country progresses and banking facilities increase for the business and wealthier classes, the money order system is used almost entirely by the working classes, who keep no banking accounts, and the large increase in the volume of business done is a significant sign of the improved condition of the people.

Money order offices by Provinces.

355. The number of money order offices in operation increased by 23; they are distributed among the Provinces in the following order:—

Ontario	502	British Columbia	21
Quebec	146	Manitoba	17
Nova Scotia	134	The Territories	11
New Brunswick	93	Prince Edward Island	2

Excess of revenue.

356. The revenue from fees, profit on exchange, &c., amounted to $79,326, and the expenditure for salaries, &c., in connection with the system to $76,845, being an excess of revenue of $2,481.

Orders payable in Canada and elsewhere.

Of the total amount of orders issued in Canada, $8,093,887 were payable in Canada, and $2,235,097 were payable in other countries, being a decrease in the first amount of $52,208, and an increase in the second amount of $150,004; and of the total transactions with other countries $2,235,097 were sent out of the country, and $1,495,673 came in.

357. The large increase in the amount of losses sustained was caused by the absconding of a clerk in the Winnipeg money order office, the loss incurred thereby amounting to $902; of the remainder $239 were stolen from various post offices, and $35 were lost in transmission.

ORDER TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN THE DOMINION AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1867 TO 1887.

Money order business with other countries 1867-1887.

*United Kingdom.		United States.		Newfoundland.		Other Countries.	
Amount of Orders		Amount of Orders		Amount of Orders		Amount of Orders	
sued in nada.	Payable in Canada.	Issued in Canada.	Payable in Canada.	Issued in Canada.	Payable in Canada.	Issued in Canada.	Payable in Canada.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
9,796	87,437	.....	.....	3,321	3,142	.....	.....
7,092	94,308	.....	.....	3,246	6,514	.....	.....
5,393	110,585	.....	.....	5,246	7,328	.....	.....
4,376	121,644	.....	.....	4,321	5,049	.....	.....
7,443	142,301	.....	.....	3,656	4,928	.....	.....
5,407	156,888	.....	.....	4,799	3,807	.....	.....
1,501	171,487	.....	.....	5,753	6,014	.....	.....
2,246	174,160	.....	.....	7,197	6,930	.....	.....
1,363	194,680	212,135	156,134	5,305	8,499	.....	.....
9,474	188,116	276,821	207,889	5,699	12,280	.....	.....
3,808	189,082	328,264	246,586	6,245	23,076	.....	.....
1,940	176,067	335,200	308,256	5,061	21,509	.....	.....
7,589	181,561	420,966	494,637	3,570	22,452	.....	.....
0,686	175,461	610,094	807,372	4,883	19,901	.....	.....
0,150	170,304	781,167	1,003,079	4,309	20,644	.....	.....
7,200	196,467	1,023,548	1,015,358	5,415	24,448	.....	.....
2,822	257,738	1,190,852	959,691	5,291	29,150	36,946	16,285
9,679	299,563	1,288,245	820,046	6,652	37,863	65,631	28,368
3,743	294,484	1,232,000	861,247	6,467	40,092	92,883	50,034
7,146	304,115	1,262,381	1,096,363	11,997	42,114	123,568	53,051

ding all those British Possessions and a few foreign countries between Canada there is not a direct money order exchange.

the above table it is seen that the principal order business with other countries is transacted United States, the United Kingdom, and Newfoundland. Since the year 1876, inclusive, the amount of ent by this system to the United Kingdom has exthe amount payable in Canada, by $4,448,122; the same period, however, the amount sent to the as only exceeded the amount received by $114,915; e amount received from Newfoundland has exceeded to the Island by $231,134.

Money order business with Italy.

358. The sum of $102,355 has been sent by this means to Italy during the last three years, being considerably more than that sent to any other country. This is accounted for by the large number of Italian workmen that have been employed in this country, particularly in railway construction. Money orders are now issued in Canada on almost all British possessions, and on the principal foreign countries, either directly, or through London, England.

Ocean mail service.

359. The sum of $126,533 was paid as a subsidy to the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company (Allan Line) for the twelve months ending 31st March, 1887, for the conveyance of mails to and from the United Kingdom. This mail service has been performed by this company continuously since May, 1856, until the close of 1885, since which time the "Vancouver" and "Oregon" of the Dominion Steamship Company have assisted in the service, about one passage in three being made by one of these vessels. In the first year of service, viz., 1856, the average passage westward was 12 days 20½ hours, and eastward 11 days 2 hours.

Suggested fast service.

360. As the contract for the conveyance of mails with the Allan Line is about to expire, the Government have been asked to consider the advisability of increasing the subsidy, and providing for a line of steamers that will equal in speed, if not surpass those running to New York. It is believed by many that if this was done, a large amount of freight and passenger traffic might be directed from New York, and, in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, a popular line of travel established between Great Britain, the East, and the Australasian colonies.

Comparisons of wages 1867 and 1887.

361. The following particulars of the passages in 1867-68 and in 18 6-87 will be interesting for comparison :—

WINTER SEASON.

Years.	Average Passage to Liverpool.	Number of Passengers.	Barrel Bulk.	Average Passage to Portland.	Number of Passengers.	Tons of Freight.
	d. h. m.			d. h. m.		
1867-68.....	10 12 44	1,026	169,375	12 12 0	4,399	16,095
				To Halifax.		
1886-87.....	9 1 45	1,719	..... *	10 0 16	6,730	58,611

SUMMER SEASON.

				To Quebec.		
1868.....	9 20 34	5,044	241,877	10 15 57	14,073	28,398
1887.....	8 21 9	4,163	660,732	8 20 46	14,654	57,766

* The bulk of cargo was loaded at Portland and Baltimore.

Fastest passages.

362. The fastest passage from Quebec to Liverpool in 1868 was made in 8 days 14 hours 15 minutes and in 1887 in 7 days 21 hours 10 minutes. In the latter year the passage from Liverpool to Quebec was made in 7 days 14 hours 45 minutes, and the average of the westward voyage was the highest during the season, but as a general rule the eastward passages are the fastest.

Number of letters sent in principal countries.

363. The following table gives the numbers and number per head of letters and post cards sent in the principal countries of the world. The figures have been taken partly from official sources, and partly from the Statesman's Year Book, and the calculations have been made in this office. Attention is again called to the extraordinary quantity of mail matter sent in the Australasian Colonies. The Australasian trade is undoubtedly very large in proportion to population, and the correspondence may be expected to be accordingly large, but it does not seem likely that it should be so much larger than, and out of all proportion to that of any other civilized country, and the high figures are pro-

bably caused by some defect in the system of enumeration, by which duplication occurs, or it may be by a more perfect system than in use elsewhere. The system adopted in Canada does not do justice to the correspondence of the country, as no notice whatever is taken of the foreign correspondence coming into this country, which is exceedingly large.

LETTERS AND POST CARDS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Number Sent.	Number per Head.
New Zealand	1886	38,084,592	64·62
Western Australia	1886	1,847,694	46·67
Great Britain	1887	1,640,000,000	43·95
New South Wales	1886	42,849,900	42·76
South Australia	1886	13,119,921	41·95
Victoria	1886	38,392,414	38·27
Switzerland	1886	95,822,545	32·28
Queensland	1886	10,503,345	30·65
Tasmania	1886	3,806,738	28·46
German Empire	1886	1,119,644,210	23·89
Belgium	1886	131,436,941	22·24
Sweden	1885	96,280,592	20·41
Netherlands	1886	88,678,562	20·19
France	1885	679,145,983	17·76
Canada	1887	74,300,000	15·24
Chili	1886	35,308,210	13·97
Austria-Hungary	1886	526,428,000	13·27
Norway	1886	20,776,622	10·60
Spain	1884	118,394,708	6·87
Italy	1886	203,635,675	6·80
Argentine Republic	1885	20,050,000	5·85
Uruguay	1886	3,226,297	5·40
Cape of Good Hope	1886	6,529,874	5·21
Portugal	1885	22,342,931	4·74
Greece	1885	6,394,892	3·20
Denmark	1885	6,724,663	3·19
Roumania	1886	17,039,538	3·09
Japan	1885	97,540,155	2·56
Servia	1886	4,757,533	2·45
Brazil	1885	24,724,142	1·91
Egypt	1886	12,695,000	1·86
Russia	1885	140,746,156	1·35
India	1886	216,145,796	1·07
Persia	1885	1,370,885	0·18
Turkey	1883	2,578,035	0·07

364. The number of offices open in the United States in 887 was 55,157, but no statistics of the number of letters ent are available; the number of pieces of ordinary mail natter handled in the railway postal cars was 5,834,690,875. n proportion to population there was one post office to every 0·88 persons; in Canada the proportion was one to every ·47 persons. Postal statistics of the United States.

PART II.—TELEGRAPHS.

365. The principal telegraph lines in Canada are in private hands, and the Government only own and operate those lines which have been built by them in furtherance of the public service, between places where the traffic could not be expected to be sufficient to compensate private outlay, but where public interests required that there should be communication, especially in connection with the signal and other stations established by the Marine Department long the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Maritime rovinces and British Columbia, and also, for the advance- ent of settlement, in the North-West Territories. Govern. ment telegraph lines.

366. There were 1,590 miles of land lines and 174 miles cable along the St. Lawrence and eastern coasts, 869 iles of land lines in the Territories, and 680 miles of land nes and 41 miles of cable in British Columbia. The prin- pal cable lines on the eastern coasts are in connection ith the Island of Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands; nd in British Columbia, across the Straits of Georgia, and etween Vancouver's Island and Washington Territory. Situation of lines.

367. In consequence of the completion of the Canadian acific Railway through British Columbia, and the establish- Purchase of British Columbia lines

by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

ment of its accompanying telegraph system, which would necessarily be in competition with the lines operated by the Government over the same territory for the benefit of the public, it was decided to accept an offer made by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the purchase of the existing Government lines along the railway route, and the following lines were accordingly sold to the company for the sum of $15,780 :—

	Miles.
Victoria to Dungeness, including cable	19½
Victoria to Cache Creek	356
New Westminster to Port Moody	7½
Cache Creek to Kamloops	48
	431

An arrangement, terminable at any time, was at the same time made for the operation by the company of the lines 294½ miles in length north of Ashcroft and elsewhere, the lines remaining the property of the Government. The arrangement came into force on the 1st October, 1886.

Length and situation of Government lines.

368. The following table gives the length of the various lines controlled by Government on 30th June, 1887 :—

) AND CABLE TELEGRAPH LINES IN CANADA, OWNED, PERATED OR SUBSIDIZED BY GOVERNMENT IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES.

MENT TELEGRAPH LINES.	DISTANCES IN MILES.				Grand Total.
	Intermediate.		Progressive.		
	Land.	Cable.	Land.	Cable.	
land (subsidized line)—					
(Basques to Cape Ray....	14	.....	14	.....	14
ia—					
to Meat Cove.....	127¾	½	.....	.....	
ıth to Torbay (subsidized)	208	.....	335¾	¼	
int to Lingan.....	5	.....	340¾	¾	412
on to Cape Sable Island..	16	1¾	356½	2¼	
o Cheticamp.....	53	.....	409¾	.....	
swick—					
undy Lines.....	29	9⅛	29	9⅛	80⅛
ı to Escuminac.....	42	.....	71	.....	
shore (subsidized from Métis to Gaspé Basin) North-Western Telegraph Company's Offices.....	206	.....	.....	.....	
n Islands.....	83⅜	73⅝	289⅛	.....	1,188½
i Island.....	242	44¼	531⅝	117⅝	
ıore of St. Lawrence.....	356¼	39¼	887⅝	156⅛	
mi.....	92	.....	979⅝	156⅞	
ine, Grosse Ile.....	46	6	1,025⅝	162⅞	
mberst Island	6¾	1¼	.....	.....	8
t Territory.....	914	.....	.....	.....	914
umbia.....	294	½	.....	.....	294½
Total.....	2,735⅛	176	.....	.....	2,911⅛

Revenue and expenditure of Government lines.

The next statement gives the revenue and expenditure in connection with the working and maintenance of the different systems for the year ended 30th June, 1887 :—

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINES IN CANADA—EARNINGS AND WORKING EXPENSES, 1887.

Lines.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure.
	$	$	$
Gulf of St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces—			
Anticosti Island	533	1,680	1,147
Magdalen Islands (including Meat Cove lines)	3,677	3,639	.....
Cheticamp—Mabou	68	193	125
Cape Sable—Barrington	114	292	178
Chatham—Escuminac	133	424	291
Grosse Isle Quarantine	178	519	341
Bay of Fundy	636	1,115	479
North Shore, St. Lawrence	2,231	6,800	4,569
Subsidies, office materials and contingencies	.....	5,019	5,019
Ontario, Bath—Amherst Island	77	71	.....
North-West system	8,842	16,694	7,852
British Columbia Lines, to 30th Sept., 1886, 3 mos.	11,377	11,078	.....
	27,866	47,524	20,001
Excess of Revenue	.....	.....	323
Total excess of Expenditure	.....	.....	19,678

Apparent decrease but actual increase in receipts.

370. As compared with 1886, there was a decrease of $7,886 in the revenue, and of $6,826 in expenditure, but this was in consequence of the sale of lines, as mentioned above, in British Columbia, there having been actually an increase in receipts on almost every line. A new line from Cheticamp to Mabou was constructed during the year, the North Shore line was extended to Birch River, 45 miles below Moisie, and 45 miles of new line constructed in the North-West.

New lines.

Telegraphs in principal countries.

371. The following table gives particulars of telegraphs in all the principal countries in the world:

PHS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, 1886.

ies.	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.	Number of Messages.	Number of Offices.	Persons to each Office.
gary.....	35,657	105,570	12,711,495	4,697	8,440
.....	3,800	17,900	6,798,108	925	6,389
.....	2,433	6,800	1,300,187	341	6,182
.....	60,920	208,893	26,949,000	8,089	4,725
pire.....	53,871	191,272	20,510,294	14,418	3,250
a	29,895	173,539	50,243,639	6,621	5,635
.....	4,128	4,800	726,547	156	12,689
.....	19,108	.....	7,586,978	2,032	14,736
.....	3,002	*10,577	3,622,810	617	7,116
.....	3,210	7,468	1,730,107	275	17,121
.....	82,846	200,000	10,484,259	3,572	29,135
.....	3,324	6,000	1,231,372	274	20,073
.....	1,624	.....	917,637	114	16,993
.....	11,512	28,870	3,549,860	952	18,095
Norway...	10,928	23,504	2,102,859	505	13,220
.....	4,400	10,664	3,184,470	1,335	2,203
.....	14,617	26,060	1,259,133	464	54,851
.....	3,089	5,482	.....	.....	.....
.....	27,510	81,480	2,289,938	634	318,612
.....	6,855	15,900	2,558,575	219	174,206
.....	3,824	6,124	†83,000	82	93,337
d Hope....	4,329	.....	770,500	215	5,825
.....	3,172	5,423	.....	168	40,579
epublic....	13,645	44,410	658,461	651	5,277
.....	28,498	59,941	‡4,052,684	2,367	2,060
.....	6,440	11,185	367,789	170	76,014
.....	9,000	.....	533,596	180	14,039
.....	12,700	.....	745,000	460	22,713
.....	1,382	.....	110,669	34	79,410
s.....	177,840	612,413	60,000,000	17,000	3,529
.....	1,162	.....	114,095	32	18,639
Vales	6,452	20,797	2,661,126	425	2,358
.....	4,094	10,111	1,594,296	420	2,388
.....	8,255	14,443	2,079,896	282	1,215
alia.....	5,459	10,310	.....	.....	.....
tralia.....	2,405	.....	.....	38	1,042
.....	1,772	2,353	214,738	144	953
.....	4,546	11,178	1,836,266	357	1,651

*es only. † Indo European Telegraph Company's lines only.
‡ Not including shipping and weather reports.

Total telegraph mileage in the world.

372. According to the American Almanac, the total length of telegraph lines in the world is 719,415, of which the United States owns the largest portion, or just about one-fourth, but though that country possesses 147,954 miles of line more than the United Kingdom, the difference in the number of messages sent is small, and the Western Union Telegraph Company of America, which possesses 156,814 miles of line and 524,641 miles of wire, sent 2,849,109 messages less than were sent in Great Britain. There are, it will be seen, only six countries that possess a greater telegraphic mileage than Canada, and with the exception of one or two of the Australasian colonies, no other country possesses the same telegraphic facilities in proportion to population.

Canadian Telegraph companies.

373. The telegraph business of Canada is in the hands of the Great North-Western Telegraph Company, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and, in the Maritime Provinces, the Western Union Telegraph Company. The following are particulars concerning them in 1887:—

Company.	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.	Number of Messages.	Number of Offices.
Great North-Western Tel. Co.....	17,683	32,710	3,101,584	1,502
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.....	5,000	17,000	500,000	350
Western Union	2,924	7,320	391,500	176

Press messages are not included in the number sent by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, particulars not being available.

Telephones.

374. The telephone system of Canada is almost entirely hands of the Bell Telephone Company of Montreal, has 290 offices, 15,000 sets of instruments in use, 700 of poles, and 7,800 miles of wire. No exact record is

f the number of messages or communications, but the
ge number is about 68,000 daily. The American Bell
hone Company had in 1887, 353,518 instruments in use,
28,231 miles of wire. The laying of a telephone cable
jected between London and Paris, and this mode of
unication is coming more into use in almost all coun-
very day.

CHAPTER VI.

CANALS AND INLAND REVENUE.

Supervision of Canals.

375. The collection of revenue derivable from the various canal systems is under the control of the Department of Inland Revenue, while their construction, repairs and maintenance are attended to by the Department of Railways and Canals.

Canal revenue.

376. The total revenue from all sources from the several systems amounted, in 1887, to $353,110, as compared with $364,456 in 1886, showing a decrease of $11,346, the net revenue showing a decrease of $3,340.

St. Lawrence system.

377. The system of inland navigation in Canada is the largest and most important in the world. The St. Lawrence system alone, in conjunction with the great lakes, extends for 2,260 miles, viz., from the Straits of Belle Isle to Port Arthur, at the head of Lake Superior; of this distance 71 miles are artificial navigation by means of canals, and 2,189 miles open navigation; from Port Arthur to Duluth, which is the principal port in that section of the United States for the produce of the Western States, is a further distance of 124 miles, making altogether 2,384 miles. When it is considered that by this means unbroken water communication is afforded from Port Arthur and Duluth to Liverpool, a total distance of 4,618 miles, the importance of this system and the necessity for its thorough maintenance will be at once understood.

Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

378. Lake Superior and Lake Huron are connected by the St. Marie River, which is not capable of navigation, owing to the numerous rapids. This difficulty has been overcome the construction of a canal on the United States side of

er, which is rather more than one mile in length, and lock 515 feet long and 80 feet wide, with a rise of 18 feet. Provision was made during the Session of ment in 1887, by the voting of a sum of one million for the construction of a canal on the Canadian side, rough Canadian territory. The work will be pro- with during the coming summer. The necessity for rk will be apparent when it is considered that this has no means of access to the waters of Lake r, except through the United States. It will be so from the following table that the traffic through sting canal is growing to such enormous dimensions, e canal will soon be no longer sufficient:—

ATIVE STATEMENT OF THE TRAFFIC THROUGH THE SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL IN THE YEARS 1886 AND 1887.

LS, FREIGHT, &c.		Number and Quantity.		Total Valuation.	
		1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
				$	$
.....	No.	7,424	9,355	.....	.....
.....	"	3,593	4,165	.....	.....
rs	"	27,088	32,668	.....	.....
registered.....	Tons.	4,219,397	4,897,598	.....	.....
freight.....	"	4,527,759	5,494,649	.....	.....
.....	"	1,009,999	1,352,987	3,534,996	4,735,455
ured and pig					
.....	"	115,208	74,919	5,560,723	3,277,218
.....	"	38,627	34,886	7,725,400	6,977,200
.....	"	2,087,809	2,497,713	7,307,332	8,741,996
.....	"	2,009	350	308,964	53,826
stone.....	"	9,449	13,401	94,490	134,010
.....	Brls.	1,759,365	1,577,735	8,796,825	7,863,675
.....	"	158,677	204,908	158,677	204,908
.....	Bush.	19,706,867	23,871,686	19,312,721	23,394,242
.....Ft. B.M.		138,689,000	165,226,000	2,496,384	2,974,068
ied freight.....	Tons.	230,726	314,586	13,843,560	20,675,160
				69,080,072	79,031,758

Period of navigation through Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

379. The canal was only open for navigation for 224 days in 1886 and for 216 days in 1887, and during that time the traffic through was relatively almost as large as that through the Suez Canal, which will accommodate the largest vessels, and is open to the commerce of the whole world.

Traffic through the Suez Canal.

380. The following table gives the number and total tonnage of the vessels passing through the Suez Canal in the years 1882 to 1886. The figures are taken from the Statesman's Year Book 1888.

TRAFFIC THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL—1882-1886.

Year.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.
1882	3,198	7,122,123
1883	3,307	8,106,101
1884	3,284	8,319,967
1885	3,624	8,985,411
1886	3,100	8,183,313

Sault Ste. Marie and Suez Canal traffic compared.

381. If the Sault Ste. Marie Canal had been open for the whole year, and the traffic had maintained the same rate during all that time as it did during the season of navigation, the tonnage passing through in 1887 would have amounted to 8,276,033 tons, which would have been more than the total tonnage through the Suez Canal in the same year.

Canals on St. Lawrence system.

382. In addition to this, the canals on the St. Lawrence system are the Welland, from Port Colborne on Lake Erie to Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario, 26¾ miles in length by the enlarged or new line, with 26 locks, and a total rise of 326¾ feet; and, along the St. Lawrence, the Galops, 7¼ miles in length, with three locks and a rise of 15¾ feet; the Rapide Plat, 4 miles in length, with 2 locks and a rise of 11½ feet.

Farran's Point, three-quarters of a mile long, with 1 lock and a rise of 4 feet; the Cornwall, 11½ miles in length, with 6 locks and a rise of 48 feet; the Beauharnois, 11¼ miles in length, with 9 locks and a rise of 82½ feet and the Lachine Canal, 8½ miles in length, with 5 locks and a rise of 45 feet.

Height of Lake Superior above the sea.

383. The difference in level between Lake Superior and tidewater is about 600 feet. The total number of locks on this system is 53, and the total height directly overcome by locks is 533 feet. The greatest navigable depth is 14 feet, and that at present is only to be found in the Welland Canal, the improvements in which are now completed, and the canal will be open for a 14 feet navigation during the present season. The greatest available depth in the other canals is at present 12 feet, but all improvements are now made with a view to having a uniform depth of 14 feet throughout the systems.

Depth of canals.

Ottawa and Rideau Canals.

384. The other canal systems of the country are as follows:—The Ottawa, which connects Montreal and the city of Ottawa, and the Rideau, which in conjunction with the Ottawa system, affords communication between Montreal and Kingston, a total distance of 246 miles. The lockage on this system (not including that of the Lachine Canal) is 509 feet, 345 rise and 164 fall, and the number of locks is 55. The Rideau Canal was originally built by the Imperial Government for military purposes. It was begun in 1826 and finished in 1834, at a cost of $3,860,000.

Chambly Canal.

385. The Richelieu and Lake Champlain system, or Chambly Canal, extends from the junction of the Rivers St. Lawrence and Richelieu, 46 miles below Montreal, into Lake Champlain, a distance of 81 miles. There are 10 locks, and a rise of 79 feet. By the Lake Champlain Canal, communication is obtained with the Hudson River, and thence

to New York, to which place from the boundary line is a distance of 330 miles.

Burlington Bay Canal.

386. The Burlington Bay Canal, half a mile in length, connects Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario, giving access to the port of Hamilton. There are no locks on this canal.

St. Peter's Canal.

387. St. Peter's Canal, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, gives access from the Atlantic to the Bras d'Or Lakes. It is 2,400 feet long, and has one tidal lock. The rise and fall of the tide is 4 feet.

Trent River system.

388 The Trent River system is only efficient for local use. The scheme of making use of these waters to effect a system of through water communication between Lakes Huron and Ontario has been in contemplation for many years, but up to the present time only certain sections have been made navigable, or fit for the passage of timber. The total distance between the lakes is 235 miles, and about 155 miles of this are available for light draft vessels.

Murray Canal.

389. The Murray Canal has been built through the Isthmus of Murray, giving connection westward between the Bay of Quinté and Lake Ontario. It is 4¼ miles in length, and has no locks.

Expenditure on canals.

390. The total amount spent on canals by the Imperial Government previous to Confederation was $4,173,921, and by the Provincial Governments, $16,028,840. At the time of Confederation all the systems became the property of the Dominion Government, who have expended the further sum of $31,192,795, making a total amount spent for construction and enlargement alone of $51,395,556, the amount expended for repairs not being included in these figures.

391. The following table gives the number, tonnage and nationality of vessels that passed through the several canals during the years 1883 to 1887, and also the tons of freight and number of passengers carried, as well as the revenue received from tolls and other sources: - Traffic through canals 1883-1887.

TRAFFIC THROUGH CANADIAN CANALS, SHOWING THE NUMBER NUMBER OF PASSENGERS, AND

Canals.	Year.	Number of Vessels, Canadian.	Tonnage.	Number of Vessels, United States	Tonnage.	Total Number of Vessels.	Total Tonnage.
Welland	1883	2,331	471,274	999	276,922	3,330	748,196
	1884	2,130	489,021	1,055	362,330	3,185	851,351
	1885	2,264	402,914	952	347,277	3,216	750,191
	1886	2,160	465,286	1,045	358,928	3,205	824,014
	1887	2,384	521,607	818	315,388	3,202	836,995
St. Lawrence	1883	9,609	1,816,658	1,354	119,487	10,963	1,936,145
	1884	8,401	1,642,239	1,293	100,032	8,694	1,742,271
	1885	7,437	1,440,051	1,181	86,109	8,618	1,526,160
	1886	8,446	1,562,146	1,265	94,890	9,711	1,657,036
	1887	9,172	1,631,653	1,186	89,267	10,358	1,720,920
Chambly	1883	1,809	197,155	1,316	130,543	3,125	327,698
	1884	5,575	173,968	1,251	121,738	2,826	295,701
	1885	1,185	135,854	1,559	114,016	2,744	249,870
	1886	1,250	126,263	1,132	112,222	2,382	238,485
	1887	997	115,462	1,071	105,366	2,068	220,828
Ottawa	1883	3,754	469,312	683	67,342	4,437	536,654
	1884	3,336	430,564	782	77,293	4,118	507,857
	1885	2,813	382,427	579	58,251	3,392	440,678
	1886	3,162	406,624	512	51,707	3,674	458,331
	1887	3,594	423,160	549	54,603	4,143	477,763
Rideau	1883	2,640	167,316	62	5,614	2,702	172,930
	1884	2,199	138,625	105	7,602	2,304	146,227
	1885	1,752	110,642	88	6,845	1,840	117,487
	1886	1,837	114,764	183	15,679	2,020	130,443
	1887	2,269	135,035	109	6,525	2,378	141,560
Burlington Bay	1883	780	282,612	.....	.....	780	282,612
	1884	497	165,467	6	718	503	166,185
	1885	438	131,739	16	3,104	454	134,843
	1886	292	75,956	12	2,734	304	78,690
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newcastle District	1883	36	3,252	.....	.....	36	3,252
	1884	34	2,697	.....	.....	34	2,697
	1885	35	1,710	.....	.....	35	1,710
	1886	82	4,132	.....	.....	82	4,132
	1887	132	4,332	.....	.....	132	4,332
.....	1883	945	55,275	.....	.....	945	55,275
	1884	1,313	101,691	.....	.....	1,313	101,691
	1885	1,463	130,026	.....	.....	1,463	130,026
	1886	1,150	61,788	.....	.....	1,150	61,788
	1887	1,242	58,912	.....	.....	1,242	58,912

TONNAGE AND NATIONALITY OF VESSELS, TONS OF FREIGHT, REVENUE, FROM 1883 TO 1887.

Tons of Freight.	Number of Passengers.	Gross Revenue Accrued.			Total Net Revenue, less Refunds.	Increase or Decrease.	
		Tolls.	Hydraulic Rents and other Revenues from Public Works.	Other Receipts.			
		$	$	$	$		$
827,196	1,719	154,077	2,775	985	157,817	+	41,482
940,120	2,007	176,165	6,705	3,477	179 910	+	22,093
826,961	4,720	151,690	7,489	1,078	148,872	—	31,038
914,478	3,851	173,984	4,071	150	150,210	+	1,338
824,962	3,565	157,207	3,510	5	130,748	—	19,462
622,836	63,632	81,027	14,385	10,648	105,873	—	7,723
533,021	50,753	69,282	15,582	15,965	100,024	—	5,849
485,142	50,391	63 206	15,862	16,635	95,386	—	4,638
548,570	42,837	60,808	18,512	22,397	97,004	+	1,618
584,249	53,574	59,909	26,593	21,465	107,828	+	10,824
247,138	3,080	23,511	120	13	23,644	—	378
223,723	4,980	21,371	80	16	21,353	—	2,291
191,685	5,538	18,241	20	7	18,269	—	3,084
199,423	3,756	18,454	75	6	18,535	+	266
187,121	4,944	17,323	45	2	17,367	—	1,168
767,785	20,128	61.938	36	194	61,997	+	3,556
752,832	17,240	60,734	16	85	59,233	—	2,764
639,641	15,725	51,915	36	47	48,568	—	10,665
731,410	14,339	55,946	36	8	54,117	+	5,549
747,224	14,952	57,694	56	37	56,521	+	2,404
102,505	4,971	5,953	1,393	521	7,858	+	27
85,219	2,353	4,921	1,564	370	6,855	—	1,003
70,277	1,250	3,515	1,477	286	5,279	—	1,576
88,361	2.625	5,875	1,436	137	3,597	—	1,682
85,056	3,114	5,958	1,347	236	7,533	+	3,936
100,110	4,091	2.827	30	.....	2,857	—	910
66,643	4,622	1.662	130	.....	1,792	—	1,065
71,929	353	1,938	130	.....	2,068	+	276
52,776	1,778	577	230	.....	807	—	1,261
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16,627	.....	329	.....	.....	329	+	17
10,749	.....	201	.....	.....	201	—	128
12,820	.....	220	.....	.....	59	—	142
28,520	.....	539	.....	.....	539	+	480
17,309	.....	360	.....	.....	360	—	179
12,316	4,377	1,229	.....	.....	1,229	+	392
15,930	.....	2,193	.....	.....	2,193	+	964
18,554	5,868	2,786	.....	.....	2,786	+	593
22,153	377	1,457	.....	.....	314	—	2,472
24,823	.....	1,426	.....	.....	1,426	+	1,112

Summary of traffic through canals 1883-1887.

392. And the next table is a summary of the preceding one, showing the total amounts and quantities under the various heads in each year:—

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE TRAFFIC THROUGH THE CANADIAN CANALS, 1883 TO 1887.

Year.	Number of Vessels, Canadian.	Tonnage.	Number of Vessels, United States.	Tonnage.	Total Number of Vessels.	Total Tonnage.
1883.....	21,904	3,462,854	4,414	599,908	26,318	4,062,762
1884.....	19,485	3,144,272	4,492	669,708	23,977	3,813,980
1885.....	17,387	2,735,363	4,375	615,602	21,762	3,350,965
1886.....	18,379	2,816,959	4,149	635,960	22,528	3,452,919
1887.....	19,790	2,890,181	3,733	571,149	23,523	3,461,330

Tons of Freight.	Number of Passengers.	Gross Revenue Accrued.			Total Net Revenue, less Refunds.	Increase or Decrease.
		Tolls.	Hydraulic Rents and other Revenues from Public Works.	Other Receipts.		
		$	$	$	$	$
2,696,513	101,998	330,891	18,739	12,361	†361,604	+36,373
2,628,236	81,955	336,529	24,077	19,913	‡371,561	+ 9,957
2,317,009	83,845	293,523	25,015	18,055	§321,289	—50,272
2,585,691	69,563	317,643	24,360	22,699	‖325,123	+ 3,834
2,470,744	80,149	299,877	31,551	21,745	*321,783	— 3,340

† Less refunds, $387; ‡ $8,958; § $15,304; ‖ 39,575; * $31,390.

Various increases and decreases.

393. There was an increase of 1,411 in the total number of Canadian vessels passing through the canals, and a decrease of 416 American vessels, making a total increase of 995 vessels, and 8,411 tons. Though there was this increase in the number of vessels, there was a decrease in the amount of freight carried of 114,947 tons. Passengers increasd 10,-

86 in number. St. Peter's and the Chambly Canals were he only two that returned a decrease in the number of essels passing through, but there was a decrease in the mount of freight in the Welland, Chambly, Rideau, and ewcastle District Canals. The tolls on the Burlington anal were abolished in 1886, and no returns were made st year of the traffic through it.

More than half the total freight carried, viz., 63 per cent., as carried on the Welland and Ottawa Canals, the St. awrence Canal taking the next largest proportion, viz., 23 er cent.

394. The following table gives the amounts that have been pent on the different canals, during the past five years, for onstruction, repairs, and staff maintenance :— Expenditure for construction, repairs, &c., 1883-1887.

CANADIAN CANALS—AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE, 1883 TO 1887.

Canal.	Year.	Construction.	Repairs.	Staff and Maintenance	Total.
		$	$	$	$
Lachine	1883	398,356	18,199	45,554	462,111
	1884	189,034	19,683	48,624	257,342
	1885	111,215	20,199	49,004	180,419
	1886	210,509	19,199	50,969	280,678
	1887	44,393	22,568	53,114	120,075
Beauharnois	1883	6,727	15,826	18,287	40,841
	1884	3,277	16,234	19,107	38,617
	1885	7,993	14,637	18,960	41,597
	1886	8,492	14,356	19,229	42,077
	1887	3,634	14,999	18,968	37,501
Cornwall	1883	21,728	8,361	18,283	48,374
	1884	23,018	9,207	18,475	50,501
	1885	78,333	12,368	15,988	106,691
	1886	64,782	11,833	15,994	92,609
	1887	46,966	12,100	17,521	76,587
Williamsburg System—	1883	13	7,290	7,423	14,736
Farran's Point	1884	2,473	7,349	7,757	17,579
Rapide Plat	1885	103,237	8,198	7,696	119,131
Galops	1886	149,836	7,847	7,671	165,354
	1887	115,853	7,905	7,636	131,394
St. Lawrence	1883	44,874	.....	.....	44,874
	1884	89,846	.....	.....	89,846
	1885	113,110	.....	.....	113,110
	1886	116,053	.....	.....	116,053
	1887	74,465	.....	.....	74,465
Welland	1883	555,412	72,707	109,207	737,327
	1884	432,952	135,815	122,166	690,934
	1885	469,655	91,534	112,670	673,860
	1886	216,837	69,507	111,670	398,004
	1887	1,074,903	77,441	109,372	1,261,716
Burlington Bay	1883	13,280	98	.....	13,379
	1884	13,131	122	100	13,354
	1885	....	206	.....	206
	1886	.....	100	....	100
	1887	.....	.....	....	.....
Ottawa System—	1883	172,959	3,448	2,569	178,978
	1884	142,006	2,725	2,775	147,507
St. Ann's	1885	93,679	4,042	2,618	100,340
	1886	129,682	5,803	2,611	138,096
	1887	51,330	1,500	2,537	55,367

ADIAN CANALS—AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS, &c.—*Continued.*

Canal.	Year.	Construction.	Repairs.	Staff and Maintenance.	Total.
		$	$	$	$
•	1883	433,575	8,310	17,479	459,364
	1884	399,267	7,918	17,393	424,579
n and Grenville.....	1885	157,187	10,429	19,702	187,319
	1886	105,048	9,303	20,598	134,949
	1887	20,747	10,554	20,011	61,312
	1883	14,249	288	695	15,233
	1884	8,151	.....	733	8,884
e	1885	19,071	572	730	20,374
	1886	26,385	2,396	730	29,511
	1887	7,761	967	730	9,458
	1883	70	23,524	27,322	50,918
	1884	4,597	19,245	26,938	50,781
....	1885	2,098	18,189	26,971	47,259
	1886	550	35 648	27,046	63,244
	1887	20,824	18,565	29,440	68,829
	1883	†50,070	3,047	2,235	55,353
	1884	§126,842	5,264	2,208	134,315
....	1885	121,382	4,653	3,303	129,340
	1886	75,103	5,918	1,639	82,661
	1887	179,542	6,009	1,938	187,489
System—	1883	17,230	2,188	2,361	21,780
	1884	5,279	1,494	2,315	9,090
s.....	1885	4,700	3,652	2,271	10,624
	1886	.....	4,143	2,312	6,455
	1887	.....	5,865	2,175	8,040
	1883	21,332	15,182	15,904	52,418
	1884	41,640	12,003	18,448	72,092
ly.....	1885	21,049	13,046	18,378	52,474
	1886	14,547	12,000	19,501	46,048
	1887	17,911	20,071	19,054	57,036
	1883	.....	232	2,089	2,321
	1884	2,471	367	2,601	5,440
's.....	1885	16,820	183	1,929	18 932
	1886	2,317	298	2,360	4,975
	1887	1,838	343	2,777	4,958
	1883	84 071	.....	.....	84,071
	1884	118,187	.....	.....	118,187
....	1885	148,902	.....	.....	148,902
	1886	179,704	.....	.....	179,704
	1887	142,535	.....	.....	142,535

this amount $9,303 was expended on surveys.
this amount $6,198 was expended on surveys.

CANADIAN CANALS—AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS, &c.—*Concluded.*

Canal.	Year.	Construction.	Repairs.	Staff and Maintenance.	Total.
		$	$	$	$
River Tay	1883	4,831	.....	.....	4,831
	1884	50,878	.....	.....	50,878
	1885	92,473	.....	.....	92,473
	1886	65,561	.....	.....	65,561
	1887	49,618	.....	.....	49,618
Miscellaneous	1883	11,781	.....	6,978	18,759
	1884	7,486	1,862	6,443	15,791
	1885	16,725	1,210	.....	17,936
	1886	20,322	776	.....	21,100
	1887	20,874	649	.....	21,523
Recapitulation	1883	1,850,567	178,716	276,393	2,305,677
	1884	1,660,543	239,092	296,089	2,195,726
	1885	1,579,644	203,125	280,226	2,062,996
	1886	1,385,729	199,128	282,324	1,867,181
	1887	1,873,193	199,537	285,172	2,357,902

It will be seen that the heaviest expenditure has been on the Welland, Carillon and Grenville, and Lachine Canals.

Inland revenue.

395. The functions of the Department of Inland Revenue are the collection of excise duties, and of canal, slides, boom and ferry tolls, also fees for the inspection of food, gas and weights and measures, as well as administering the laws relating to the same. The total revenue that accrued to the Department during 1887 was $6,978,285, which was $581,954 more than in the preceding year, and was the largest amount that had accrued during the last five years, as it is shown by the following table, which gives the amount that accrued under each head, in each year since 1883:—

HEADS OF ACCRUED INLAND REVENUE, 1883-1887.

Heads of Revenue.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
	$	$	$	$	$
Excise	6,282,796	5,545,391	6,438,688	5,883,580	6,466,151
Public Works	510,969	516,349	409,886	440,677	448,806
Culling Timber	49,560	43,609	28,557	30,073	19,707
Bill Stamps	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weights and Measures, Gas and Law Stamps	34,889	36,401	40,504	42,001	43,621
Total	6,878,259	6,141,750	6,917,635	6,396,331	6,978,285

Increase and decrease.

396. There was a decrease in the amount that accrued from culling timber, as compared with 1886, but an increase under all other heads. The Stamp Act was repealed in 1882.

Manufacture and consumption of spirits.

397. The number of proof gallons of spirits manufactured in 1887 was 5,119,506, as compared with 4,355,736 gallons in 1886, being an increase of 763,770 gallons; and the quantity taken for consumption was 2,864,905 proof gallons, being an increase of 386,807 gallons as compared with 1886.

Increase in manufacture of spirits.

398. The increase in the quantity of spirits manufactured is attributed to the new provision of the Inland Revenue Act, which came into force on 1st July, 1887, by which the sale of spirits which have not been manufactured at least twelve months is prohibited, distillers in consequence finding it necessary to increase their stock. Though there was an increase in the quantity taken for consumption, as compared with 1886, there was a decrease as compared with the average consumption for the four preceding years, which amounted to over 3,500,000 gallons. The increased duty, and the increased price consequent on the enforced warehousing for one year previous to sale, will have a tendency to reduce consumption, "and perhaps this may be

esteemed an advantage, especially when it is known to the general public, that the maturing of spirits, even for twelve months, eliminates the most deleterious ethers and noxious elements, which not only injure the stomach of the consumer, but create and stimulate a vitiated taste."

Materials used.

399. In the production of the above mentioned quantity of spirits, 90,872,151 lbs. of grain and 38,750 lbs. of molasses were used, making a total quantity of raw material of 90,910,901 lbs.

Manufacture of malt.

400. The quantity of malt manufactured during the year was 54,662,804 lbs., and entered for consumption 42,630,440 lbs., being an increase, as compared with 1886, of 6,450,109 lbs. and 5,025,732 lbs respectively. Distillers used 4,730,000 lbs. of the quantity entered for consumption, and the remainder was employed in the production of 14,786,285 gallons of malt liquor.

Consumption of tobacco.

401. There was an increase of 309,357 lbs. in the quantity of tobacco entered for consumption, as compared with 1886, but the amount was below the average of six years, as shown by the following figures :—

TOTAL AMOUNT OF TOBACCO ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN CANADA—1882-1887.

	Lbs.
1882	8,377,291
1883	8,965,416
1884	10,072,745
1885	11,061,589
1886	8,507,216
1887	8,916,573
	55,900,044
Average	9,300,007

02. The quantity of Canadian tobacco taken for use, ing the last six years, has been :— Consumption of Canadian tobacco.

	Lbs.
1882	492,402
1883	377,197
1884	326,804
1885	495,721
1886	399,691
1887	517,816
	2,609,631
Average	434,939

The amount of home consumption, therefore, in 1879, was 577 lbs., above the average for six years.

103. According to the report of the Minister of Inland venue, the following has been the annual consumption head in the Dominion, since Confederation, of spirits, ne, beer and tobacco :— Consumption of spirits, wine, beer and tobacco per head.

NUAL CONSUMPTION PER HEAD IN CANADA OF SPIRITS, WINE, BEER AND TOBACCO, FROM 1868 TO 1887.

Year.	Spirits.	Wine.	Beer.	Tobacco.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.
	1·60	0·17	2·26	1·73
	1·12	0·11	2·29	1·75
	1·43	0·19	2·16	2·19
	1·57	0·25	2·49	2·05
	1·72	0·25	2·77	2·48
	1·68	0·23	3·18	1·99
	1·99	0·28	3·01	2·56
	1·39	0·14	3·09	1·91
	1·20	0 17	2·45	2·31
	0·97	0·09	2·32	2·05
	0·96	0·09	2·16	1·97
	1·13	0·10	2 20	1·95
	0·71	0·07	2·24	1·93
	0·92	0·09	2·29	2·03
	1·00	0·12	2·74	2·15
	1·09	0 13	2·88	2·28
	0·99	0·11	2·92	2·47
	1·12	0·10	2·63	2·62
	0·71	0·11	2 83	2·03
	0·74	0·09	3·08	2·59
Average	1·22	0·14	2·57	2·11

Decrease in consumption.

104. According to the above figures the consumption of spirits is decidedly less than it was 19 years ago, and, with the exception of 1880 and 1886, was less last year than in any other year in the table. The consumption of wine also has decreased, but that of beer and tobacco has increased.

Product and export of tobacco in the United States.

405. The average annual product of tobacco in the United States since 1880 has been 498,106,173 pounds, and the average annual export during the same period 239,011,012; the exports in 1886 and 1887 were, however, considerably above the average, having been 281,737,120 pounds and 293,666,995 pounds respectively. Almost the whole of the amount exported goes to Europe, nine-tenths of the whole going to seven countries—Germany, Great Britain, France, Italy, Netherlands, Spain and Belgium, in the order named. The average quantities and proportions for a number of years are shown in the following table:—

Countries.	Twelve Years, 1870-81.		Five Years, 1882-86.	
	Lbs.	Per cent.	Lbs.	Per cent.
Germany	69,240,770	28·2	49,685,100	21·6
Great Britain	50,105,427	20·4	44,918,612	19·5
France	29,506,250	12·0	32,363,593	14·0
Italy	25,631,448	10·5	29,259,714	12·7
Netherlands	19,173,619	7·8	15,568,326	6·8
Spain	14,534,693	5·9	24,427,794	10·6

Average duty on spirits, beer and wine and tobacco.

406. The average amount per head paid annually in Canada for duty on spirits since Confederation has been $1.00 and on tobacco 38 cents; on beer and wine it only amounted to fractions of 1 cent in each case. The report of the Minister of Inland Revenue gives the amounts per head by Provinces, but it is not possible to obtain any correct figures regarding the actual consumption in each Province, for the Province that has the greatest number of breweries and distilleries will show the largest consump-

nout reference to the fact that a large quantity of
or, paying duty in one Province, is actually con-
another.

Consumption of spirits, beer and wine in the United States and some foreign countries.

the United States, in 1887, the amount consumed was, spirits 1·18, wine 0·55, and beer 1·19. The in the consumption of beer and the diminution in tion of spirits appear to be general in Europe as n this continent.

llowing table, which, with the exception of the or Canada, have been taken from the Victorian k, 1886–87, give the annual consumption of beer ts per head in various countries :—

L CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

UNTRIES.	Gallons.	COUNTRIES.	Gallons.
.....	2·08	Germany	0·95
.....	1·85	New Zealand	0·92
stralia	1·46	Canada.....	0·86
Wales.	1·39	France	0·85
s.....	1·34	South Australia.....	0·70
.....	1·27	Tasmania.....	0·69
.....	1·12	Austria-Hungary	0·63
.....	1·04	United Kingdom	0·59

AL CONSUMPTION OF BEER PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

UNTRIES.	Gallons.	COUNTRIES.	Gallons.
gdom.....	28·74	Queensland	9·55
.....	19·38	Switzerland	8·15
.....	19·05	Austria-Hungary	6·83
Wales	16·70	France	4·53
.....	16·41	Canada.....	2·82
es	10·74	Sweden.....	2·52
....	10·00		

The figures for Canada are the average consum for the last three years. The consumption of intoxic liquors in Holland is very large, and allowing for incr potency of spirits is considerably in excess of that o other country.

CHAPTER VII.

RAILWAYS.

Government aid to public railway companies.

408. In India and in all of the principal British Colonies with the exception of Canada, the railways have been principally, and in some cases entirely, built by the Government with public money, and large portions of the public debts have been incurred for that purpose, but in this country the Government have only built such lines as were required by public policy, those being the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways; the first being built in accordance with the wishes of the Imperial Government, and the second to fulfil the pledges made to Prince Edward Island when that Province entered Confederation. The Government, however, has always been active in encouraging private enterprise, and in that way has expended no less a sum than $129,810,633 in the shape of bonuses at different times to different railways, which sum represents a considerable portion of the public debt, and which as previously mentioned, though directly productive to the country at large, brings in no immediate return to the Government. In addition to the above the Government has at various times made loans to railways, the amount of such loans at present outstanding being $20,592,026. The Provincial Governments have also contributed aid to the extent of $21,204,793, and various municipalities to the extent of $12,812,836.

Early railways in Canada.

409. The first railway in Canada was opened on the 21st July, 1836, between Laprairie and St. Johns in the Province of Quebec, its length being 16 miles, but such little progress was made in railway development, that when the first sod of the Northern Railway was turned by Lady

Elgin in 1850, there were but 71 miles in operation. Speaking of that ceremony the *Illustrated London News* said: "The inhabitants of the frozen and hitherto imperfectly "understood region of Canada have not until recently "availed themselves of the modern advances in public im- "provements." Slow though this country undoubtedly was at one time in the matter of railway construction, it has of late years made very considerable progress. In 1867 there were 2,258 miles in operation, and on 30th June, 1887, 11,691 miles, with a total of 12,332 miles completed, being an increase in the 20 years since Confederation of 9,433 miles. In 1868 the paid-up capital amounted to $160,471,190, and in 1887 to $683,773,191.

Progress in railway construction.

Particulars of capital paid.

410. The following table gives the sources from which the various sums have been derived that make the total capital paid, the amount derived from each source, and the amount of each per mile of completed railway :—

PARTICULARS OF RAILWAY CAPITAL PAID, 1887.

Source of Capital.	Amount.	Amount per Mile.
	$	$
Ordinary share capital	227,335,811	18,435
Preference do	96,792,927	7,849
Bonded debt	194,801,553	15,796
Aid from Dominion Government	129,497,666	10,501
do Ontario do	5,947,007	482
do Quebec do	7,729,988	635
do New Brunswick do	3,979,095	323
do Nova Scotia do	1,653,903	134
do Manitoba do	1,895,000	154
do Municipalities	12,812,837	1,031
Capital from other sources	1,327,404	107
Total	683,773,191	55,447

411. The proportion that each amount bears to the total capital is as follows :— Proportion of details of capital to total.

	Per cent.
Ordinary share capital	33·
Bonded debt	28·
Dominion Government aid	19·
Preference share capital	14·
Provincial Government aid	3·
Municipal aid	2·
Other sources	0·2

Twenty-five per cent. of the total capital has thus it will be seen been contributed by state and municipal aid.

412. Though returns of a certain kind were annually made to the Government, they were, previously to 1874–75, more or less incomplete, and only since that year have any accurate statistics been collected. The following table gives the train mileage, number of passengers and tons of freight carried, and the receipts and expenditure of all railways in the Dominion for each year since the 1st July, 1874:— Railway statistics 1875 1887.

Year ended 30th June,	Miles in Operation.	Train Mileage.	Number of Passengers.	Tons of Freight.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.
					$	$
1875	4,826½	17,680,168	5,190,416	5,670,836	19,470,539	15,775,532
1876	5,157½	18,103,628	5,544,814	6,331,757	19,358,084	15,802,721
1877	5,574½	19,450,813	6,073,233	6,859,796	18,742,053	15,290,091
1878	6,143½	19,669,447	6,443,924	7,883,472	20,520,078	16,100,102
1879	6,484½	20,731,689	6,523,816	8,348,810	19,925,066	16,188,102
1880	6,891½	22,427,449	6,462,948	9,938,858	23,561,447	16,840,705
1881	7,260	27,301,306	6,943,671	12,065,323	27,987,509	20,121,418
1882	7,530	27,846,411	9,352,335	13,575,787	29,027,790	22,390,709
1883	8,726	30,072,910	9,579,948	13,266,255	33,244,585	24,691,667
1884	9,575	29,758,676	9,982,358	13,712,269	33,421,705	25,595,341
1885	10,150	30,623,689	9,672,599	14,659,271	32,227,469	24,015,351
1886	10,697	30,481,088	9,861,024	15,670,460	33,389,382	23,177,582
1887	11,691	33,638,748	10,698,638	16,356,335	38,842,010	27,624,683

Particulars of increases.

413. It will be seen that there was a very marked increase indeed in the business of the railways in 1887, and the totals in each column are considerably larger than they have ever been before. The earnings per mile in 1880 averaged $3,418, in 1884 $3,490, in 1885 $3,175 in 1886 $3,106, and in 1887 $3,322, being an increase of $216 per mile as compared with the year before, making a decided break in the tendency which was manifesting itself for the earnings to decrease as the mileage was extended The average amount of working expenses per mile in 1886 was $2,166, and in 1887 $2,363, showing an increase of $197 per mile, but there was an improvement in the proportion of net receipts to capital cost; in 1886 it was 1·41 per cent., and in 1887, 1·64 per cent. There was an increase in train mileage of 3,157,660 miles, in the number of passengers carried of 837,614, in the tons of freight carried of 685,875, and in the net receipts of $1,005,527.

Business of Canadian Railways 1886 and 1887.

414. The following is a comparative statement of the business done by Canadian Railways in the years 1886 and 1887, particulars of the principal lines being given separately:—

Railways.	Miles in Operation.		Capital Paid up.		Passengers Carried.		Freight Handled, Tons.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
			$	$				
Canada Atlantic	128	128	3,318,480	3,362,864	90,013	114,690	155,244	243,216
Canada Southern	362½	362½	34,493,936	34,493,959	469,478	475,870	2,465,418	2,580,895
Canadian Pacific System	3,769	4,274	197,061,804	217,738,520	1,791,034	1,949,215	1,920,524	2,118,319
Central Ontario	104	104	970,000	970,000	61,152	62,119	41,868	50,467
Grand Trunk Railway System	2,598	2,598	284,132,631	284,184,913	4,593,978	5,080,638	5,940,506	6,458,056
New Brunswick System	415½	415½	13,432,201	13,934,517	232,087	259,650	286,248	274,198
Northern and North-Western	457	493	13,392,197	14,810,404	539,857	563,659	525,623	602,139
Quebec Central	159	159	6,586,682	6,586,682	81,287	77,072	100,519	96,730
South-Eastern System	260	260	8,230,853	8,230,853	162,900	167,744	683,979	185,549
Windsor and Annapolis	84	84	3,809,715	3,809,718	102,059	101,302	59,013	67,575
Other Lines	1,188	1,610½	39,138,227	44,984,957	681,692	733,828	2,400,143	2,482,594
Total	9,525	10,488½	603,666,754	633,107,387	8,805,537	9,585,787	14,579,385	15,159,738
Government Railways	1,190	1,202½	49,193,218	50,665,804	1,053,254	1,112,851	1,081,701	1,196,607
Total for Canada	10,715	11,691	653,759,944	683,773,191	9,858,791	10,698,638	15,661,086	16,356,335

TRAFFIC RETURNS OF RAILWAYS OF CANADA, 1886 AND 1887—*Concluded.*

Railways.	Train Mileage.		Receipts.		Expenses.		Proportion of Expenses to Receipts.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
			$	$	$	$		
Canada Atlantic	237,414	464,332	237,753	340,669	221,740	221,375	93·	65·
Canada Southern	2,752,177	2,791,992	3,453,019	4,329,898	2,26[illegible],038	2,475,251	65·	57·
Canadian Pacific System	5,024,148	6,880,700	8,874,950	10,650,254	5,633,251	7,299,045	63·	68·
Central Ontario	169,500	110,000	81,512	82,387	87,489	78,097	107·	95·
Grand Trunk Railway System	13,186,413	13,826,786	14,096,441	16,049,189	10,284,245	11,056,279	73·	69·
New Brunswick System	959,324	936,298	681,247	737,200	471,564	531,715	69·	72·
Northern and North-Western	1,004,023	1,229,796	1,301,283	1,453,871	781,222	882,938	60·	61·
Quebec Central	202,270	192,307	208,896	191,930	167,788	165,508	80·	81·
South-Eastern System	555,154	550,264	402,614	413,609	371,949	395,951	92·	96·
Windsor and Annapolis	166,420	168,336	208,621	225,451	151,943	156,390	72·	69·
Other Lines	1,853,347	1,667,414	1,233,256	1,552,132	908,604	1,235,528	73·	79·
Total	26,110,190	28,818,225	30,779,592	36,026,590	21,341,833	24,498,077	69·	68·
Government Railways	4,370,898	4,820,523	2,605,677	2,815,420	2,800,743	3,126,607	107·	111·
Total for Canada	30,481,088	33,638,748	33,385,269	38,842,010	24,142,576	27,624,684	72·	71·

Proportion of working expenses to receipts.

ıere was again a decrease in the proportion of expenses to receipts, amounting altogether to 1 in 1884 the proportion was 76 per cent., in 1885 ıt., in 1886 72 per cent., and in 1887 71 per cent., ease being gradual but steady. The proportion, is still higher than in most European countries, ranges from 50 to 55 per cent., higher than in the ian Colonies, where in 1884 it was 63 per cent., er than in India, where it was, in 1886, under 48

The decrease, it will be seen, was confined en- public lines, there having been an increase among ent lines in the excess of working expenses over from 107 per cent. to 111 per cent. The Canada and the Northern and North-Western were the ls whose expenses bore the smallest proportion to and the South-Eastern system and the Central he largest. Since the commencement of the present Northern and North-Western Railway has been er by and been made part of the Grand Trunk system.

Excess of expenses over receipts on Government lines.

he excess of expenses over receipts on Government y be attributed principally to two causes, one being h the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island s were built from national considerations, and for ıncement of public convenience, the first road through districts sparsely settled, and therefore g considerable time for the development of traffic, will probably be many years before the travel on ıce Edward Island Railway will be sufficient to penses; and the other being that while every effort to secure economy and profit, the public interests considered, and many things are done which, lvantageous to the public, are, to say the least, un- ative to the Government; for instance, the coal

from the Nova Scotia mines is, with a view to developing that industry, carried by the Intercolonial Railway at almost an actual loss. The difficulty also of keeping the track of the Intercolonial free from snow during the winter will always be the source of an expense, to which other roads are not liable in the same degree.

Sources of receipts and expenditure.

417. The following table gives the principal sources of receipts and expenditure on the most important railroads as well as the earnings and expenses per mile. Owing to the absence of details in the cases of one or two small roads, a difference will be found in the total earnings, as compared with the totals of the principal sources, of $46,216, and in a similar way in the expenditure of $10,514.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EARNINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS, 1887.

Railways.	Earnings from			Total.	Earnings per Mile.
	Passenger Traffic.	Freight Traffic.	Mails, Express and other sources		
	$	$	$	$	$
Canada Atlantic	96,298	219,504	24,867	340 669	2,661
Canada Southern	1,069,643	3,113,379	146,876	4,329,898	11,961
Canadian Pacific system	3,367,801	6,284,852	997,601	10,650,254	2,492
Grand Trunk Ry. system	4,971,505	10,445,537	632,147	16,049,189	6,177
Intercolonial	732,679	1,657,696	145,635	2,596,010	3,950
New Brunswick system	243,887	428,540	64,773	737,200	1,776
Northern and North-Western	446,089	930,841	76,941	1,453,871	2,949
South-Eastern system	147,440	226,349	39,820	413,609	1,591
Other Lines	732,253	1,274,349	218,490	2,271,310	995
Total	11,867,397	24,581,047	2,347,150	38,842,010	3,322

UMMARY STATEMENT OF WORKING EXPENSES ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS, 1887.

Railways.	Maintenance of Line, Buildings, &c.	Working and Repairs.	General Working Expenses.	Total.	Expenses per Mile.
	$	$	$	$	$
da Atlantic	59,451	99,409	62,515	221,375	1,729
da Southern	531 503	945,835	997,913	2,475,251	7,111
dian Pacific system	1,618,511	3,311,011	2,369,523	7,299,045	1,708
d Trunk Ry. system	2,156,039	4,863,400	4,036,840	11,056,279	4,256
colonial	782,053	1,329,977	716,086	2,828,116	3,214
Brunswick system	172,500	232,137	127,078	531,715	1,281
ern and North-Western	254,288	284,182	344,468	882,938	1,790
Eastern system	133,856	149,544	112,551	395,951	1,523
Lines	697,189	661,309	565,001	1,934,013	848
Total	6,405,390	11,876,804	9,331,975	27,624,683	2,363

Proportions of sources of receipts and expenses.

18. The receipts from freight traffic formed 63·28 per ., and from passenger traffic 30·55 per cent. of the total, le of working expenses 42·99 per cent. were for work- and repairs, 33·78 per cent. for general working expen- and 23·18 per cent. for maintenance of line, &c. Both ipts and expenses were considerably larger per mile on Canada Southern Railway than on any other road, the ic being very heavy in proportion to the length of the

Quantities of principal freight carried.

19. The next table gives some particulars of the quanti- of the leading articles of freight carried by Canadian ways in 1887. The largest quantities of freight of all ls were carried by the Grand Trunk system, and of the l freight tonnage carried by all the lines in Canada system carried 39.48 per cent. the next largest propor- being carried by the Canada Southern, viz. 15·77 per . The proportion of freight however to the length of

the road was very much higher on the Canada Southern; on that road it was 7,129 tons per mile in operation, and on the Grand Trunk system it was only 2,486 tons per mile.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF DESCRIPTION OF FREIGHT CARRIED ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS, 1887.

Railways.	Flour.	Grain.	Live Stock.	Lumber of all kinds, except Firewood.
	Barrels	Bushels.	Number.	Feet.
Canada Atlantic	71,630	1,914,680	4,034	77,864,000
Canada Southern	1,385,950	15,746,741	365,491	231,898,960
Canadian Pacific System	997,048	11,645,707	262,293	348,813,929
Grand Trunk Railway System	6,111,270	40,770,000	1,123,000	507,940,000
Intercolonial	753,480	1,016,334	80,782	161,168,003
New Brunswick System	62,500	564,000	11,200	18,700,000
Northern and North-Western	123,236	4,985,127	51,924	157,713,364
South-Eastern System	92,150	283,840	20,400	38,593,400
Other Lines	1,696,538	15,041,279	1,193,045	274,276,802
Total	11,293,802	91,967,708	3,112,169	1,816,968,458

Railways.	Firewood.	Manufactured Goods.	All other Articles.	Total Weight Carried.
	Cords.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Canada Atlantic	3,040	12,208	53,778	243,216
Canada Southern	18,292	38,371	1,571,657	2,580,895
Canadian Pacific System	76,217	482,961	535,005	2,118,319
Grand Trunk Railway System	86,600	793,269	2,883,020	6,458,056
Intercolonial	12,726	240,567	554,281	1,131,334
New Brunswick System	3,000	197,000	29,248	274,198
Northern and North-Western	48,186	21,970	124,056	602,139
South-Eastern System	.....	50,250	57,133	185,549
Other Lines	72,611	440,783	1,129,109	2,762,629
Total	321,572	2,277,379	6,937,287	16,356,335

). The following table shows the total cost and the cost nile of some of the principal railways in Canada. The of rolling stock is in most cases included:— Cost of principal roads in Canada.

Name of Railway.	Number of Miles.	Total Cost.	Cost per Mile.
		$	$
Atlantic	128	3,318,480	25,926
Southern	362	27,387,717	75,657
an Pacific system	4,319	206,163,183	47,734
Ontario	104	1,480,780	14,238
Extension	80	1,928,040	24,100
d Huron	72	848,922	11,652
ault and Nanaimo	40	1,809,217	45,230
Southern	83	844,000	10,169
Trunk system	2,598	289,554,229	111,453
on and North-Western	176	5,255,363	29,860
olonial	898	44,172,743	49,190
tional	82	1,313,442	16,018
on and Pembroke	112	3,974,109	35,483
oa and North-Western	130	1,932,833	14,868
unswick system	415	10,650,269	25,663
rn Railway of Canada	281	9,365,864	33,330
Western Coal and Navigation Co.	109	676,953	6,211
and Pacific Junction	41	585,645	14,284
Edward Island	211	3,735,960	17,706
and Lake St. John	82	2,334,160	28,465
Central	154	6,526,340	42,379
r and Annapolis	84	3,902,280	46,456

* Windsor Branch included.

. The expenditure on the construction and equipment Grand Trunk system has, it will be seen, been very in excess of that on any other road, the expenditure e main line during its original construction having exceptionally heavy. The North-Western Coal and gation Company's road, which connects the coal mines e Belly River with Medicine Hat, and which has ge of 3 feet only, is the road that according to the above has been built at the least expense, which is probably ined by the fact of its running through a level prairie ry, and that no outlay was required for the purchase Expenditure on Grand Trunk and North-West Coal and Navigation Company.

of land. The difference in gauge also probably reduced the expenditure.

Average cost in Canada and some foreign countries.

422. The total average cost per completed mile of all the railways in Canada is $55,447, which it will be seen from the following table compares favorably with the figures for some principal countries :—

COST OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Cost per Mile.	Countries.	Cost per Mile.
	$		$
United Kingdom	206,765	Australasia	57,976
Belgium	177,672	Canada	55,447
France	134,826	United States	54,301
Germany	103,349	Cape Colony	44,856
Russia	97,333	New Zealand	42,403
Victoria	66,951	Tasmania	41,026
India	64,250	Queensland	32,383
New South Wales	62,021	South Australia	31,302

Railway accidents in Canada.

423. The following is a statement of the number of accidents in connection with the railways in Canada, including Government railways, for the last 12 years :—

	Killed.	Injured.
1876	109	304
1877	111	317
1878	97	361
1879	107	66
1880	87	102
1881	99	147
1882	147	397
1883	169	550
1884	227	796
1885	157	684
1886	144	571
1887	178	633

Causes of accidents.

424. There was a very large increase in the number of persons killed in 1887, amounting to 34, but of the total number, 128 lost their lives by carelessness, disregard of

lations, or some other cause preventable by their own
ns, leaving as the number killed from causes over
h they had no control, 50 persons, all of whom were
ad employés. Eleven passengers were killed during
ear, all of whom, with one exception, were responsible
heir own deaths, 5 being killed by falling from the
4 by getting off trains in motion and 1 by walking on
rack. Thirty-nine passengers were injured in various
s, being 20 less than in 1886. No less than 69 out of the
ersons killed, other than employés and passengers, met
death through walking on the track.

5. In calculating the safety of railway travelling in Canada, none of the passengers killed in 1887, should strictly speaking be included, since the companies were in no way responsible for their deaths, but even if the whole number is taken, it will be seen from the following figures, that this country stands very well as regards safe travelling :— Passengers killed per million carried in Canada.

PASSENGERS KILLED PER MILLION CARRIED—1875-1887.

Year.	Passengers Killed per Million Carried.	Year.	Passengers Killed per Million Carried.
.....	2·11	1882.....	1·07
.....	0·90	1883.....	0·52
.....	0·82	1884.....	4·60
.....	1·40	1885.....	0·82
.....	1·38	1886.....	0·61
.....	1·55	1887.....	1·03
.....	0·72		

Average for the whole period, 1·38.

These figures, however, are capable of a large amount of improvement, the safety of travelling having been by no means yet reduced to the minumum that is both desirable

and practicable, as is shown by the figures for the United Kingdom in 1887, which say that only 1 passenger in every 7,637,730 was killed during the year from any cause whatever.

Passengers and freight per head of population and miles of line.

426. The next table gives some particulars concerning the passengers and freight carried relatively to population and length of line in each year from 1875:

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT CARRIED PER HEAD OF POPULATION AND MILES OF LINE OPEN IN CANADA, 1875-1887.

Year.	Passengers.		Freight.	
	Per Head of Population.	Per Mile of Line open.	Tons per Head of Population.	Tons Per Mile of Line open.
1875	1·34	1,055	1·46	1,135
1876	1·40	1,075	1·60	1,224
1877	1 51	1,090	1·71	1,231
1878	1·58	1,049	1 93	1,283
1879	1·57	1,006	2·01	1,288
1880	1·53	938	2·36	1,443
1881	1·60	956	2 78	1,662
1882	2·12	1,242	3·06	1,802
1883	2·12	1,098	2 94	1,520
1884	2·17	1,043	2·98	1,432
1885	2·06	953	3·12	1,444
1886	2·06	922	3 27	1,463
1887	2·19	914	3·36	1,401

As regards population both passenger and freight traffic have increased in a faster ratio, but in both cases it will be seen that the total mileage has increased in a faster proportion than has the traffic carried over it.

Freight per head of population in principal countries.

427. The following table, the figures in which are mostly taken from "Wealth and Progress of New South Wales," p. 361, will give some idea of the tonnage moved per head of population in some of the principal countries of the world:—

TONS OF FREIGHT CARRIED PER HEAD OF POPULATION IN SOME PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Tons per Head.	Countries.	Tons per Head.
Scotland	9·5	France	2·5
England and Wales	8·4	Ireland	0·8
United States	7·6	British India	0·8
Belgium	6·5	Japan	0·8
Germany	5·3	Spain	0·6 to 0·4
Canada	3·3	Italy	
New South Wales	3·3	Russia	
Australia	3·0		

Proportion of traffic to cost.

428. The cost of a railway, it has been said, should not be more than ten times its annual traffic, that is, that the annual traffic should be 10 per cent. of its capital cost.* If this standard is applied to Canadian railways, their cost will be found to very far exceed the limit, as in 1887 the gross receipts only amounted to 5·72 per cent. of the total capital expenditure. In the United Kingdom, France and Belgium, the cost of railways is above this standard, while in Germany and the United States it is slightly below it.

Gauge of Canadian Railways.

429. Almost all the railway companies in the Dominion use a gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches. The only exceptions are the Carillon and Grenville, and Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora roads, with a gauge of 5 feet 6 inches, the Prince Edward Island Railway, with a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches, and the North-Western Coal and Navigation Company, where the gauge is 3 feet.

Rolling stock in use.

430. The quantity and description of rolling stock in the years 1886 and 1887 will be found in the next table. With the exception of platform cars, there is an increase under each head:—

*Railway Problems, p. 25.

ROLLING STOCK OF RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1886 AND 1887.

Year.	Locomotives.	Sleeper and Parlour Cars.	First Class Cars.	Second Class and Emigrant Cars.	Baggage, Mail and Express Cars.	Cattle and Box Cars.	Platform Cars.	Coal and Dump Cars.
1886	1,571	73	734	497	415	23,845	13,178	2,533
1887	1,633	74	762	514	462	24,399	13,136	3,057
Increase....	62	4	28	17	47	554	.....	524
Decrease...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....

Rolling stock hired.

431. The above table represents the rolling stock in use; to ascertain the quantity owned, the following numbers of cars hired must be deducted in each year:—

Year.	Locomotives.	Sleeper and Parlour Cars.	First Class Cars.	Second Class and Emigrant Cars.	Baggage, Mail and Express Cars.	Cattle and Box Cars.	Platform Cars.	Coal and Dump Cars.
1886	40	8	31	20	20	847	237	.....
1887	46	8	35	16	23	376	345	50

Canadian Pacific Railway.

432. A concise description of the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway will be found in the "Statistical Abstract," 1886. During 1887 the company completed the laying of the rails on the extension from Algoma to Sault Ste. Marie, known as the Algoma Branch, and the line is expected to be open for traffic in June. By this means the company have direct communication with the American railway system. As provided for by 49 Vic., c. 9, the company after having settled their indebtedness to the Government, issued mortgage bonds on the above branch, which were most favourably received in London. The amount offered was £750,000, and before 12 o'clock on the same day that the prospectus was advertised, applications for £5,000,000 had been received. In order to make communication with the

Completion of the Algoma Branch.

rican railways complete, it was necessary to build a
ge across the River Ste. Marie, which has been done. Bridge over the Ste. Marie River.
bridge was begun in May, 1887, and completed in
ary, 1888, at a cost of $600,000. It has a total length
miles, and is the joint property of the Canadian Pacific
way, the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway
he Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie and Atlantic Railway.
n this branch is in complete running order it will be
hortest route for the conveyance of the produce of the
n-Western States to the seabord, and is probably des-
to largely increase the importance of Montreal as a
nercial port.

3. The company's lines now cover a total mileage of Total mileage Canadian Pacific Railway.
miles, distributed as follows :—

Transcontinental Line—		
Montreal to Vancouver		2,906
Other lines owned—		
Eastern Division	485	
Western "	432	
Pacific "	8	
Total lines owned		925
Leased lines—		
Ontario and Quebec Section	746	
Atlantic and North-West Section	325	
St. Lawrence and Ottawa "	58	
Total leased lines		1,129
Total mileage		4,960

4. The following is a comparative statement of the Traffic on Canadian Pacific Railway 1886 and 1887.
c during 1886 and 1887 calendar years :—

Items.		1886.	1887.
gers	No.	1,899,319	2,057,089
t	Tons.	2,046,195	2,144,327
actured articles	"	476,698	470,699
	Brls.	1,000,044	1,010,157
	Bush.	10,960,582	15,013,957
tock	No.	244,257	205,572
r	Ft.	327,700,432	310,180,542
od	Cords.	75,625	97,541
ner articles	Tons.	498,940	534,976

Earnings and expenses.

435. The earnings for 1887, calendar year, amounted to $11,606,413 and the working expenses to $8,102,295, the proportion of expenses to earnings being 69·81 per cent. The receipts showed an increase of $1,524,609 over those of 1886, the figures for the last 3 years having been $8,368,493, $10,081,804 and $11,606,412 respectively.

Equipment, Canadian Pacific Railway.

436. The equipment of the road on 31st December, 1887, consisted of:

Locomotives	374
Passenger and baggage cars	330
Sleeping and dining cars	48
Parlour and official cars	23
Freight and cattle cars	9,296
Conductor's vans	185
Boarding, tool and auxiliary cars	86

Steamship service between Vancouver and Hong Kong.

437. The temporary steamship service between Vancouver and Yokohama and Hong Kong freely justified the expectations of the company as to the value and importance of the trade to be developed in that direction. The negotiations with the Imperial Government for the establishment of a permanent line of first-class steamships, suitable for service as armed cruisers in case of need, resulted in an official notification that Her Majesty's Government had decided to grant a subsidy of $300,000 (£60,000) per annum for a monthly service between Vancouver and Hong Kong *viâ* Yokohama. In December last the details of a formal contract were practically settled, but owing to negotiations still pending between the Imperial and Dominion Governments, with reference to an improved Atlantic service, the contract has not yet been signed.*

Canadian route to China the shortest.

438. The distance between Liverpool, Yokohama and Shanghai is less *viâ* Quebec, Montreal and the Canadian

* Annual Report, C.P.R., May, 1888.

ific Railway than by any other route, and the winter
e *viâ* Halifax is 17 hours shorter than the shortest
ter route through the United States, and attention
already been called by the American press to the
ner in which this road is cutting into the business of
transcontinental roads of the United States.

Land sales by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

9. The company had sold, up to the 31st December,
, a total of 3,272,749 acres out of the 18,206,986 acres
aining to them of the original grant of 25,000,000 acres.
sales during 1887 were 59,993 acres, at an average
e of $3.39½ per acre, as compared with $3.28 per acre in
.

The monopoly clause.

0. By clause 15 of the original contract between the
ernment and the company it was provided that for 20
s from the date thereof (21st October, 1880) no line of
way should be authorized by the Dominion Parliament
e constructed south of the Canadian Pacific Railway,
pt such lines as should run south-west or west south-
, nor to within 15 miles of latitude 49 (the international
ndary.)

Agreement for cancellation of monopoly clause.

1. Considerable agitation having, during the last two
s, arisen in the Province of Manitoba in consequence
e enforcement of this clause, it was deemed best in the
rests both of the country and of the company that some
ngement should be made by which, in return for ade-
e compensation, the company should resign all their
ts under the clause, and an agreement was accordingly
e between the Government and the company to the
wing effect:—

e company agreed that all restrictions imposed upon
Dominion Parliament by said clause 15 should cease to
and be forever removed.

The Government agreed to guarantee the payment of interest for not longer than fifty years from date of issue on bonds of the company to an amount not exceeding $15,000,000, such interest to be at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum, the bonds to be secured on the unsold lands of the company, estimated at 14,934,238 acres. The net proceeds of the sales of such lands to be from time to time paid over to the Government to constitute a fund for the payment of the principal of the bonds, the interest, at the same rate of three and a half per cent., on the money so set apart to be applied towards payment of the interest on the bonds.

Other provisions were made respecting the land grant bonds at present outstanding, and the company's roads between Winnipeg and St. Boniface and the American boundary.

The money to be raised by the bonds was to be expended as follows:—On account of capital expenditure on main line between Quebec and Vancouver, in buildings and improvements of various kinds, $5,498,000; for rolling stock required, $5,250,000, and for improvements required on the main line and elsewhere, $4,252,000.

Ratification of agreement.

442. The agreement was signed on the 18th April, 1888, and was subsequently ratified by the Dominion Parliament.

Railways in British Possessions.

443. The following table gives the railway mileage in British Possessions, together with the number of persons and of square miles of area to each mile:—

RAILWAYS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1886.

Countries.	Miles of Railway.	Number of Persons to each Mile.	Square Miles of Area to each Mile.
gdom	19,332	1,930	6
	13,390	15,086	65
	12,332	395	293
(Total)	8,891	383	356
Wales	1,935	518	161
d	1,809	326	58
d Hope	1,775	705	120
	1,753	572	50
	1,555	208	430
alia	1,382	226	654
	303	452	87
	220	2,012	85
	180	16,349	141
stralia	154	257	6,883
	93	6,488	45
	92	4,002	8
nd	84	2,349	500
	51	3,495	34
	23	7,686	7
na	21	13,062	5,190
	8	19,904	15

anada, it will be seen, has nearly 4,000 miles of more than all the Australasian Colonies combined, ie assumption that a railway only opens up country tent of about 20 miles on either side, there is yet a unt of country waiting for development, as on that re are only 493,280 square miles of this country rdinary reach of railway facilities—only a little n one-seventh of the total area. In the Australasian only about one-ninth of the area has been thus d.

Proportion of railway development to area.

he total railway mileage of the British Empire is hich on the estimated area of 7,999,618 square miles average of one mile of railway to every 122 square d on the assumption in the preceding paragraph

Total railway mileage of the British Empire.

allows for one-third of the area of the whole Empire being within reach of railway accommodation.

Railways in foreign countries.

446. The next table gives particulars of the railways in the principal foreign countries in 1886 :—

RAILWAYS IN PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1886.

Countries.	Miles of Railway.	Number of Persons to each Mile.	Square Miles of Area to each Mile.
Europe—			
Austria-Hungary	14,355	2,639	17
Belgium	2,763	1,998	4
Denmark	1,214	1,622	12
France	29,189	1,309	7
German Empire	24,197	1,936	8
Greece	320	5,373	73
Italy	7,266	3,917	15
Netherlands	1,584	2,533	5
Portugal	1,138	3,821	30
Roumania	1,400	3,695	36
Russia	16,340	5,349	127
Servia	339	5,503	55
Spain	5,654	2,942	35
Sweden and Norway	5,003	1,332	59
Switzerland	1,925	1,478	8
Turkey	904	10,262	139
Asia—			
Japan	400	92,530	388
Africa—			
Egypt	1,115	6,104	11
America—			
Argentine Republic	4,216	712	274
Brazil	4,955	2,489	649
Chili	1,592	1,586	161
Mexico	3,849	2,714	193
Peru	1,625	1,829	290
United States *	148,987	403	20
Uruguay	338	1,765	213

* 1887

Railway mileage of the world.

447. According to the American Almanac, 1888, the total railway mileage of the world was 339,028, and of this quantity 148,987 miles, or 44 per cent. of the whole length, was in the United States. Belgium, the German Empire and Switzerland possess the largest amount of railway accom-

modation, and Brazil the smallest. There are no railways in Persia.

448. The railways owned by the Dominion Government are the Intercolonial, Windsor Branch, Eastern Extension and Prince Edward Island railways, with a total mileage in operation of 1,204 miles; and the following statement shows the financial position of each road on the 30th June, 1887:— Government railways and their financial position.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1886–87.

Railways.	Capital paid up	Earnings.	Expenses	Profit	Loss.	Percentage of Expenses to Earnings.
	$	$	$	$	$	
Intercolonial.....	44,995,982	2,596,010	2,828,116	.....	232,106	108·9
Eastern Extension	1,284,496	64,107	94,254	.....	30,147	147·0
Windsor Branch....	....	25,327	26,042	.....	715	102·8
P. E. Island.....	3,741,781	155,303	204,237	.....	48,934	131·5
Total.....	50,022,259	2,840,747	3,152,649	.....	311,902	110·9

449. There was a very decided increase in excess of expenditure over earnings on Government railways during 1887, the percentage of expenses to earnings being 110·9 as compared with 107·2 in 1885, and the total excess being $311,902 as compared with $190,637. This excess was largely attributable to the severity of the snow storms, which entailed an unusually large expenditure, the amount directly spent on the Intercolonial for clearing snow being $92,000, or more than double the average cost for the last 6 years, and also to a large amount spent on improvements on the same road which would ordinarily be placed to capital account. The traffic on the Eastern Extension was also seriously interfered with owing to the absence of the large Reasons for excess of expenditure.

fish trade from the Straits of Canso, American fishermen being debarred from landing their fish in Canada.

Windsor Branch.

450. The Windsor Branch is owned and maintained by the Government, but is operated by the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, who pay one-third of the gross earnings to the Government. The Government's share is generally sufficient to cover the cost of maintenance, but last year a good deal of extra expense was incurred in substituting steel for iron rails and in building a new station. This road runs from Halifax to Windsor a distance of 32 miles, and owing to the heavy cost of maintenance the loss during 1887 amounted to $715.

Intercolonial Railway.

451. The main line of the Intercolonial Railway runs from Point Lévis, Quebec, to Halifax, a distance of 688 miles, and in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway now forms part of the through route between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The extensions consist of 192 miles, making a total length of 880 miles.

Traffic on the Intercolonial Railway 1878-1887.

452. The following are figures of the traffic during the past 10 years :—

TRAFFIC ON THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY, 1878-1887.

Year.	Earnings.	Freight.	Passengers.
	$	Tons.	No.
1878	1,378,947	522,710	618,957
1879	1,292,100	510,861	640,101
1880	1,506,298	561,924	581,483
1881	1,760,394	725,577	631,245
1882	2,079,262	838,956	779,994
1883	2,370,921	970,961	878,600
1884	2,353,647	1,001,163	920,870
1885	2,368,154	970,069	914,785
1886	2,383,201	1,008,545	889,864
1887	2,596,010	1,131,334	940,144

It will be seen that the traffic has increased very considerably, the figures for 1887 being in all cases the largest during the period, yet the financial results continue to be unsatisfactory, partly owing to the heavy expenses each winter necessarily incurred in keeping the line open and partly to the extremely low rate at which coal is carried from Nova Scotia into Quebec and Ontario, as well as to the number of improvements that have been charged to working expenses. The quantity of coal carried has increased very rapidly from 570 tons in 1880 to 175,512 tons in 1887, but it is carried at so low a rate as to be unremunerative to the railway.

Expenses per mile.

453. The train mileage was 4,512,599, an increase of 472,772 miles, and the expenses per mile of railway were $3,266, an increase of $375 per mile.

Eastern Extension Railway.

454. The Eastern Extension Railway is 80 miles in length and extends from New Glasgow to Port Mulgrave on the Strait of Canso, and connects with Cape Breton by means of a ferry. It is worked by the officers of the Intercolonial Railway. There was a decrease both in freight and passenger receipts, and the expenditure for renewals of bridges, &c., was very heavy. Expenditure for these purposes may be expected to be costly for the next few years.

Prince Edward Island Railway.

455. The Prince Edward Island Railway runs the whole length of the island, a distance of 154½ miles, and, including extensions, has a total length of 212 miles. There was an increase in the passenger traffic during 1887, but an unexpected and unexplainable falling off in the freight business. In proportion to its cost, the traffic on this road is very light, and it will probably be several years before the earnings equal the expenditure.

Cape Breton Railway

456. A line of railway is now in course of construction by the Government through the Island of Cape Breton, a distance of 98 miles, from Point Tupper, at the Strait of Canso, to Sydney. This road will form part of what is known as the Short Line, in which expression is comprised a scheme for connecting Montreal with Canadian Atlantic ports by the shortest route.

Government expenditure on construction, &c., 1883-1887.

457. The following table shows the amounts spent by the Government during the last five years, on the construction, staff and maintenance of railways:—

STATEMENT SHOWING AMOUNT OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON CONSTRUCTION, STAFF AND MAINTENANCE OF RAILWAYS IN CANADA, FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

Railways.	Year ended 30th June,				
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
	$	$	$	$	$
Pacific	4,729,692	3,963,381	3,25?,921	818,150	471,795
" subsidy	5,323,077	7,254,208	6,862,201	2,890,427	460,087
" advance on rails, as per contract	973,752	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surveys	.....	11,313	60,465	40,763	17,103
Statistics	.....	943	125	2,985	1,209
Intercolonial	3,977,006	3,859,558	3,636,841	3,035,378	3,525,418
Windsor Branch	23,104	22,141	18,751	19,229	26,042
Prince Edward Island	309,994	367,092	289,651	221,413	210,037
Eastern Extension	.....	1,294,346	80,330	94,940	94,254
Carleton Branch	.....	.....	.....	85,479	2,300
Subsidies, general	.....	208,000	403,245	2,326,349	1,406,533
Short Line Railway claims	.....	.....	.....	124,678	24,157
Bridge at Emerson	.....	50,000	.....	.....	.....
Cape Breton	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,502
Windsor and Annapolis	.....	.....	.....	.....	125,937
Royal Commission	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,831
Albert Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,437
Total on Railways	15,336,625	17,030,982	15,610,530	9,659,791	6,466,633
Pacific Railway Loan Account	.....	10,953,462	9,701,438	995,800	.....
St. John Bridge and Railway Extension	.....	143,600	135,200	.....	.....
Total	.....	11,097,062	9,836,638	995,800	.....

In addition to the above sum of $6,466,633 shown to have been expended, there was also paid to the Grand Trunk Railway Company the sum of $35,373 on account of fuel.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARTS, AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION.

PART I.—ARTS.

The Patent Office.

458. The business of the Patent Office continues to increase every year, the number of applications and the amount received from fees during 1887 being in excess of corresponding figures in any previous year, the increase in fees amounting to $2,184, which however was not so large an increase as that in 1886 over 1885 which was $4,874.

Transactions of the Patent Office.

459. The following table shows the different transactions of the Patent Office in each year since 1st July, 1867 :—

BUSINESS OF THE PATENT OFFICE OF CANADA, 1867-1887.

Year ended 30th June,	Applications for Patents.	Patents.	Certificates.	Totals.	Caveats	Assignments of Patents.	Fees Received, including Designs and Trade Marks.
							$
1868	570	546	.....	546	.....	337	11,052
1869	781	588	.....	588	*60	470	14,214
1870	626	556	.....	556	132	431	14,540
1871	579	509	.....	509	151	445	14,097
1872	752	671	.....	671	184	327	19,578
1873	1,124	1,016	10	1,026	171	547	29,830
1874	1,376	1,218	27	1,245	200	711	34,301
1875	1,418	1,266	57	1,323	194	791	34,555
1876	1,548	1,337	46	1,383	185	761	36,187
1877	1,445	1,277	75	1,352	168	841	35,388
1878	1,428	1,172	96	1,268	172	832	33,663
1879	1,358	1,137	101	1,238	203	728	33,303
1880	1,601	1,252	156	1,408	227	855	42,141
1881	1,955	1,510	222	1,732	226	907	52,856
1882	2,266	1,846	291	2,137	198	955	60,811
1883	2,641	2,178	291	2,469	242	1,052	73,023
1884	2,681	2,456	167	2,623	238	1,172	69,530
1885	2,549	2,233	214	2,447	222	1,075	69,075
1886	2,776	2,610	250	2,860	197	1,322	73,949
1887	2,874	2,596	254	2,850	219	1,335	76,133
Total	32,348	27,974	2,257	30,231	3,589	15,894	828,232

* There were no caveats until 1869.

460. The limit of duration of a patent is fifteen years which period can be reduced by the applicant to five or ten years, on payment of a proportionate fee. In 1882, there were 1,846 patents granted, of which 187 were for 15 years, 26 for 10 years, and the remainder, 1,633, for five years, and of this last number, 1,382 were allowed to lapse at the expiration of the term, showing that the large majority of Canadian patents are not kept in force for more than 5 years. Duration of Patents.

461. The business in the Copyrights and Trade Marks Branch also showed a very considerable increase, the receipts being $1,603 in excess of those of 1886. Copyrights and Trade Marks.

The following table shows the large increase in the business of this branch since Confederation :—

COPYRIGHTS, TRADE MARKS, INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS AND TIMBER MARKS REGISTERED IN CANADA, 1868 TO 1887.

Year ended 30th June,	Copyrights Registered.	Trade Marks Registered.	Industrial Designs Registered.	Timber Marks Registered.	Total Number of Registrations.	Total Number of Certificates.	Assignments Registered.	Fees Received.
								$
1868.....	34	32	6	.....	72	72	.....	183
1869.....	62	50	12	.....	124	124	.....	418
1870.....	66	72	23	190	351	351	.....	877
1871.....	115	106	22	105	348	348	.....	1,092
1872.....	87	103	17	64	271	267	11	927
1873.....	122	95	30	69	316	232	20	940
1874.....	134	163	30	41	368	289	19	1,339
1875.....	131	149	31	21	332	251	15	1,175
1876.....	178	238	47	17	480	359	33	1,758
1877.....	138	227	50	18	433	332	31	1,732
1878.....	193	223	40	10	466	334	14	1,671
1879.....	184	154	41	13	392	277	24	2,434
1880.....	185	113	40	19	357	265	28	3,806
1881.....	225	156	38	30	449	318	22	4,772
1882.....	224	160	45	21	450	313	64	4,956
1883.....	253	160	66	24	503	350	33	5,397
1884.....	281	196	68	14	559	407	49	6,273
1885.....	555	209	48	16	828	398	54	6,898
1886.....	574	203	54	17	848	375	58	6 795
1887.....	554	245	105	16	920	533	56	8 192

Liverpool and Saltaire Exhibitions.

462. A large portion of the collection which had been shown at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in 1886, was utilized for the exhibitions at Liverpool and Saltaire in 1887, special attention being devoted to illustrating the agricultural resources of the Dominion. The general interest shown in the exhibits was very considerable, and the effect produced is stated to have been very favourable.

Decrease in importation of pure bred cattle.

463. The decrease in the number of pure bred cattle imported from Europe during 1887 was very considerable, the total number only being 152 as compared with 601 in 1886. This falling off is attributed to the unfortunate outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia in the preceding summer, and also to the want of demand and depressed state of the market for imported cattle in the Western States. There was an increase of 160 in the number of sheep, and a decrease of 4 in the number of pigs imported. That the decrease has been steady is shown by the following comparative figures:—

IMPORTATIONS OF CATTLE, &c., FROM EUROPE, 1884 TO 1887.

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1884	1,607	473	26
1885	1,356	255	37
1886	601	328	16
1887	162	488	10

Destinations of animals imported.

464. With the exception of 147 sheep, all the animals imported in 1887 were destined for places in Canada, and the particulars of their breeds were as follow:—

CATTLE.

Shorthorns	80	Polled Angus	2
Galloways	58	Jersey	1
West Highlands	11		

SHEEP.

Shropshire	359	Cotswold	15
Leicester	12	Southdown	63
Lincoln	6	Dorset	33

PIGS.

Berkshire	5	Suffolk	2
Yorkshire	3		

5. The total importation of animals into Canada for ding purposes in 1887 was :— Total importation of animals for breeding purposes.

Cattle	549
Sheep	6,539
Pigs	262

increase in the number of sheep imported into Mani- and the North-West was very considerable.

6. There was a decided increase in both the number value of horses, cattle and sheep exported, as will be from the following table which gives particulars of export trade since 1874 :— Horses, cattle and sheep exported 1874-1887.

HORSES, CATTLE AND SHEEP EXPORTED FROM CANADA, 1874 TO 1887.

ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		$		$		$
	5,399	570,544	39,623	951,269	252,081	702,564
	4,382	460,672	38,968	823,522	242,438	637,561
	4,299	442,338	25,357	601,148	141,187	507,538
	8,306	779,222	22,656	715,950	209,899	583,020
	14,179	1,273,728	29,925	1,152,334	242,989	699,337
	16,629	1,376,794	46,569	2,096,696	308,093	988,045
	21,393	1,980,379	54,944	2,764,437	398,746	1,422,830
	21,993	2,094,037	63,277	3,464,871	354,154	1,372,127
	20,920	2,326,637	62,106	2,256,330	311,669	1,228,957
	13,019	1,633,291	66,396	3,898,028	308,475	1,388,056
	11,595	1,617,829	89,263	5,681,082	304,403	1,544,005
	12,310	1,640,506	144,441	7,508,043	335,207	1,264,811
	16,951	2,232,623	92,661	5,916,551	359,488	1,184,106
	19,081	2,350,926	116,490	6,521,320	443,628	1,595,350
Total	190,456	20,679,526	892,676	44,351,381	4,212,448	15,118,307

67. Some idea can be formed of the extent and importance his trade when it is seen that the value of the horses, cattle sheep exported during the last 14 years has reached the rmous sum of $80,149,214, and as the above table shows, dimensions of the trade are continually increasing. vious to 1872 no meat, either live or dead, was exported Live cattle export trade.

from this country to Great Britain, except a certain quantity of salted beef, and the export of live cattle may be said to have commenced in that year—the first shipment being made through the United States owing to there being no vessels trading to Canada suitable for the purpose. Since that time however vessels have been built specially fitted for the carrying of live stock; and this circumstance, by reducing the rates of freight, has contributed largely towards keeping the business a fairly remunerative one in spite of the fall in prices and the reduced demand owing to a much larger home supply. (Statistical Abstract, 1886, p. 274.)

Export of live cattle to Great Britain and the United States.

468. The following table shows how very rapidly the trade has increased since its inception :—

EXPORT OF LIVE CATTLE TO GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, 1872–1887.

Year.	Cattle Exported to			
	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		$		$
1872	.....	.....	19,454	540,179
1873	.....	.....	22,391	555,552
1874	63	142,280	36,671	724,254
1875	455	33,471	34,651	672,060
1876	1,179	127,551	20,809	404,381
1877	5,478	446,000	13,851	268,317
1887	7,964	749,139	17,657	330,562
1879	23,273	1,767,801	21,318	403,739
1880	32,680	2,292,161	16,048	287,457
1881	49,409	3,157,009	7,558	178,591
1882	41,519	2,706,051	16,145	452,929
1883	37,894	3,209,176	23,944	613,647
1884	53,962	4,631,767	31,994	1,125,567
1885	69,446	5,752,248	69,196	1,613,908
1886	60,549	4,998,327	26,133	724,457
1887	63,622	5,344,375	45,981	922,358
Total	447,493	35,357,356	423,801	9,819,018

The figures are taken from the Trade and Navigation returns, but there would appear to be an error in the value of the cattle sent to Great Britain in 1874, it not being likely that the average value of the animals exported would be as high as $2,200 a piece. The great difference in the value of the cattle going to the United Kingdom, and in that of those going to the United States, is of course explained by the fact that only first class specially fed beasts, ready for the butcher were shipped to England, while all sorts and conditions of animals are sent across the line, many of them doubtless to be subsequently sent to the same market.

469. The next table gives similar particulars of the shipments of sheep to the two countries:— Exports of live sheep to the United Kingdom and United States.

EXPORTS OF LIVE SHEEP TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES—1872-1887.

Year.	Sheep Exported to			
	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		$		$
1872	.....	.....	353,178	1,015,277
1873	.....	.....	311,235	943,200
1874	.....	.....	248,208	689,888
1875	.....	.....	236,808	617,632
1876	.....	.....	133,514	487,000
1877	3,170	21,968	198,820	536,648
1878	11,985	68,402	223,822	609,103
1879	54,721	335,099	246,573	630,174
1880	110,143	629,054	279,212	771,398
1881	80,222	594,596	264,910	751,861
1882	71,556	510,152	233,602	700,564
1883	72,038	632,386	228,729	727,878
1884	105,661	919,495	192,315	598,269
1885	51,355	456,136	275,126	777,231
1886	36,411	317,987	313,282	831,749
1887	68,545	568,433	363,179	977,655
Total	665,807	5,053,708	4,104,513	11,665,527

Importance of the live meat trade with England.

470. A far larger number of sheep, it will be seen, are sent to the United States than to Great Britain, but for similar reasons to those given above, their value is relatively much smaller, the average value of each sheep exported to the United Kingdom being $7.59, and to the United States only $2.84. It will be therefore clearly seen from the two preceding tables how very much more important this trade is with Great Britain than with the United States, the total value of cattle shipped to the two countries since 1872 having been $45,176,374, of which no less than 78 per cent. represents the value of shipments to England, while of the exports of sheep to the two countries, only 14 per cent. of the number, but 30 per cent. of the value, went to England.

Shipment of cattle to England from Alberta.

471. Rapid as has been the development of this trade, there is every reason to suppose that it will yet assume much larger proportions, and a very important event in connection with its future prospects was the successful shipment, in October, 1887, of about 700 head of cattle direct from the ranches in the District of Alberta, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, to England. The experiment was carried through without any difficulties, and the animals were disposed of in London at what was, considering the extremely low prices then ruling, the handsome average of $80 per head. The Liverpool *Journal of Commerce* says: "The effect of this new source of supply upon British and "other meat producers, including the older provinces of "Canada, will be watched with much interest."

Australian mutton and Canadian beef.

472. The mutton supplied from Australia and South America appears to find more favour in the English market than that from this country, and the demand for Canadian mutton is not increasing; but it speaks well for the quality of Canadian beef, when it is able, in the face of the keenest

competition, to not only hold its own, but to find the demand for it steadily growing, and it is a trade which deserves to be encouraged in every possible manner.

Export of dead meat to England from Australasian colonies.

473. The quantity of dead meat exported from the Australasian Colonies to England is increasing as is shown by the following figures of meat delivered in London :—

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND KILLED FRESH MEAT DELIVERED IN LONDON, 1881-1886.*

	Cwt.
1881	11,300
1882	34,540
1883	93,420
1884	222,560
1885	230,400
1886	294,220

The rapidity with which this trade has sprung into existence may be gathered from the fact that Australian-killed fresh meat was delivered in London for the first time in 1880, and consisted of only 69 bodies of beef and 555 carcases of sheep.

Export of live and dead meat from the Argentine Republic.

474. The Argentine Republic also, for both live and dead meat threatens to become a very formidable competitor. In 1883, that country only exported to Great Britain $50,000 worth of mutton, and in 1886, $1,802,433 worth. and last year its Government passed a law according bounties to the extent of $500,000 a year for 3 years on the exportation of live and dead meat.

Imports of meat into United Kingdom.

475. Some idea of the quantity of meat required annually by Great Britain from foreign countries may be obtained from the following figures of the imports of meat in 1887 :—

IMPORTS OF MEAT INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1887.

Cattle	No.	265,961
Sheep and lambs	"	971,403
Beef	Cwt.	875,991
Mutton, fresh	"	784,841
Preserved meats	"	519,180

*Agricultural Department Returns Privy Council Office, London, September, 1887.

Though it has been shown that the competition is not only very severe, but is also increasing, there seems no reason to doubt but that Canada, with the limitless prairies of the North-West for a breeding ground, will continue to successfully hold her own in this trade, and the shortness of the voyage, as compared with those from South America and Australasia, should be an important factor in assisting her to maintain a prominent position on the English market.

Shipment of young stock to Aberdeen for fattin purposes.

476. A new trade in connection with cattle has also been inaugurated in the shipment of young stock to Aberdeen, where they are distributed among the feeding farms in the neighbourhood, and it is found that they fatten very satisfactorily.

Number of horses exported.

477. The total number of horses that have been exported from this country since Confederation is 261,750, of which 252,159 have gone to the United States, 4,943 to Great Britian and 4,648 to other countries. The total number imported during the same period, principally for improvement of stock, is 29,290.

Export of horses to England for army purposes.

478. The apparent success of the horses imported into the United Kingdom from Canada for army purposes, and the satisfaction that they gave, aroused the jealousy of English agriculturists, and the authorities were persuaded to discontinue these purchases, and to turn their attention to encouraging breeders at home. It is, however, extremely probable that the demand will before long be revived, and it is to be hoped that Canadian farmers will lose no time in profiting by the advice and remarks of the officers sent out to purchase, with reference to the style of animal required, that when the time does come again, as it inevitably will, a far larger supply will be found available, than was the case in the first instance, and even if the animals thus produced are not required for army purposes, they will be found

greatly improved for general purposes. The market is sure to come, and there is likely to be much money made out of the trade.

The ranches in the North-West.

479. The number of ranches in operation was 135, and they comprised 4,466,844 acres, and the quantity of stock in the districts of Alberta and Assiniboia was, as far as returns were available, 101,382 cattle, 6,924 horses and 15,266 sheep. The actual numbers are undoubtedly larger. Owing to the unprecedented severity of the winter of 1886-87 cattle suffered considerably, and many very severe losses were sustained, but it is satisfactory to know that they were trifling in comparison with the losses in Wyoming, Dakota and Montana. Judged by the experience of that winter, there seems no doubt that unacclimatized cattle from the east suffer more from severe weather than range cattle, the losses among the former having been about 25 per cent., and among the latter from 8 to 10 per cent.

Experimental Farm at Ottawa.

480. The work in connection with the establishment and organization of experimental farms, as provided for by legislation in 1886 has proceeded very satisfactorily during the past year. The Central Farm at Ottawa is almost in complete working order, the buildings necessary for carrying on the work in the most approved manner are being provided, and there will be every facility for making useful experiments in testing all sorts of cereals, roots and other farm products for the purpose of proving which are the most promising and profitable varieties to be grown in the different Provinces.

Experimental Farms in the Provinces.

481. Sites for the experimental farms for the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba, British Columbia and the North-West Territories have been determined on, one near Nappan, Nova Scotia, one near Brandon, Manitoba, one at Agassiz Station,

British Columbia, and one near Indian Head, N.W.T. It is expected that during the present year the organization of the entire system will be nearly completed, and the several farms provided with the necessary buildings and equipments.

Experiments and tests with seed.

482. A large number of samples of agricultural seeds were received at the Central Farm from farmers throughout the country, sent for the purpose of having their vitality tested, the results of the tests being communicated to the senders. An early ripening hard spring wheat, known as Ladoga wheat, was also obtained from northern Russia, and distributed among the farmers generally, but more particularly in Manitoba and the North-West; the reports concerning it have so far been very satisfactory, and a further quantity has been imported for the purpose of fully completing the experiments.

PART III—IMMIGRATION.

(The figures in this section relate to the calendar year.)

Increase in immigrant arrivals.

483. According to the returns published by the Department of Agriculture, the increase in the number of immigrants, during 1887, was very considerable, both as regarded immigrant passengers and immigrant settlers.

Immigrant settlers 1887.

484. The total number of immigrant arrivals was 175,579, of whom 91,053 were passengers for the United States, while the remaining 84,526 expressed their intentions of remaining in Canada, this being an increase in the number of settlers, as compared with the preceding year, of 15,374. The following numbers are those of immigrant arrivals in

each of the years named, who stated their intention of settling in Canada :

IMMIGRANT SETTLERS IN CANADA, 1880–1887.

1880	38,505
1881	47,991
1882	112,458
1883	133,624
1884	103,824
1885	79,169
1886	69,152
1887	84,526

Settlers in the North-West.

485. It is stated that 27,390 persons went into Manitoba and the North-West Territories during the year, and that 5,705 persons went out, making the net total number of settlers 21,685, leaving 62,841 persons as settlers in other parts of the Dominion.

Discontinuance of assisted passages.

486. Assisted passages were granted during the year to agricultural labourers and their families, and to female domestic servants, but the Government have decided to change their policy in this respect, and no assisted passage tickets have been granted since the 27th of April in the present year, it being now their intention to encourage desirable immigration in every possible way, except that of paying any part of the passage money, or arranging for tickets at reduced rates In a country situated geographically as Canada is, it is impossible to organize any system by which the ultimate destination of the immigrants can be guaranteed. It is hoped that the new policy will not cause any material check in the immigration of desirable classes, and it is to be remarked that the conditions are now different than those which obtained when the assisted passage policy was inaugurated.

Assisted passages in Australasian colonies.

487. Some of the Australasian colonies did offer large inducements in the way of free and assisted passages, but with one exception, they have at present withdrawn from

that system. It has been used to the extent of directing a large volume of emigration towards those colonies.

Nationalities of immigrants.

488. The nationalities of the immigrants arriving at the ports of Quebec and Halifax were as follow :—

Nationalities.	Quebec.	Halifax.	Total.
English	16,034	9,829	25,863
Irish	3,128	860	3,988
Scotch	3,094	736	3,830
Germans	570	464	1,034
Scandinavians	7,659	935	8,594
French and Belgians	147	240	387
Other countries	2,117	339	2,456
	32,749	13,403	46,152

And the nationalities of the numbers reported in each province by the Customs officials are given below :—

Provinces.	English	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States.	Canadian	Others.	Total.
Ontario	514	149	104	85	681	13,071	1,700	16,295
Quebec	63	15	7	6	116	691	26	834
Nova Scotia	133	8	62	1	74	513	63	854
New Brunswick	1,374	467	434	460	2,122	4,925	317	10,100
Manitoba	265	45	37	12	150	289	188	906
British Columbia	24	11	24	.....	15	106	6	186
P. E. Island	170	11	38	10	196	172	20	617
	2,480	697	706	574	3,354	19,677	2,270	29,822

Customs arrivals.

489. The arrivals with settlers' goods, as reported by the Customs officials, showed an increase of 4,545 as compared with 1885, and the number of those, chiefly children, brought into Canada last year by charitable societies and individuals, was 2,298 being 310 more than in the previous year. The following are the number brought out in this way during the last six years:—

	Number.
1882	1,048
1883	1,218
1884	2,011
1885	1,746
1886	1,988
1887	2,298

Arrivals by sea.

490. All the immigrants by sea arrived in steamers, sailing vessels not having been for some years used for this purpose.

Difficulty of obtaining correct returns.

491. The numbers of immigrants reported by the agents and by the Custom houses may be taken to be correct as far as they go, but there not any means of ascertaining with accuracy the arrivals and departures from and to the United States. Where there is such a long line of open frontier, there must always be a considerable movement of population on both sides, of which it is impossible to obtain any record. The nearest possible approximation would be to obtain a record of the *ins* and the *outs* on the principal routes of travel, the differences between which would be the net immigration or emigration, as the case may be.

Uncertainty of immigration returns.

492. It is only possible to form a general idea of the numbers that yearly settle in each Province; the agents have no means at their command by which they can follow the immigrants after they once leave the agency, and the subsequent movements of many would probably considerably alter the figures given. The greatest care is taken by the Department and by the agents, that all the returns shall be as accurate as possible, but the only ones that can be thoroughly relied on, except the entries at Custom houses, which are a registration by names, are those of arrivals at the principal sea ports, as Quebec and Halifax, which are also a registration by names and callings, from the ships' passenger lists. No distinction is made in British Columbia between passengers and immigrants, and the figures for that

Province can only be arrived at by estimation. The numbers of immigrants reported by the several agents, while correct in themselves, are subject to subsequent unascertainable movements, and should, therefore, be taken as approximate. The figures from which the totals for the Dominion are made up, are those supplied by the agents at the various points of entrance, and are, therefore, of course, liable to similar alterations, for while a record is kept of all immigrants arriving, no account is taken of those emigrating from the country

Money, and effects brought in by settlers.

493. A comparative statement of the values of money and effects brought into Canada by immigrants during the years 1885, 1886, and 1887, according to the reports from the various agencies, is given below, to which is added the amount of money brought in by other arrivals reported by Custom houses:—

		1885.	1886.	1887.
Reported at	Agencies.....	$3,058,592	$2,458,241	$2,731,005
do	Customs	1,085,274	997,335	1,148,903
	Total.....	$4,143,866	$3,455,576	$3,879,908

And an examination of the following comparative table will show that the value of money and effects brought in by immigrants is a very important addition every year to the wealth of the country:

VALUE OF MONEY AND EFFECTS BROUGHT INTO CANADA BY SETTLERS SINCE 1875.

	Value.
1875.....	$1,344,573
1876.....	686,205
1877.....	632,269
1878.....	1,202,563
1879.....	1,152,612
1880.....	1,295,565
1881.....	4,188,925
1882.....	3,171,501
1883.....	2,784,881
1884.....	4,814,872
1885.....	4,143,866
1886.....	3,455,576
1887.....	3,879,908

It must be remembered, however, that the means of obtaining information of this kind is very defective, and there can be little doubt that the actual value is considerably above the amount reported.

494. The trades and occupations of the immigrants landed at Quebec and Halifax were as follow :— Trades and occupations of immigrants.

	Quebec.	Halifax.	Total.
Farmers	2,371	1,018	3,389
Labourers	12,406	4,834	17,240
Mechanics	986	345	1,331
Clerks and Traders	111	108	219
Female Servants	No returns	1,212	1,212
	15,874	7,517	23,391

495. Of the single adults that arrived at Quebec, 13,226 were males and 3,780 females. The demand for female help and domestic help from all parts of the Dominion continues unabated, and it must be a very long time before there is an adequate supply to meet it. Demand for female help.

496. The total expenditure in 1887 was $313,773, and in 1886, $300,920 ; there was an increase, therefore, in the year under consideration of $12,853. Immigration expenditure.

497. The cost of settlers per head, not including arrivals reported through the Customs, was $5.74 and including arrivals so reported, was $3.71 ; the figures for the preceding year, 1886, being $6.87 and $4.36 respectively. The following table shows the cost per head of settlers since 1875 :— Cost of settlers per head.

Year.	Not including Customs.		Including Customs.	
	Settlers.	Amount.	Settlers.	Amount.
		$ cts.		$ cts.
1875	19,243	14 00	27,382	10 83
1876	14,499	19 60	25,633	11 12
1877	15,323	12 00	27,082	6 78
1878	18,372	9 63	29,807	6 23
1879	30,717	5 74	40,492	4 35
1880	27,544	6 59	38,505	4 71
1881	32,587	6 32	49,991	4 30
1882	81,904	4 23	112,458	3 08
1883	98,637	4 26	133,624	3 15
1884	68,633	6 28	103,824	4 15
1885	46,868	6 62	79,169	3 92
1886	43,875	6 87	69,152	4 36
1887	54,704	5 74	84,526	3 71

And it will be seen that the average cost per head is considerably less than it was some years ago.

Emigration from United Kingdom 1837-1887.

498. According to Mr. Mulhall (Fifty years of Progress, p. 12) the number of persons who have emigrated from the United Kingdom, during the fifty years of Her Majesty's reign, has been 9,101,000, and their destinations have been as follow :—

United States	5,902,000
Australia	1,484,000
Canada	1,311,000
Cape, &c	404,000
	9,101,000

By far the largest proportion, viz., 64·85 per cent., went to the United States, and a slightly larger number went to Australia than came to Canada, the proportions being 16·30 per cent. and 14·40 per cent. respectively. Mr. Mulhall says that the components of the above number were :

Irish	4,186,000
English	4,045,000
Scotch	870,000
	9,101,000

CHAPTER IX.

MINERAL STATISTICS.

Classified list of the minerals of Canada.

499. There is hardly a mineral of value, with the exception of tin, that is not known to exist in greater or lesser quantity in some part of the Dominion, but its mineral wealth is to all intents at present an unknown quantity; many parts of the country where minerals are known to be, being, as yet, practically unexplored. Some idea, however, of the rich and varied resources of the country may be gathered from the following classified list of the economic minerals of Canada, as arranged in the Geological Museum at Ottawa, where specimens of all of them are exhibited :—

(1.) *Metals and their Ores*.—Native iron, magnetic iron ore, iron sand, hematite, Ilmenite or titaniferous iron ore, limonite (including bog iron ore), spathic iron ore, clay ironstone, native copper, sulphides of copper, sulphide of zinc, sulphide of lead or galena, native silver and ores of silver, gold, platinum, sulphide of antimony, oxysulphide of antimony, and sulphide of bismuth.

(2.) *Materials used in the Production of Heat and Light.*—Anthracite, bituminous coal, lignite or brown coal, Albertite, bituminous shale, petroleum, peat.

(3.) *Minerals applicable to certain Chemical Manufactures, and their Products.*—Iron pyrites, sulphuric acid, &c., pyrrhotine or magnetic iron pyrites, apatite or phosphate of lime, magnesite or carbonate of magnesia, calcite or carbonate of lime, chromic iron, oxides of manganese.

(4.) *Mineral Manures.*—Gypsum, shell-marl

(5.) *Mineral Pigments and Detergents.*—Iron ochres, &c., barytes or heavy spar, soap clay.

(6.) *Salt, Brines, and Mineral Waters.*—Salt and brine, mineral waters.

(7.) *Minerals applicable to Common and Decorative Construction.*—Limestones, dolomites, sandstones, granite and syenite, gneiss, Labradorite rock, marbles (limestones), serpentines, breccias, slates, flagstones, common lime, hydraulic lime, bricks and brick clays, drain tiles.

(8.) *Refractory Materials, Pottery Clays, and Pottery.*—Plumbago or graphite, soapstone, potstone, mica rock, mica, asbestos, fire clays, sandstone (refractory), pottery clay, and pottery.

(9.) *Materials for Grinding and Polishing.*—Whetstones, hones, bath-brick, Tripoli, grindstones, millstones.

(10.) *Minerals appliable to the Fine Arts and to Jewellery.*—Lithographic stone, porphyrites, Labradorite, albite, Perthite, jasper conglomerate, amethystine quartz, agates, Canadian precious stones.

(11.) *Miscellaneous.*—Sandstone for glass-making, moulding sand and clay, carbonaceous shale, artificial stone.

Drawbacks to mineral development.

500. The principal drawbacks to mining development hitherto have been want of capital, and the fact that a number of the enterprises that have been started have been purely of a speculative character, which has thrown suspicion on genuine undertakings, and driven investors to place r funds elsewhere, but as the explorations of the Gov- ent Geological Survey are continually making better

known the extent and locality of minerals, and the fiscal policy of the Government is calculated to stimulate production, public attention is becoming more attracted to our mining resources, and it may not be long before the mining industry becomes second in importance only to that of agriculture.

Distribution of minerals in Canada.

501. Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Quebec, and the north and west portions of Ontario are essentially the mining Provinces, New Brunswick not being in this respect so richly endowed, and Manitoba not being known at present to contain any metalliferous ores, though coal has been found in this Province, and in the North-West Territories the coal deposits are inexhaustible, the coal-bearing area being estimated at 65,000 square miles, and the quantity of fuel known to underlie some portions of this area at from 4,500,000 to 9,000,000 tons per square mile. This coal varies from lignite to bituminous coal, and in the Rocky Mountains anthracite coal has been found, beds of which are being worked near Banff on the Canadian Pacific Railway, by the North-West Coal and Navigation Company, and the Canadian Anthracite Company All the coal supplied to the Canadian Pacific Railway at Brandon and points west, is now exclusively the product of Canada, and the Canadian Anthracite Company are finding a constant demand for their coal in the San Francisco market, and as the Banff mines are nearer to that city than are any of the United States anthracite coal fields, it is probable they will become the principal source of supply for that class of fuel. Anthracite coal has been found cropping out in Queen Charlotte Island, B. C., but though a considerable sum has been spent in perfecting and mining, no good results have as yet been accomplished. "The discovery and successful development "of anthracite coal in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, mid-"way between the coal fields of British Columbia and those

"of the prairie region on the east, situated, too, right on the "line of our great transcontinental railway, and within easy "reach of the Pacific coast, may furnish to those who are "concerned about the possible future relations of Canada and "the British Empire, some material for reflection."*

Works referred to.

British Columbia and Nova Scotia are, however, at present the principal coal producing Provinces, the beds in the North-West, with the exception of those above mentioned, not being worked to any extent.

502. The figures relating to Canada used in this chapter have been taken almost entirely from a statistical report on the minerals of Canada, compiled by Mr. L. Coste of the Geological Survey. The figures relating to the United States and foreign countries have been principally taken from "The Mineral Resources of the United States, 1886," by David J. Day, Chief of Division of Mining Statistics and Technology in the United States.

Mineral production of Canada 1886.

503. The following statement of the mineral production of Canada in 1886, the latest year for which complete returns are available, will give some idea of the present value of an industry which is still in its infancy :—

* Report of Minister of Interior, 1887.

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA—1886.

Product.			Quantity.	Value.
				$
Antimony ore		Tons.	665	31,490
Arsenic		"	120	5,460
Asbestos		"	3,458	206,251
Charcoal		Bush.	901,500	54,000
Chromic iron ore		Tons.	60	945
Coal		"	2,091,976	5,017,225
Coke		"	35,396	101,940
Copper (fine, contained in ore)		Lbs.	3,505,000	354,000
Gold		Oz.	76,879	1,330,442
Graphite		Tons.	500	4,000
Grindstones		"	4,020	46,545
Gypsum		"	162,000	178,742
Iron ore		"	69,708	126,982
Manganese ore		"	1,789	41,499
Mica		Lbs.	20,361	29,008
Mineral pigments	Baryta	Tons.	3,864	19,270
	Terra alba	"	4,000	24,000
	Whiting	Lbs.	400	600
	Ochre	Tons.	350	2,350
Molybdenum		Lbs.	150	156
Petroleum		Brls.	486,441	437,797
Phosphate		Tons.	20,495	304,338
Pig iron (incomplete return)		"	22,192	237,768
Pyrites		"	42,906	193,077
Salt		"	62,359	227,195
Silver				209,090
Soapstone		Tons.	50	400
Granite		"	6,062	63,309
Marble and Serpentine		"	501	9,900
Slate		"	5,345	64,675
Flagstones		Sq. ft.	70,000	7,875
Building stones		C. yd.	165,777	642,509
Lime		Bush.	1,635,950	283,755
Sands and gravels		Tons.	646,552	143,641
Bricks		M.	139,345	873,600
Tiles		"	12,416	142,617
Miscellaneous clay products				112,910
Total				10,529,361

The quantity of salt produced was equivalent to 445,421 barrels of 280 lbs.

504. The estimated value of the mineral production in 1887 was $12,959,073, but this amount is subject to revision; for details see the end of the chapter. Mineral production 1887.

Export of minerals.

505. Minerals to the value of $3,830,821 were exported in 1886, leaving a balance of $6,698,540 representing the value used in the country, and the following table shows the total value of minerals exported by Provinces since, 1873:—

Ontario	$ 8,826,464
Quebec	6,323,576
Nova Scotia	9,473,081
New Brunswick	1,908,601
Manitoba	5,153
British Columbia	22,442,765
Prince Edward Island	5,454
Total	$48,985,094

The largest quantities of minerals have been exported from British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Ontario, the first named Province having produced 45·81 per cent., the second 19·34 per cent., and the third 18·00 per cent. of the total amount.

Countries to which minerals were exported.

506. The next statement shows the principal countries to which minerals have been exported since 1874, and the value of the respective exports:—

United States	$33,437,397
Great Britain	7,212,366
Newfoundland	1,604,977
West Indies	467,866
Sandwich Islands	168,905
Germany	148,413
St. Pierre	141,818
Mexico	138,475
British West Indies	125,411
Other Countries	203,064
Total	$43,650,692

The United States took 76·24 per cent. of the total exports, Great Britain 16·44 per cent., and Newfoundland

3·66 per cent, leaving 3·66 per cent. to be divided amongst other counties.

Gold mining.

507. First in importance, as regards value, among the minerals now being worked in Canada, is gold, the production of which is at present confined almost entirely to British Columbia and Nova Scotia, though a small quantity is annually produced in Quebec, and gold has been obtained from some parts of Ontario. It may be that when the country north and west of Lake Superior is fully explored, valuable deposits of gold may be found, as it is known to exist in many localities, and there is at present considerable excitement at Sudbury Junction on the Canadian Pacific Railway over reputed valuable discoveries of this metal, a number of claims have been taken up, and will probably be extensively worked during the present summer. A small amount of gold is also obtained each year from the Saskatchewan River near Edmonton. Gold was first discovered in British Columbia in 1857 in the Thompson River near Nicoamen, and in Nova Scotia in 1860 near Tangier Harbour, since which date the value of the production in the latter Province has been $8,042,104. British Columbia since 1858 has produced $50,209,517, as near as can be ascertained, but as only an estimate can be made of the quantity carried away in private hands, the actual amount is probably larger.

Gold production in Canada.

508. The following table gives the value of the gold production in the three gold producing Provinces since 1862 :—

VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, NOVA SCOTIA AND QUEBEC, 1862–1886.

Year.	British Columbia.	Nova Scotia	Quebec.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
1862	4,246,266	141,871		4,660,585
1863		272,448		
1864	3,735,850	390,349		4,126,199
1865	3,491,205	496,357		3,987,562
1866	2,662,106	491,491		3,153,597
1867	2,480,868	532,563		3 013,431
1868	2,372,972	400,555		2,773,527
1869	1,774,978	348,427		2,123,405
1870	1,336,956	387,392		1,724,348
1871	1,799,440	374,972		2,174,412
1872	1,610,972	255,349		1,866,321
1873	1,305,749	231,122		1,536,871
1874	1,844,618	178,244		2,022,862
1875	2,474,904	218,629		2,693,533
1876	1,786,648	233,585		2,020,233
1877	1,608,182	329,205	12,057	1,949,444
1878	1,275,204	245,253	17,937	1,538,394
1879	1,290,058	268,328	32,972	1,591,358
1880	1,013,827	257,823	33,174	1,304,824
1881	1,046,737	209,755	56,661	1,313,153
1882	954,085	275,090	17,093	1,246,268
1883	794,252	301,207	17,787	1,113,246
1884	736,165	313,554	8,720	1,058,439
1885	713,738	432,971	2,120	1,148,829
1886	903,651	455,564	3,981	1,363,196
Total	43,259,431	8,042,104	202,502	51,504,037

The production of gold in the Province of Quebec has been regular since 1862, but figures are not available before 1877. The total quantity of quartz crushed in Nova Scotia since 1862 has been 552,789 tons, which has yielded an average of $15.70 per ton.

Gold produce of the world.

509. The principal gold producing countries of the world are the Australasian Colonies, the United States and Russia, and the following figures give the total gold produce of the world in each of the years 1882 to 1885 :—

GOLD PRODUCE OF THE WORLD, 1882 TO 1885.

Country.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
Australasia	1,553,542	1,430,501	1,502,543	1,442,437
United States	1,572,199	1,451,251	1,489,928	1,537,930
Russia	1,154,603	1,154,603	1,055,452	1,225,414
Other Countries	661,454	668,945	683,155	707,063
Total	4,941,798	4,705,300	4,731,078	4,912,844

Gold produce of the Australasian colonies and the United States.

510. The gold produce in Australasia in 1886 was 1,389,048 oz. (Victorian Year Book, 1886–87, p. 471), which, if valued at £4 per ounce, would represent a total value in our currency of $27,040,154. The gold produce in the United States in 1886 was 1,881,250 ounces, valued at $34-869,000. According to Mr. Hayter, the total quantity of gold, raised in the Australasian Colonies from 1851 (the year of the first discovery of gold) to 1886, has been 81,024,807 ounces, which may be valued at $1,577,273,176, and according to Mr. Day the total value of the gold produce of the United States since 1804 has been $1,743,715,670. From 1804 to 1848, however, the amount is only placed at $13,248,475.

Production of coal in Nova Scotia and British Columbia.

511. The following table shows the amount of coal produced in British Columbia and Nova Scotia in each year since 1874 :—

PRODUCTION OF COAL IN NOVA SCOTIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1874 TO 1886.

Year.	Nova Scotia.	British Columbia.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1874	977,446	81,000	1,058,446
1875	874,905	110,000	984,905
1876	794,803	139,000	933,803
1877	848,395	154,000	1,002,395
1878	863,081	171,000	1,034,081
1879	882,863	241,000	1,123,863
1880	1,156,635	268,000	1,424,635
1881	1,259,182	228,000	1,487,182
1882	1,529,708	282,000	1,811,708
1883	1,593,259	213,000	1,806,259
1884	1,556,010	394,070	1,950,080
1885	1,514,470	365,000	1,879,470
1886	1,682,924	326,636	2,009,560
Total	15,533,681	2,972,706	18,506,387

The above figures, to all intent, represent the production of the Dominion during the period, though a small quantity of coal has been mined in New Brunswick in each year, of which particulars are not available, and in 1886 43,000 tons were produced in the North-West Territories.

Exports of coal from Canada 1874-1886.

512. The next statement gives the quantities of coal exported from Nova Scotia, British Columbia, and New Brunswick, being the produce of each Province respectively, during the years 1874 to 1886, inclusive:—

EXPORTS OF COAL FROM NOVA SCOTIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK, 1874–1886.

Year.	Nova Scotia.	British Columbia.	New Brunswick.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1874	252,124	51,001	7,606	310,731
1875	179,626	65,842	4,527	249,995
1876	126,520	116,910	4,946	248,376
1877	173,389	118,252	9,669	301,310
1878	154,114	165,734	7,969	327,817
1879	113,742	186,094	6,622	306,458
1880	199,552	219,878	12,350	431,780
1881	193,081	187,791	14,219	395,091
1882	216,954	179,552	15,606	412,112
1883	192,795	271,214	15,641	479,650
1884	222,709	245,478	1,767	469,954
1885	176,287	250,191	1,260	427,738
1886	240,459	274,466	17	514,942
Total	2,441,352	2,332,403	102,199	4,875,954

513. The imports of coal into the Dominion during 1885 and 1886 were as follows:— Imports of coal 1885 and 1886.

Provinces.	1885.	1886.
	Tons.	Tons.
Ontario	1,492,459	1,587,372
Quebec	355,158	343,150
Nova Scotia	25,516	20,046
New Brunswick	45,500	43,767
Manitoba	12,200	3,497
British Columbia	870	615
Prince Edward Island	1,990	1,783
Total	1,933,693	2,000,230

514. Newfoundland, the United States and the West Indies are the principal markets for Nova Scotia coal, and the United States take about 97 per cent., of the exports, from British Columbia. This coal is of a very high quality, and is considered the best that is produced on the Pacific Coast. Countries to which coal was exported.

Superiority of British Columbia coal.

515. Mr. Day, speaking of this coal, says:* "The coal "from this field (Nanaimo) possesses some of the character- "istics of lignite. It bears transportation well,and is deliver- "ed in the market in excellent condition, especially that from "the Wellington mines, which always commands the highest "prices in San Francisco and sells very readily. It is a good "coking coal.

"The quality and condition of the Nanaimo coal gives "it a preference in the market over the Washington "Territory coal.

"The Canadian Pacific Railroad and the entire districts "through which it passes procure their supply of coals "now principally from local interior mines which are rapidly "being opened. Australia will continue to supply the "eastern countries and the islands of the Pacific with all the "coals they may require, and England having export freights "from Chili and Peru, can send coal to these countries cheaper "than they can be supplied from British Columbia, so that "these circumstances will all combine to keep San Francisco "the principal market for British Columbia coal."

Favourable analysis of British Columbia coal.

516 In the same work, in a table giving analyses of eighteen different qualities of coal from the mines in Washington Territory and British Columbia, the coal from Wellington mine, British Columbia, is the only one that contains no moisture, the analysis being: Fixed carbon 55·50, volatile matter 34·70, and ash 9·80=100.

Coal production of the world.

517. The following table taken from the same book, shows the commercial coal produced by the principal countries of the world, for the most part in 1886:

* Mineral Resources of the United States, Washington, 1887.

COAL PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD, 1886.

Country	Quantity.	Country.	Quantity.
	Tons.		Tons.
reat Britain	157,518,482	New Zealand	511,063
nited States	112,743,403	India (Bengal)	1,200,957
ermany	78,266,288	Borneo	5,866
rance	20 044,597	Nova Scotia	1,682,924
elgium	17,253,144	British Columbia	326,635
ustria-Hungary	17,191,000	Japan	900,000
ussia	4,500,000	Australia	2,878,863
weden	264,000	Other Countries	10,500,000
pain	1,' 00,000		
aly	220,000	Total	427,007,222

The figures for Nova Scotia have been altered to agree with Canadian returns. Long tons of 2,240 pounds are used with reference to Great Britain, Australia, India, New Zealand and Russia, short tons of 2,000 pounds for the United States, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, and metric tons of 2,204 pounds for continental countries. The increase in the world's production, exclusive of the United States, over that of 1885, was 5,275,295 tons.

Supply of coal in England.

It is calculated that even at the present state of consumption, there is coal enough still in England to last for 00 years, the Parliamentary report of 1874 estimating the mount at 90,000 million tons.

Copper.

" 518. Copper constitutes one of the most important of the mineral treasures of the Dominion, and is destined to occupy a very important rank amongst its resources. Its ores are distributed over vast tracts of country in Ontario, in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, in Nova Scotia, and British Columbia, and traces of it are met with in New Brunswick." There are no copper smelting works in peration in Canada, and consequently all the ores are xported for treatment abroad. It is said that smelting

works are to be established at Sudbury in Ontario, in which neighbourhood, are, what are perhaps the largest deposits of copper ore in the world. These deposits have been only very recently discovered.

Exports of copper.

519. During the years 1860 and 1869 inclusive, copper ore to the value $1,593,978 was exported from Quebec, and of $2,495,008 from Ontario, but since that year, until 1886, there was no export from Ontario. The total value exported from the two Provinces since 1860 has been $7,631,145. The exports from the other Provinces have been too small to be worth notice.

It is said the Customs returns of quantity and value have been low, and the amount actually exported has been considerably larger than the above figures. The following table give the exports of copper for the 10 years, 1877-1886:—

EXPORTS OF COPPER FROM CANADA, 1877 TO 1886.

Year	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	$		Lbs.	$
1877	1,880,090	245,406	1882	1,864,170	182,53
1878	355,160	36,499	1883	1,400,300	142,70
1879	408,860	47,817	1884	2,714,400	273,42
1880	1,434,700	192,171	1885	2,626,000	262,60
1881	1,244,780	125,753	1886	2,403,040	248,25

In 1886, 164,040 lbs. of the value of $16,404 were exported from Ontario, with that exception, the whole quantity during the period went from the Province of Quebec.

Iron.

520. Iron is found in great abundance and variety in all the Provinces of the Dominion except Manitoba, but it has nowhere received the attention it deserves, even in

Nova Scotia, where the ore is of extreme purity, and which is the only Province in which fuel and ore occur close together, the production is limited to the Acadia mines at Londonderry. It is to be hoped that the increased duties imposed on iron and steel by the Government in 1887, will have the intended effect of promoting the active development of this industry.

Production of iron in Canada 1886.

521. No exact returns of the total production of iron in the Dominion are at present available, but by treating the exports from Ontario as representing the production of that Province, Mr. Coste put the production for 1886 at :

	Tons.
Nova Scotia	49,735
Ontario	16,032
British Columbia	3,941
	69,708

representing a total value of $126,982. According to the reports of the Province of Nova Scotia the production of iron ore since 1876 has been 431,625 tons of 2,240 lbs.

Exports of iron ore from Canada 1867-1886.

522. The following table gives the quantity and value of iron ore exported from Canada since Confederation : —

EXPORTS OF IRON ORE FROM CANADA, 1867-1886.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	$		Tons.	$
67	4,194	12,798	1878	4,315	8 846
68	25,312	54,723	1879	9,467	20,974
69	27,848	60.298	1880	48,682	124,180
70	15,232	34,927	1881	42,227	122,622
71	26,825	58,068	1882	56,648	177,689
72	26,175	64,904	1883	25,591	71,279
73	56,447	130,583	1884	52,811	122,108
74	37,388	86,417	1885	15,628	46,307
75	13,338	28,565	1886	19,164	58,410
76	9,455	18,397			
77	3 785	10,528	Total	520,532	1,312,923

The world's production of iron and steel.

523. The following table gives the world's production pig iron and steel, principally in 1886. Tons of 2 pounds are used with reference to Great Britian, the Uni States, Russia and "Other Countries," and metric tons 2,204 pounds for continental countries :—

THE WORLDS PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL, 1886.

Countries.	Pig Iron.	Stee
	Tons.	Ton
Great Britain	6,870,665	2,36
United States	5,683,329	2,56
Germany and Luxemburg	3,489,231	1,36
France	1,507,850	46
Belgium	697,110	13
Austria Hungary	726,835	25
Russia	498,400	22
Sweden	464,737	8
Spain	139,920	1
Italy	18,405	
Other Countries (estimated)	150,000	3
Total	20,246,482	7,50

Production of iron and steel in United Kingdom and United States.

524. Great Britain and the United States combined duced 62 per cent. of the total quantity of pig iron, ar per cent. of the total quantity of steel produced in the w while of steel alone it will be seen that the United S is now the largest producer. The proportions respecti are : Great Britain, pig iron, 33 per cent.; steel, 31 cent. The United States, pig iron, 28 per cent. ; stee per cent.

Petroleum.

525. Though petroleum has been found in Quebec, N Scotia and New Brunswick, and traces of it in the N West Territories, it is in Ontario where the most of th has been and is obtained. Bothwell, Enniskillen Petrolia are the largest oil producing districts, the oil b obtained at a depth of from 400 to 500 feet.

Canadian production of oil.

The following table, according to Mr. Coste, contains ly reliable statistics of Canadian production of oil that ailable, and these figures do not give the total pro- n since the quantity of crude oil used as such is not ed :—

CTION OF CANADIAN PETROLEUM AND NAPHTHA AND COR- RESPONDING QUANTITIES OF CRUDE OIL, 1881-1886.

Year.	Refined Oils.	Crude Equivalent calculated.
	Imp galls.	Imp. galls.
.....	5,380,081	10,760,162
.....	5,111,893	11,359,762
.....	6,204,544	13,787,875
.....	6,730,068	16,825,170
.....	5,853,290	14,633,225
.....	6,469,667	17,025,439

Exports of Canadian oil.

And the following table shows the exports during me period :—

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PETROLEUM, 1881-1886.

Year.	Gallons.	Value.
		$
.....	501	99
.....	1,119	286
.....	1,328	710
.....	1,098,090	30,168
.....	337,967	10,562
.....	241,716	9,855

Consumption of oil in Canada.

The amount therefore of Canadian oil consumed in)untry during those six years was 84,056,867 imperial ıs. The amount imported during the same period was 394 imperial gallons. The total consumption in la therefore amounted during that time to 41,533,261 ıs, being an average annual consumption of 6,922,210 ıs.

Petroleum in the United States.

529. Petroleum is found in several other countries in the world, but principally in the United States, Russia, Egypt and Burmah. It was first discovered in the United States in Pennsylvania, in 1859, and the total production of crude oil since then has amounted to 317,323,580 barrels, valued at an equal number of dollars, the States of Pennsylvania and New York having produced 307,956,250 barrels out of the above quantity. The very unexpected discovery of crude petroleum in enormous quantities in the Trenton limestone of north-eastern Ohio in 1886 will probably have an important effect on the output of that State.

Petroleum in Russia.

530. The earliest records of production of petroleum in Russia commence in 1821, though the existence of oil was known hundreds of years before. The Baku oil fields at the eastern extremity of the Caucasus Mountains are the most important, The total shipment of petroleum products from Baku, from 1883 to 1886, have been :—

	Gallons
1883	145,180,705
1884	262,621,710
1885	300,149,775
1886	377,006,120

The total production of crude oil in Russia in 1886 was estimated at 650,000,000 gallons, and the export of refined oil in 1887 at 1,500,000 barrels.

Petroleum in Egypt and Burmah.

531. The product of Egypt and Burmah have not yet attained any dimensions, but it is probable that the fields of Burmah will now be extensively developed.

Salt.

532. "The salt produced in the Dominion is almost all "manufactured in Ontario, the largest number of wells "being situated in the County of Huron, while a few are "being operated in the Counties of Lambton on the south, "Bruce on the north, and Perth on the west."

3. Out of the 19 wells working in 1886, six were at erich where salt was originally discovered in 1865, ng boring operations in search of petroleum, when a of rock salt 30 feet thick was struck at a depth of 964 First discovery of salt.

"In 1876 a diamond drill was put down near derich, which came upon the first salt bed at a depth 997 feet, and 520 feet below this the drill penetrated salt beds aggregating 126 feet in thickness, the thin- bed measuring 6 feet and the thickest 35 feet." The t recently bored well is at Wingham, where salt was ck at a depth of 1,090 feet. The principal wells are e of Goderich, Seaforth, Clinton and Kincardine. Depth of wells.

4. "The process of manufacture consists of pumping e brine from the wells and evaporating by artificial heat large pans made of boiler plate. From these the salt is ked from time to time as it crystalises out from the lution, the pans being only emptied at intervals for aning." Process of manufacture.

5. The following figures are said to give the total sales of in the Lake Huron district in the years named, and they tically represent the production of the Dominion, the ntity manufactured in Nova Scotia and New Bruns- k being exceedingly small:— Production of salt in Canada.

	Barrels.	Value.
1883	315,236	$256,400
1884	280,685	240,096
1885	241,300	183,888
1886	445,421	227,195

he business is not nearly so profitable as formerly, the extreme decline in value will be at once noticed in above figures.

Exports of Canadian salt.

536. The exports of Canadian salt since 1875 have be as follow :—

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN SALT, 1875–1886.

Year.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Other Provinces.	Total.	Valu
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	$
1875	541,669	1,089	42	542,800	66,
1876	905,522	3,833	.....	909,355	84,
1877	702,494	2,150	.....	704,644	60,
1878	403,798	3,297	.....	407,095	37,
1879	587,805	2,616	345	590,766	49,
1880	464,661	1,887	1,093	467,641	46,
1881	336,608	6,600	.....	343,208	44,
1882	181,007	751	.....	181,758	18,
1883	199,733	.....	.....	199,733	19,
1884	167,029	.....	.....	167,029	15,
1885	246,584	210	.....	246,794	18,
1886	224,595	.....	348	224,943	16,

It may be taken for granted that all the salt ex ted from Quebec was manufactured in the Province Ontario.

Salt output in United States.

537. The total output of salt in the United States in 1 was 7,707,081 barrels, valued at $4,736,585.

Silver.

538. Almost all the silver ore exported from Canad obtained from the Lake Superior District. The most celeb ted mine has been that of Silver Islet, which was a m rock in Lake Superior about half a mile from the mainla its greatest diameter not exceeding 75 feet, and its great height above the water 8 feet. This mine was discove in 1868, and was closed in 1884, and it is estimated t $3,250,000 worth of silver was produced during that peri Several other mines are now being worked in the nei bourhood of Thunder Bay. Silver has been found in so of the other Provinces, but only to a very small extent.

539. As all the ore produced is exported, the following figures should represent the value of the total production in each year:— Exports of Canadian silver ore.

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN SILVER ORE, 1873 TO 1886.

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
	$		$
1873	1,243,758	1881	15,115
1874	493,463	1882	6,705
1875	472.992	1883	8,620
1876	354,178	1884	13,300
1877	42,848	1885	29,176
1878	665,715	1886	25,957
1879	154,273		
1880	68,205	Total	3,594,305

In addition to the above it was estimated that silver to the value of $167,000 was contained in the copper ores exported from the Capelton mines in Quebec in 1886.

540. The total value of the production of silver in the United States since 1848 has been $772,283,217. In 1886 the value was $51,321,500. United States production of silver.

541. Phosphate or apatite is a mineral which is now receiving considerable attention, and the demand for which, as a fertilizer, is increasing, and its production is likely to become before long a very important industry. Professor Boyd Dawkins, who visited the mines in Ottawa County, Quebec, in 1884, said in a paper that he read on his return to England on Canadian apatite, that: "It would become one of the most profitable resources of this country." The only two places where it is worked at present are in Ottawa County, Quebec, and north of Kingston, Ontario. Phosphate or apatite.

542. It is to be regretted that no steps have yet been taken for the establishment of works in this country for Raw material at present all shipped abroad.

the conversion of phosphate into superphosphate, in which case a large home market might be created for this valuable fertilizer, much to the benefit of the country, while the increase in profit to the manufacturer would be considerable. As it is, at present, all the raw material is shipped abroad, principally to England and Germany, and it is believed that a considerable quantity is shipped back to the United States, both in a crude and manufactured condition. Of the total output of 21,000 tons in 1887, only 200 tons were used in Canada and 300 tons sent to the United States.

Canadian fertilizer factories.

543. The only attempts so far made to utilize Canadian phosphate in this country have been at the fertilizer factories at Brockville and Smith's Falls, and the demand for these products is growing in a very encouraging manner. A mill has been erected at Buckingham for crushing and pulverizing the raw material which reduces it to a fineness equal to flour.

Experiments with phosphate and superphosphate.

544. There is considerable difference of opinion respecting the beneficial results to the soil by the application of the raw pulverized material. Experience seems to show that for immediate returns, soluble phosphates, *i e.*, the raw material treated with sulphuric acid, must be used, and where insoluble phosphate, or the raw pulverized material is used, it is absolutely necessary that it be reduced to an impalpable powder. Experiments have been made at different times, more or less favourable to the raw material, and a series of experiments will be made during the coming season at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa. Great interest is being excited in this question of the use of crude phosphate; since if its utility be established, it would create a home market, which would not only increase the demand, but would be of incalculable benefit to the agricultural interest.

Importance of fertilizers.

545. The Canadian *Mining Review*, December, 1887, says: "There is evidently a large and extending field in this direction" (the manufacture of fertilizers), "both for "profit and usefulness. The establishment of fertilizer "factories in Canada, and the education of the farmer in the "use of manures is a cause that invites the best attention, "both of the capitalist and of the Government."

The Minister of Agriculture in his report, 1887, says: "It is to be hoped that our farming community will see "the necessity of adopting some measures for keeping the "land required for the growth of cereals, up to its standard, "by using fertilizers, and it does seem anomalous that this "rich natural product at our very door, should be shipped "away to Great Britain and the United States, without its "value being recognized by our own farming community."

Exports of phosphate from Canada.

546. The following table gives the exports of phosphate from 1877 to 1886 :—

EXPORTS OF PHOSPHATE FROM CANADA, 1877 TO 1886.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	$		Tons.	$
1877	2,823	47,084	1884	21,709	424,240
1878	10,743	208,109	1885	28,969	496,293
1879	8,446	122,035	1886	20,440	343,007
1880	13,060	190,086			
1881	11,968	218,456			
1882	17,153	338,357	Total	155,027	2,815,335
1883	19,716	427,668			

Of the above sum $2,704,447 worth was exported from Quebec, and $110,888 from Ontario, 96 per cent. therefore came from Quebec. The total shipments of phosphate in 1887 amounted to 21,733 tons.

Production of phosphate in the United States.

547. The production of phosphate in the United States in 1886, principally in the Carolinas was 432,049 tons of 2,240 lbs., of which 159,369 tons were shipped abroad.

Asbestos.

548. Asbestos is a mineral which is only worked in the Eastern Townships, and the shipments of which are steadily increasing in value, as shown by the following figures :—

SHIPMENTS OF ASBESTOS FROM CANADIAN MINES, 1879 TO 1886.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	$		Tons.	$
1879	300	19,500	1884	1,141	75,097
1880	380	24,700	1885	2,440	142,441
1881	540	35,100	1886	3,458	206,251
1882	810	52,650			
1883	955	68,750	Total	10,024	624,489

Production of minor minerals.

549. There is not space in a work of this kind to take up all of the minor mineral productions in detail. The tables at the commencement and close of the chapter of the productions in 1886 and 1887 will be some guide to their annual value.

Mineral production of Canada 1887.

550. The following table published by the Geological Survey of Canada, is a statement of the mineral output of the past year, but it must be remembered that the returns are not all complete, and some of the figures are liable to alteration when revised.

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA, 1887. *

Mineral Products.		Quantity.	Value.
			$
Antimony ore	Tons.	434	18,960
Arsenic	"	30	1,200
Asbestos	"	4,573	227,716
Baryta	"	400	2,000
Brick	M.	139,185	725,694
Building stone	C. yd.	223,835	450,934
Cement	Brls.	69,843	81,909
Charcoal	Bus.	1,610,900	88,823
Chromic iron ore	Tons.	38	570
Coal	"	2,368,041	5,208,429
Coke	"	32,198	86,244
Copper	Lbs.	3,260,424	342,345
Flagstone	Sq. ft.	110,925	10.811
Gold	Oz.	62,289	1,111,877
Granite	Tons.	15,128	98,995
Graphite	"	300	2,400
Grindstone	"	2,772	35 368
Gypsum	"	154,008	157 277
Iron	"	31,527	1,087,728
Iron ore	"	76,330	146,197
Lead (fine, contained in ore)	Lbs.	204,800	9,216
Lime	Bus.	2,303,667	389,369
Limestone for iron flux	Tons.	17,171	17,500
Manganese ore	"	1,630	39,672
Marble and serpentine	"	242	7,845
Mica	Lbs.	22,083	29,816
Miscellaneous clay products			78,670
Ochre	Tons.	100	1,500
Petroleum	I. G.	594,411	463,641
Phosphate	Tons.	23,690	319,815
Pig iron	"	24,827	366,192
Platinum	Oz.	1,400	5,600
Pyrites	Tons.	38,043	171,194
Salt	"	60,173	166,394
Sand and gravel (exports)		180,860	30,307
Silver			322,602
Slate	Tons.	7,357	89,000
Soapstone	"	100	800
Steel	"	7,326	331,199
Sulphuric acid	Lbs.	5,477,950	70,609
Superphosphate	Tons.	498	25,943
Tile	M.	8,355	136,112
Whiting	Brls.	500	600
Total			12,959,073

* These figures are subject to revision.

CHAPTER X.

MARINE AND FISHERIES.

PART I.—MARINE.

The Marine Department.

551. The special object of this Department is the protection of our mercantile marine, and of the shipping that frequent our coasts; it is therefore, of the highest consequence that it should be made as efficient as possible, and it is gratifying to know that no pains are spared in order to bring about this result, and to provide security to shipping equal to that of the most advanced of countries.

Number of lighthouses, &c., 1868-1887.

552. An examination of the following table will give some idea of the progress made since Confederation. In it are shown the number of light stations, lighthouses, fog whistles and fog horns in every year from 1868 to 1887 inclusive. The light stations in Newfoundland that are maintained by the Dominion are included in these figures:

NUMBER OF LIGHTHOUSES, &c., IN CANADA, 1868-1887.

Year ended 31st December.	Light Stations.	Lighthouses	Fog Whistles	Automatic Fog-Horns.
1868	198	227	2	.....
1869	219	253	1	.....
1870	240	278	4	.....
1871	264	297	8	.....
1872	280	314	13	.....
1873	316	363	17	.....
1874	342	384	18	.....
1875	377	444	22	.....
1876	407	488	24	.....
1877	416	509	15	2
1878	427	518	15	4
1879	443	542	13	6
1880	452	551	12	7
1881	462	553	13	9
1882	470	562	13	9
1883	484	578	13	9
1884	507	597	13	10
1885	526	617	13	12
1886	534	625	13	16
1887	563	638	13	24

Increase in number.

553. It will be seen that there are no less than 363 light stations, 431 lighthouses, 21 fog whistles and 22 fog horns more than there were in 1868, without taking into account the large number of bell-buoys, buoys and beacons that have also been supplied since then.

Total number of lights, whistles, &c., 1887.

554. The total number of light stations in the Dominion on 31st December, 1887, was 5,611; of lights shown, 658; of steam fog whistles and automatic fog horns, 47; and of lightkeepers, engineers of fog whistles, assistants and crews of lightships, 711; while the whole number of persons employed on the outside service was 1,460. The lights, beacons, &c., were distributed among the several divisions as follow:—

Ontario Division.

555. The Ontario division, extending from Montreal to Manitoba, contained 179 lights, including two in Manitoba. There were also 246 buoys and 19 beacons. Three new lights and several buoys and beacons were added during the year. The total cost of maintenance for the year was $75,691. and of construction, $18,383.

Quebec Division.

556. The Quebec division is a large and important one, comprising, as it does, the Richelieu River and Lake Memphremagog, the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Strait of Belle Isle, the north-west coast of Newfoundland and the Labrador coast. In this division there were 149 lights, 8 lightships, 3 supplied with steam fog whistles, 7 steam fog whistles, 10 fog guns, 109 buoys, 59 beacons, and 9 life-saving canoes for service in the ice. The lights were supplied by the steamers "Druid" and "Napoleon III." The expenditure for maintenance was $148,277.

Nova Scotia Division.

557. The Nova Scotia division, likewise a very important one, contained 153 lighthouses, showing 163 lights, 1 lightship, 12 steam fog alarms, 10 hand fog alarm stations,

2 fog bells, 3 signal gun stations, 8 automatic single buoys, 5 bell-buoys, 555 other buoys, 8 stationary beacons, 8 life-boat stations, 3 humane establishments and 4 signal stations. The lights were supplied by the steamer "Newfield." Two new lights were erected and three new self-righting and self-bailing boats have been built, which are awaiting a decision as to their location. The amount expended for maintenance was $117,808, and for construction, $5,331.

New Brunswick Division.

558. In the New Brunswick division there were 107 light-houses, including 2 lightships and 13 fog alarms. Three new lights were established during 1887, and 1 fog alarm. The expenditure for maintenance was $96,425, and for construction, $5,281.

Prince Edward Island Division.

559. Prince Edward Island division contained 47 lights. The expenditure for maintenance was $17,852, and for construction, $384.

British Columbia Division.

560. British Columbia division contained 9 lighthouses and 1 fog whistle; these were supplied by the steamer "Sir James Douglas." The expenditure for maintenance was $16,230, and for construction, $322.

Government steamers.

561. The Department has 7 steamers, the property of the Government, under its control, for the purpose of supplying the different lights, laying down and taking up buoys, attending to wrecks, &c., &c., besides the steamer "Sir James Douglas," which discharges the duties of this Department on the Pacific Coast. The total cost of maintaining these vessels during 1887 was $142,936.

Harbour Police.

562. A police force has been established for a number of years, at the harbours of Montreal and Quebec, for the purpose of keeping order and restraining crimping, to meet the expenditure for which a tax of 3 cents per ton is levied

on all vessels at either port, paid once a year by vessels under 100 tons, and twice a year by vessels over that amount. The force in 1887 consisted of 75 men, 36 at Quebec and 39 at Montreal, and the total number of arrests made was 978, being 71 less than in the preceding year. There was an excess of expenditure over receipts of $17,415, and during the past 18 years the total expenditure has exceeded the total receipts by $43,973.

Provisions for sick and distressed mariners.

563. In order to provide for the treatment of sick and distressed mariners, all vessels over 100 tons register are required to pay a duty of 2 cents per ton three times a year, vessels under 100 tons only paying once in the same period; fishing vessels are also now entitled to the same benefits as other vessels, provided the dues are paid before leaving on a fishing voyage. No vessel not registered in Canada and employed exclusively in fishing is subject to the payment of this duty. These provisions do not apply to Ontario, but a parliamentary grant of $500 is made to each of the General Hospitals at Kingston and St. Catharines for the care of seamen. The total amount received from dues in 1887 was $42,338, being an increase of $1,487 as compared with 1886. The total expenditure was $52,262, being $9,928 in excess of receipts. A considerable number, however, of immigrants and residents are cared for at the Marine Hospital, Quebec, and if the amount expended for them be deducted, the receipts would be in excess to the extent of $4,887. The total excess of expenditure over receipts during the past nineteen years has been $12,705.

Number and inspection of steamboats.

564. The total number of steamboats in the Dominion was 1,031, with a gross tonnage of 174,896 tons; 81 were added to the number during the past year, with a gross tonnage of 3,426 tons, and 48 lost or put out of service. The receipts on account of the Steamboat Inspection Fund during the

last 18 years have exceeded the expenditure by $4,443. During the year, 831 certificates were granted to engineers.

Masters and mates examination.

565. Since the 16th September, 1871, when the Act came into operation, 1,571 candidates have passed and obtained masters' certificates, and 1,026 certificates as mates; of certificates of service, 926 have been issued for masters and 360 for mates. The receipts from fees amounted to $1,209, and the expenditure to $4,856. Since 1871 the expenditure has exceeded the receipts by $44,806.

Inland and coasting certificates.

566. During the calendar year, 101 candidates for inland and coasting certificates passed and obtained masters' certificates of service, and 34 mates' certificates of service, while 66 obtained masters' and 20 obtained mates' certificates of competency.

Wrecks and casualties 1887.

567. The total number of wrecks and casualties to sea going vessels of all nations, that occurred in Canadian waters and to Canadian sea going vessels in other waters in the year ended 31st December, 1887, as reported to the Department, was 224, the tonnage involved was 112,846, and the amount of loss, so far as ascertained, $1,102,628. The number of lives lost was 25, 6 in Canadian and 19 in other waters. The disasters to all vessels in Canadian inland waters and to Canadian vessels on American inland waters were 39, involving 13,137 tons, and causing loss to the extent of $90,915. The number of lives lost was 21. It is not possible to make any just comparison of the returns for 1887 with those of previous years, as the Department does not receive particulars of all disasters in time to include them in its annual report, which will explain the difference in the figures for 1886 in the following table as compared with the figures given for the same year in last year's Statistical Abstract.

568. The following is a comparative statement of loss for each year since 1870, all casualties, whether at sea or on inland waters, being included in the table: — Number of wrecks, &c., 1870-1887.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF WRECKS AND CASUALTIES.
1870 TO 1887.

Year ended 31st December.	Casualties.	Tonnage.	Lives Lost.	Damage.
1870	335	.....	210	901,000
1871	274	81,035	81	2,100,000
1872	290	99,109	237	2,507,338
1873	350	99,523	*813	2,844,133
1874	308	106,682	109	2,029,965
1875	286	99 427	78	2,468,521
1876	452	153,368	404	2,942,955
1876	468	177,896	153	3,952,582
1878	414	161,760	187	3,444,875
1879	533	198,364	339	4,119,233
1880	445	179,993	217	3,820,652
1881	440	210,719	399	4,922,423
1882	451	193,655	271	3,138,423
1883	366	158,826	259	2,029,752
1884	324	119,741	253	2,965,321
1885	346	144,726	198	2,753,667
1886	377	150,277	54	1,950,799
1887	263	125,983	46	1,193,543
Total	6,722	2,461,084	4,308	50,086,182

* 545 persons were lost by the wreck of the White Star SS. "Atlantic."

569. It will be seen that the loss of life was considerably less in 1886 than in any other year in the table, and the amount of damage was also very much smaller than in any previous year, 1870 only excepted, and since the amount of shipping involved is continually increasing, it would appear as if the improved protection by means of lights, buoys, &c., and the greater attention now paid to the qualifications both of masters and mates, were having beneficial effects in reducing risks both to life and property. Decrease in loss of life and property.

Principal casualties 1887.

570. The most disastrous casualties in 1887, as at present reported, were as follow: The ship "Muskoka," of St. John, N. B., sailed from Java on 1st June last, and has not since been heard of; the schooner "Dionis," of Barrington, N. S., sailed from Lunenburg on 19th August last, and has not since been heard of; the barge "Oriental" went down off Port Dalhousie on 25rd October last with all hands, this vessel was overladen and unseaworthy; and the propeller "California" foundered off St. Helen's Island on 3rd October, 9 lives being lost, at an enquiry held subsequently, the certificates of the master and mate were suspended until the 1st October and 1st August, 1888, respectively.

Meteorological service.

571. The proceedings of the Meteorological Service are referred to on page 14. The Superintendent, in his report, calls attention to the value of the excellent meteorological statistics collected by the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, and it is very much to be hoped that the other Provinces will speedily follow their good example.

Expenditure 1887.

572. The following is a general summary of the expenditure of this department during the year ended 30th June, 1887. The expenditure in 1886 amounted to $980,120, there was therefore a decrease of $43,068:—

EXPENDITURE OF DEPARTMENT OF MARINE, 1887.

Departmental salaries	$ 30,899
Maintenance of lights	476,514
Construction of "	30,991
Dominion steamers	141,424
Examination of masters and mates	4,859
Hudson Bay expedition	14,763
Marine hospitals	71,969
Meteorological service	57,141
Signal service	5,082
Rewards for saving life, purchasing lifeboats, &c	7,364
Georgian Bay survey	21,593
Water police	40,349
Steamboat inspection	22,838
Winter mail service, Prince Edward Island	6,313
Miscellaneous	4,953
Total	$937,052

573. The following table gives the number of vessels and number of tons on the registry books of the Dominion on 31st December, 1887, all sailing vessels, steamers and barges are included :— Number of registered vessels in Canada 1887.

NUMBER OF VESSELS, &c., ON THE REGISTRY BOOK OF CANADA ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1887.

Provinces.	Number of		Gross Tonnage, Steamers.	Total Net Tonnage.
	Vessels	Steamers.		
New Brunswick	1,027	80	9,841	255,126
Nova Scotia	2,845	84	7,727	498,878
Quebec	1,586	319	56,516	189,064
Ontario	1,275	610	81,724	139,548
Prince Edward Island	225	14	3,114	29,031
British Columbia	149	90	14,421	12,789
Manitoba	71	43	4,846	5,811
Total	7,178	1,240	178,189	1,130,247

574. There was a decrease as compared with 1886 of 116 in the number of vessels, and of 87,519 tons in the total tonnage, and assuming the average value to be $30 a ton, the value of the total tonnage would be $33,907,410, being a decrease in value of $2,625,570. There was an increase of 42 in the number of steamers, but a decrease of 79,629 in steamers tonnage, this being due to the registers of some of the vessels of the Allan Line having been transferred to Glasgow. Decrease.

575. The next statement shows the number of vessels and of tons on the register in each year from 1873 :— Vessels on the register 1873-1887.

Year.	Vessels.	Tons.	Year.	Vessels.	Tons.
1873	6,783	1,073,718	1881	6,394	1,310,896
1874	6,930	1,158,363	1882	7,312	1,260,777
1875	6,952	1,205,565	1883	7,374	1,276,440
1876	7,192	1,260,893	1884	7,254	1,253,747
1877	7,362	1,310,468	1885	7,315	1,231,856
1878	7,469	1,333,015	1886	7,294	1,217,766
1879	7,471	1,332,094	1887	7,178	1,130,247
1880	7,377	1,311,218			

New vessels.

576. The following is a list of the new vessels built and registered in each province in 1887:—

	Number.	Tonnage.
New Brunswick	18	2,909
Nova Scotia	87	12,310
Quebec	28	2,888
Ontario	66	2,993
Prince Edward Island	7	601
British Columbia	9	376
Manitoba	8	439
Total	223	22,516

This was a decrease of 6 in number and of 9,691 in tonnage as compared with the preceding year. Assuming the value of the new vessels to be $45 a ton, the total value would be $1,013,220.

Decrease in demand for wooden ships.

577. Now that wood has been so completely superseded by iron and steel in the construction of ships, the demand for wooden ships is rapidly decreasing, and the decline in this industry has been very marked in consequence, and as far as can be seen, nothing can happen to revive it. It is not correct, therefore, as in some cases has been done, to attribute this decline in Canada to the policy of the Government, for it has been brought about by causes entirely outside the control of this or any other Government, and it is equally impossible that it can be revived by any Governmental action. Such questions as these are, at the present time, in the hands of scientific men, and it may be that iron and steel will yet be equally superseded by some other material.

Remarks by Mr. Coghlan.

578. Mr. Coghlan remarks to the same effect respecting this industry in New South Wales: "The general tendency "to supplant sailing vessels by steam, and the substitu- "tion of iron for wood for the frames and hulls of vessels,

"have given a check to the wooden ship building industry, "which at one time promised to grow to important dimen- "sions. Every kind of timber suitable for the construction "of ships is found on the rivers of the coast districts of the "colony, but as the demand for this description of vessel "has not increased, little advantage can be taken of our re- "sources in this respect"

Shipping of Canada 1886 and 1887.

579. The following table is a comparative statement of the total shipping of Canada, inland as well as sea-going in the years 1886 and 1887:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ALL VESSELS (BOTH SEA-GOING AND INLAND) ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM CANADIAN PORTS (EXCLUSIVE OF COASTING VESSELS) IN 1886 AND 1887.

Nationalities.	Number of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Freight.		Number of Men.
			Tons Weight.	Tons Measurement.	
1886.					
British	2,960	3,101,285	1,161,923	560,130	86,182
Canadian	30,011	5,943,341	1,743,575	1,542,946	271,278
Foreign	19,357	4,924,606	1,149,009	1,186,279	206,783
Total	52,328	13,969,232	4,054,507	3,289,355	564,243
1887.					
British	2,679	2,657.619	1,152,966	426,424	70,109
Canadian	30,960	6,245,632	2,100,091	1,380,949	276,057
Foreign	24,296	5,187,747	1,233,342	1,167,792	243,630
Total	57,935	14,090,998	4,486,399	2,975,165	589,796

Sea-going vessels entered and cleared 1886 and 1887.

580. And the next table gives comparative particulars of all sea-going vessels entered and cleared at Canadian Ports in 1886 and 1887:—

SEA-GOING VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED AT CANADIAN PORTS, 1886 AND 1887.

Nationalities.	Number of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Quantity of Freight.		Number of Men.
			Tons Weight.	Tons Measurement.	
1886.					
British	2,960	3,101,285	1,161,923	560,130	86,182
Canadian	11,405	1,783,623	659,330	942,200	82,693
Foreign	7,006	3,159,663	547,771	881,336	126,617
Total	21,371	8,044,571	2,369,024	2,383,666	295,402
1886.					
British	2,679	2,657,619	1,152,946	426,424	70,109
Canadian	12,901	2,314,109	845,982	941,324	104,652
Foreign	10,570	3,390,708	683,601	945,844	148,169
Total	26,150	8,362,436	2,681,629	2,313,592	322,930

Increase in shipping.

581. There was a very decided increase in the shipping of this country during the past year, due partly to the improvement of trade and partly to the increased bulk of merchandise. It has been argued that during the years our trade was decreasing, our shipping was increasing, and therefore the shipping returns could not be correct, but it was overlooked that though through the decline in values the monetary value of our trade had decreased, yet the quantity had materially increased in bulk as pointed out in Chapter IV, p. 196. British vessels formed only 10 per cent. of the total number, but they carried 43 per cent of the total freight, 32 per cent of the remainder being carried by Canadian, and the balance by foreign vessels.

British and colonial shipping 1886.

582. The following is a statement of British and Colonial shipping for 1886. The figures are all taken from official sources :—

SHIPPING IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1886.

Colony.	Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared.	Colony.	Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared.
United Kingdom	62,841,077	Tasmania	692,429
Hong Kong	9,080,390	Mauritius	681,865
Malta	8,884,059	British Guiana	627,845
Gibraltar	8,609,730	Newfoundland	612,714
Canada	8,044,571	Gold Coast	605,057
Straits Settlement	7,491,099	Western Australia	501,619
India	7,294,589	Lagos	448,392
New South Wales	4,258,604	Sierra Leone	436,070
Ceylon	3,923,481	Natal	392,834
Victoria	3,735,387	Bermudas	281,528
Queensland	3,275,437	Honduras	237,247
Windward Islands	2,083,707	Turk's Island	232,415
South Australia	1,558,476	Bahamas	209,996
Cape of Good Hope	1,554,593	Gambia	136,296
Leeward Islands	1,402,114	St. Helena	127,559
Trinidad	1,196,076	Fiji	105,369
New Zealand	990,903	Falkland Islands	59,762
Jamaica	928,406	Labuan	52,278

Malta and Gibraltar being merely ports of call, it will be seen that Hong Kong is the only British Possession outside of the United Kingdom, that has a larger shipping trade than Canada, though the combined shipping of the Australasian Colonies considerably exceeds that of this country.

Registered tonnage of the world.

583. The following table shows the number and tonnage of merchant vessels (both steam and sailing) owned by the principal countries of the world, according to the latest available returns. The figures have been taken partly from officials sources and partly from the Statesman's Year Book, 1888:—

REGISTERED TONNAGE OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD.

Countries.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Average tons to each vessel.
United Kingdom	17,917	7,144,097	398
Sweden and Norway	11,632	2,080,081	178
German Empire	4,021	1,284,703	319
Canada	7,178	1,130,247	157
United States*	1,621	1,015,562	626
France	15,351	993,291	64
Italy	7,229	945,677	130
Russia	2,343	625,366	266
Spain	1,826	508,879	278
Australasia	2,786	361,634	129
Netherlands	692	286,455	413
Austria	455	261,588	574
Denmark	3,324	272,500	81
Greece	3,213	261,496	81
Portugal	392	104,348	266
Belgium	67	86,837	1,296
Turkey	401	72,762	181

* Licensed and enrolled vessels not included.

United States shipping.

584. Canada, it will be seen, stands fourth in the list, but if the licensed and enrolled vessels belonging to the United States which are employed in the river trade and home trade were included, that country would take second place, its total tonnage amounting to 4,105,844 tons. To such an extent has the American mercantile marine declined that, whereas in 1856 75·2 per cent. of the United States imports and exports were carried in American bottoms, in 1887 the proportion was only 13·80 per cent., the value carried having increased in the same period 138. per cent.

PART II.—FISHERIES.

Yield and value of Canadian Fisheries 1886 and 1887.

585. Owing to the report of the Minister of Fisheries not having been yet completed, full particulars concerning the fisheries for 1887 are not available, but the following is a summary comparative statement of the yield and value of the fisheries in 1886 and 1887:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE YIELD AND VALUE OF THE FISHERIES OF CANADA—1886-1887.

Kinds of Fish.		1886.		1887.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Cod	Cwt	1,080,716	4,549,572	1,078,355	4,313,420
Boneless Cod	Lbs.	69,790	3,507	52,500	2,150
Herring, pickled	Brls.	374,784	1,518,022	349,909	1,574,591
" smoked	Boxes.	1,129,305	282,326	1,580,558	395,139
" frozen	No.	21,023,300	126,140	21,986,700	109,933
" fresh	Lbs.	5,767,554	285,011	4,299,897	210,883
Lobsters, preserved, in cans	"	16,434,421	2,356,660	12,185,687	1,462,282
" in shell, alive, &c	Tons.	8,662	281,734	3,650	371,826
Salmon, pickled	Brls.	6,511	85,753	9,042	126,828
" fresh	No.	.....	.....	3,260,773	426,543
" " in ice	Lbs.	2,917,712	433,553	1,307,610	261,772
" preserved, in cans	"	7,762,321	842,876	9,842,795	1,182,540
" smoked	"	49,048	8,675	54,187	9,595
Mackerel, preserved, in cans	"	772,592	81,910	151,041	18.125
" fresh	"	93,500	4,895	357,600	17,880
" pickled	Brls.	147,962	1,479,620	129,610	1,435,320
Haddock	Cwt.	213,474	747,685	216,003	864,012
Hake	"	40,841	138,179	59,533	238,132
Pollock	"	79,045	276,657	102,902	411,608
Trout	Lbs.	5,052,413	397,099	4,520,165	452,117
" pickled	Brls.	2,430	24,300	3,867	38,670
Whitefish, pickled	"	4,903	41,788	5,233	43,852
" fresh	Lbs.	5,918,623	392,562	5,800,356	409,714
Smelts	"	7,209,888	432,213	5,923,418	355,285
Sardines	Hhds.	73,627	735,642	53,334	533,820
Oysters	Brls.	62,905	189,915	61,360	187,580
Hake sounds	Lbs.	107,643	99,411	81,163	81,163
Cod tongues and sounds	Brls.	1,856	13,475	2,489	24,887
Alewives	"	33,887	134,850	32,747	147,359
Shad	Lbs.	509,710	30,583	743,612	44,017
" pickled	Brls.	8,520	79,314	8,165	73,485
Eels "	"	7,360	66,014	6 147	61,470
"	Lbs.	1,635,296	97,607	1,601,108	104,584
Halibut	"	1,563,872	96,912	1,711,519	171,152
Sturgeon	"	2,373,133	118,819	2,014,082	118,944
Maskinongé	"	857,645	55,647	652,185	39,131
Bass	"	867,204	56,561	837,652	50,259
Pickerel	"	2,624,785	159,684	2,412,549	149,895
Pike	"	1,438,664	59,395	1,161,969	50,742
Winninish	"	64,600	3,876	55,000	3,300
Bar and Whitefish	Doz.	7,372	9,215	5,001	6,251
Tom Cod or frost-fish	Lbs.	1,463,875	43,555	1,060,980	31,829
Flounders	"	49,920	2,995	122,470	12,247
Squid	Brls.	4,951	19,832	31,024	124,096
Oolâchans, pickled	"	80	800	115	1,380
" fresh	Lbs.	44,000	2,640	25,500	1,530
" smoked	"	1,900	380	350	700
Clams	.....	.....	7,950	.....	3,500

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE YIELD AND VALUE OF THE FISHERIES OF CANADA—1886-1887—*Concluded.*

Kinds of Fish.		1886.		1887.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Fur seal skins	No.	38,907	389,070	33,800	236,600
Hair "	"	31,226	30,476	26,299	25,424
Sea otter skins	"	25	1,500	75	4,500
Porpoise "	"	177	668	656	2,640
Fish oils	Galls.	899,363	505,772	995,509	405,158
Cod liver oil	"	1,800	1,800	.....	.....
Coarse and mixed fish	Brls.	25,176	104,269	31,828	158,829
Fish used as bait	"	171,210	198,937	160,480	229,170
" manure	"	171,760	70,688	139,157	70,762
Guano	Tons.	1,303	21,045	1,305	34,125
Crabs and prawns, in B.C.		.....	2,500	.....	4,500
Fish, assorted, in B.C.	Lbs.	173,800	8,690	712,000	42,600
" sold in B.C. markets		.....	125,000	.....	.....
" " Halifax markets		.....	39,500	.....	42,400
" for home consumption not included in Returns		.....	303,564	.....	229,226
Total		.....	18,679,288	.....	18,233,373
Decrease		.....	.....	.....	445,915

586. There was a total decrease in value of $445,915 as compared with 1886, the largest decrease being in canned lobsters, viz., $894,378. The decreases by Provinces were New Brunswick, $620,720; Prince Edward Island, $104,565; Manitoba and the North-West Territories, $57,896; Ontario, $56,879, and Nova Scotia, $35,579, while there were increases in British Columbia and Quebec of $397,539 and $32,185 respectively.

587. The following is a comparative summary of the value of the fisheries by Provinces, 1886 and 1887:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF THE FISHERIES OF CANADA, BY PROVINCES, 1886 AND 1887.

Provinces.	Value.	
	1886.	1887.
	$	$
Nova Scotia	8,415,362	8,379,783
New Brunswick	4,180,227	3,559,507
Quebec	1,741,382	1,773,567
Prince Edward Island	1,141,991	1,037,426
British Columbia	1,577,348	1,074,887
Ontario	1,435,998	1,379,119
Manitoba and North-West Territories	186,980	129,084
Total	18,679,288	18,233,373

Fishery negotiations.

588. The history of the fishery question down to the close of 1886 was briefly stated in last year's Statistical Abstract.* During 1887 matters remained in *statu quo*, though American fishermen did not come in contact with the Canadian authorities as frequently as in the preceding year. Early in the year, however (1887), negotiations were commenced between the respective governments with reference to some settlement of the question, which resulted in the appointment of a commission which met at Washington on the 15th November, 1887.

Signing of treaty at Washington.

589. The Plenipotentiaries appointed by Her Majesty were the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M. P.; the Hon. Sir Lionel Sackville Sackville West, the British Minister at Washington and Sir Charles Tupper. And by the President of the United States: Thomas F. Bayard, U. S. Secretary of State; William L. Putnam and James B. Angell. After considerable discussion a treaty was agreed upon and was signed at Washington on the 15th March, 1888. A *modus*

*Statistical Abstract for 1886, p. 328, *et seq.*

vivendi pending the ratification of the treaty was also suggested by the British Plenipotentiaries. The treaty has been ratified by the Canadian Parliament, and now waits ratification by the Imperial Parliament, the United States Senate, and the Parliament of Newfoundland.

Terms of the treaty and modus vivendi.

590. The full text of the treaty and of the *modus vivendi* are as follows :—

Preamble.

Whereas differences have arisen concerning the interpretation of Article I of the Convention of October 20, 1818; Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the United States of America, being mutually desirous of removing all causes of misunderstanding in relation thereto, and of promoting friendly intercourse and good neighbourhood between the United States and the Possessions of Her Majesty in North America, have resolved to conclude a Treaty to that end, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.; The Honourable Sir Lionel Sackville Sackville West, K.C.M.G., Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America; and Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G.,C.B., Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada:

And the President of the United States, Thomas F. Bayard, Secretary of State; William L. Putnam, of Maine; and James B. Angell, of Michigan;

Who, having communicated to each other in their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

Article I.

The High Contracting Parties agree to appoint a Mixed Commission to delimit, in the manner provided in this Treaty, the British waters, bays, creeks and harbours of the

coasts of Canada and of Newfoundland, as to which the United States, by Article I of the Convention of October 20, 1818, between Great Britain and the United States, renounced for ever any liberty to take, dry, or cure fish.

ARTICLE II.

Article II. The Commission shall consist of two Commissioners to be named by Her Britannic Majesty, and of two Commissioners to be named by the President of the United States, without delay, after the exchange of ratifications of this Treaty.

The Commission shall meet and complete the delimitation as soon as possible thereafter.

In case of the death, absence or incapacity of any Commissioner, or in the event of any Commissioner omitting or ceasing to act as such, the President of the United States or Her Britannic Majesty, respectively, shall forthwith name another person to act as Commissioner instead of the Commissioner originally named.

ARTICLE III.

Article III. The delimitation referred to in Article I of this Treaty shall be marked upon British Admiralty charts by a series of lines regularly numbered and duly described. The charts so marked shall, on the termination of the work of the Commission, be signed by the Commissioners in quadruplicate, three copies whereof shall be delivered to Her Majesty's Government, and one copy to the Secretary of State of the United States. The delimitation shall be made in the following manner, and shall be accepted by both the High Contracting Parties as applicable for all purposes under Article I of the Convention of October 20, 1818, between Great Britain and the United States :—

The three marine miles mentioned in Article I of the Convention of October 20, 1818, shall be measured seaward from low water mark ; but at every bay, creek or harbour, not otherwise specially provided for in this Treaty, such three marine miles shall be measured seaward from a straight

line drawn across the bay, creek, or harbour in the part nearest the entrance at the first point where the width does not exceed ten marine miles.

ARTICLE IV.

Article iv. At or near the following bays the limits of exclusion under Article I of the Convention of October 20, 1818, at points more than three marine miles from the low water mark, shall be established by the following lines, namely:

At the Baie des Chaleurs the line from the Light at Birch Point on Miscou Island to Macquereau Point Light; at the Bay of Miramichi, the line from the Light at Point Escuminac to the Light on the Eastern Point of Tabisintac Gully; at Egmont Bay, in Prince Edward Island, the line from the Light at Cape Egmont to the Light at West Point; and off St. Ann's Bay, in the Province of Nova Scotia, the line from Cape Smoke to the Light at Point Aconi.

At Fortune Bay, in Newfoundland, the line from Connaigre Head to the Light on the South-easterly end of Brunet Island, thence to Fortune Head; at Sir Charles Hamilton Sound, the line from the South-east point of Cape Fogo to White Island, thence to North end of Peckford Island, and from the South end of Peckford Island to the East Headland of Ragged Harbour.

At or near the following bays the limits of exclusion shall be three marine miles seaward from the following lines, namely:

At or near Barrington Bay, in Nova Scotia, the line from the Light on Stoddard Island to the Light on the South Point of Cape Sable, thence to the Light at Baccaro Point; at Chedabucto and St. Peter's Bays, the line from Cranberry Island Light to Green Island Light, thence to Point Rouge; at Mira Bay, the line from the Light on the East Point of Scatari Island to the north-easterly Point of Cape Morien; and at Placentia Bay in Newfoundland, the line from Latine Point, on the Eastern mainland shore, to the most Southerly Point of Red Island, thence by the most Southerly Point of Merasheen Island to the mainland.

Long Island and Bryer Island, at St. Mary's Bay, in Nova Scotia, shall, for the purpose of delimitation, be taken as the coasts of such bay.

ARTICLE V.

Article v. Nothing in this Treaty shall be construed to include within the common waters any such interior portions of any bays, creeks or harbours as cannot be reached from the sea without passing within the three marine miles mentioned in Article I of the Convention of October 20, 1818.

ARTICLE VI.

Article vi. The Commissioners shall from time to time report to each of the High Contracting Parties such lines as they may have agreed upon, numbered, described, and marked as herein provided, with quadruplicate charts thereof; which lines so reported shall forthwith from time to time be simultaneously proclaimed by the High Contracting Parties, and be binding after two months from such proclamation.

ARTICLE VII.

Article vii. Any disagreement of the Commissioners shall forthwith be referred to an Umpire selected by Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Washington and the Secretary of State of the United States; and his decision shall be final.

ARTICLE VIII.

Article viii. Each of the High Contracting Parties shall pay its own Commissioners and officers. All other expenses jointly incurred, in connection with the performance of the work, including compensation to the Umpire, shall be paid by the High Contracting Parties in equal moieties.

ARTICLE IX.

Article ix. Nothing in this Treaty shall interrupt or affect the free navigation of the Strait of Canso by fishing vessels of the United States.

ARTICLE X.

Article x. United States fishing vessels entering the bays or harbours referred to in Article I of this Treaty shall conform to harbour regulations common to them and to fishing vessels of Canada or Newfoundland.

They need not report, enter, or clear, when putting into such bays or harbours for shelter or repairing damages, nor when putting into the same, outside the limits of established ports of entry, for the purpose of purchasing wood or of obtaining water; except that any such vessel remaining more than twenty-four hours, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, within any such port, or communicating with the shore therein, may be required to report, enter, or clear; and no vessel shall be excused hereby from giving due information to boarding officers.

They shall not be liable in such bays or harbours for compulsory pilotage; nor, when therein for the purpose of shelter, of repairing damages, of purchasing wood, or of obtaining water, shall they be liable for harbour dues, tonnage dues, buoy dues, light dues, or other similar dues; but this enumeration shall not permit other charges inconsistent with the enjoyment of the liberties reserved or secured by the Convention of October 20, 1818.

ARTICLE XI.

Article xi. United States fishing vessels entering the ports, bays and harbours of the Eastern and North-western coasts of Canada or of the coasts of Newfoundland under stress of weather or other casualty may unload, reload, tranship or sell, subject to Customs laws and regulations, all fish on board, when such unloading, transhipment, or sale is made necessary as incidental to repairs, and may replenish outfits, provisions and supplies damaged or lost by disaster; and in case of death or sickness shall be allowed all needful facilities, including the shipping of crews.

Licenses to purchase in established ports of entry of the aforesaid costs of Canada or of Newfoundland, for the homeward voyage, such provisions and supplies as are ordinarily

sold to trading vessels, shall be granted to United States fishing vessels in such ports promptly upon application and without charge, and such vessels, having obtained licenses in the manner aforesaid, shall also be accorded upon all occasions such facilities for the purchase of casual or needful provisions and supplies as are ordinarily granted to trading vessels; but such provisions or supplies shall not be obtained by barter, nor purchased for re-sale or traffic.

ARTICLE XII.

Fishing vessels of Canada and Newfoundland shall have on the Atlantic coasts of the United States all the privileges reserved and secured by this Treaty to United States fishing vessels in the aforesaid waters of Canada and Newfoundland. Article xii.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States shall make regulations providing for the conspicuous exhibition by every United States fishing vessel, of its official number on each bow; and any such vessel, required by law to have an official number, and failing to comply with such regulations, shall not be entitled to the licenses provided for in this Treaty. Article xiii.

Such regulations shall be communicated to Her Majesty's Government previously to their taking effect.

ARTICLE XIV.

The penalties for unlawfully fishing in the waters, bays, creeks, and harbours, referred to in Article I of this Treaty, may extend to forfeiture of the boat or vessel and appurtenances, and also of the supplies and cargo aboard when the offence was committed; and for preparing in such waters to unlawfully fish therein, penalties shall be fixed by the court, not to exceed those for unlawfully fishing; and for any other violation of the laws of Great Britain, Canada, or Newfoundland relating to the right of fishery in such waters, bays, creeks or harbours, penalties shall be fixed by the court, not exceeding in all three dollars for every ton of the boat Article xiv.

or vessel concerned. The boat or vessel may be holden for such penalties and forfeitures.

The proceedings shall be summary and as inexpensive as practicable. The trial (except on appeal) shall be at the place of detention, unless the judge shall, on request of the defence, order it to be held at some other place adjudged by him more convenient. Security for costs shall not be required of the defence, except when bail is offered. Reasonable bail shall be accepted. There shall be proper appeals available to the defence only; and the evidence at the trial may be used on appeal.

Judgments of forfeiture shall be reviewed by the Governor General of Canada in Council, or the Governor in Council of Newfoundland, before the same are executed.

ARTICLE XV.

Article xv. Whenever the United States shall remove the duty from fish-oil, whale-oil, seal-oil, and fish of all kinds (except fish preserved in oil), being the produce of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of Canada and of Newfoundland, including Labrador, as well as from the usual and necessary casks, barrels, kegs, cans, and other usual necessary coverings containing the products above mentioned, the like products, being the produce of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of the United States, as well as the usual and necessary coverings of the same, as above described, shall be admitted free of duty into the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland.

And upon such removal of duties, and while the aforesaid articles are allowed to be brought into the United States by British subjects, without duty being reimposed thereon, the privilege of entering the ports, bays and harbours of the aforesaid coasts of Canada and of Newfoundland shall be accorded to United States fishing vessels by annual licenses, free of charge, for the following purposes, namely:

1. The purchase of provisions, bait, ice, seines, lines and other supplies and outfits;

2. Transhipment of catch, for transport by any means of conveyance;

3. Shipping of crews.

Supplies shall not be obtained by barter, but bait may be so obtained

The like privileges shall be continued or given to fishing vessels of Canada and of Newfoundland on the Atlantic coasts of the United States.

ARTICLE XVI.

This Treaty shall be ratified by Her Britannic Majesty, having received the assent of the Parliament of Canada and of the Legislature of Newfoundland; and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible. Article xvi.

In faith whereof, We, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this Treaty, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington, this fifteenth day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

PROTOCOL.

The Treaty having been signed the British Plenipotentiaries desire to state that they have been considering the position which will be created by the immediate commencement of the fishing season before the Treaty can possibly be ratified by the Senate of the United States, by the Parliament of Canada, and the Legislature of Newfoundland. Modus vivendi.

In the absence of such ratification the old conditions which have given rise to so much friction and irritation might be revived, and might interfere with the unprejudiced consideration of the Treaty by the legislative bodies concerned.

Under these circumstances, and with the further object of affording evidence of their anxious desire to promote

good feeling and to remove all possible subjects of controversy, the British Plenipotentiaries are ready to make the following temporary arrangement for a period not exceeding two years, in order to afford a "*modus vivendi*" pending the ratification of the Treaty.

1. For a period not exceeding two years from the present date, the privilege of entering the bays and harbours of the Atlantic coasts of Canada and of Newfoundland shall be granted to United States fishing vessels by annual licenses at a fee of $1.50 per ton—for the followiag purposes :

The purchase of bait, ice, seines, lines, and all other supplies and outfits.

Transhipment of catch and shipping of crews.

2. If during the continuance of this arrangement, the United States should remove the duties on fish, fish-oil, whale and seal oil (and their coverings, packages, &c.), the said licenses shall be issued free of charge.

3. United States fishing vessels entering the bays and harbours of the Atlantic coasts of Canada or of Newfoundland for any of the four purposes mentioned in Article I of the Convention of October 20, 1818, and not remaining therein more than twenty-four hours, shall not be required to enter or clear at the Custom house, providing that they do not communicate with the shore.

4. Forfeiture to be exacted only for the offences of fishing or preparing to fish in territorial waters.

5. This arrangement to take effect as soon as the necessary measures can be completed by the Colonial Authorities.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.
L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.
CHARLES TUPPER.

WASHINGTON, 15th February, 1888.

CHAPTER XI.

MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

Defence of Canada before Confederation.

591. Previous to the confederation of the Provinces, the defence of this country was entirely in the hands of the Imperial Government, who for that purpose maintained troops in each Province, supported by various local volunteer militia corps. This volunteer militia had, when called upon, rendered most efficient service in times of trouble, an account of which would be beyond the scope of this chapter, being, as it is, part of the history of Canada.

Withdrawal of Imperial troops.

592. After Confederation the British Government gradually withdrew all the Imperial troops from this country, and at present only maintain a garrison at Halifax and a naval establishment there and on the Pacific coast.

Command in chief vested in the Queen.

593. By the British North America Act the command in chief of all naval and military forces of and in Canada was vested in the Queen, and the control of the same was placed in the hands of the Dominion Parliament. A Department of Militia and Defence was at the same time established, the first Minister being Sir George E. Cartier, and the first Militia Act was passed in 1868, 31 Vic., chap. 40. This Act was subsequently amended in various ways, but is practically embodied in the present Consolidated Militia Act, 46 Vic., chap. 2, passed 25th May, 1883. By it the militia of Canada is declared to consist of all the male inhabitants of Canada of the age of 18 years or upwards and under sixty, not exempted or disqualified by law, this population being divided into four classes, as follow:—

Department of Militia.

The Militia Act.

Who constitute the Militia.

The first class comprises those aged 18 or upwards and under 30, being unmarried or widowers without children.

The second class comprises those between the ages of 30 and 45, being unmarried or widowers without children.

The third class comprises those between 18 and 45, being married or widowers with children.

The fourth class comprises those between 45 and 60.

Persons exempt from service.

594. The following persons are exempt from enrolment and actual service at any time: Judges, clergymen and ministers of all religious denominations, professors in colleges and teachers in religious orders, the wardens and officials of all penitentiaries and lunatic asylums, persons physically disabled, and any person being the only son of a widow and her only support. Certain other persons are exempt from service except in case of war.

Number of men and period of drill.

595. The number of men to be trained and drilled annually is limited to forty-five thousand, except as specially authorized, and the period of drill is to be 16 days and not less than eight days every year.

Active and reserve Militia.

596. The militia is divided into active and reserve land and marine force. The active land and marine force is composed of men raised either by voluntary enlistment or ballot, and the reserve force consists of the whole of the men not serving in the active militia of the time being.

Period of service.

597. The period of service is three years.

Military Districts.

598. The Dominion is divided into twelve military districts, in each of which a permanent military staff is maintained, under the command of a Deputy Adjutant General.

Permanent corps.

599. The [illegible] out corps and schools of instruction consist of "A" [illegible] of Cavalry at Quebec, "A," "B" and

"C" Batteries, Schools of Artillery at Kingston, Quebec and Victoria, B.C.; "A," "B" and "C" Infantry School Corps, at Fredericton, N.B., St. Johns, Q., and Toronto, Ont., and a School of Mounted Infantry at Winnipeg. A fourth Infantry School Corps is in course of organization at London, Ont. The total strength of these permanent corps is limited to 1,000 men. The present strength is 950 men, exclusive of officers.

Royal Military College.

600. The Royal Military College at Kingston, which is under the control of the Militia Department, was founded in 1875, and has proved a most successful institution. The present number of cadets is 77, which number is likely to be shortly increased to 96. The total number of cadets who have joined has been 230, of whom 116 have graduated and 59 have been gazetted to commissions in the Imperial army.

Opinion of the General Commanding.

601. The general officer commanding the militia, in his annual report for 1887, says: "It is most satisfactory in "tracing the career, so far, of the graduates of this College, "to notice how very successful they have been in civil as well "as in military employment." "It ought to be clearly under-"stood that the four years course at this College is calcu-"lated to fit a man for almost any appointment in this "country, whether civil or military."

Strength of the Active Militia 1887.

602. The following is a statement of the numbers of the Active Militia, showing the strength of the different arms of the service:—

STRENGTH OF THE ACTIVE MILITIA IN CANADA, 1887.

Province.	District.	Cavalry.	Field Artillery.	Garrison Artillery.	Engineers.	Infantry	Total District.	Total Province.
Ontario	1	187	240	.....	.....	4,140	4,567	17,341
	2	418	240	67	.....	6,124	6,849	
	3	329	160	45	.....	2,973	3,507	
	4	83	160	.....	.....	2,175	2,418	
Quebec	5	417	240	347	89	4,118	5,211	11,693
	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,430	2,430	
	7	96	80	270	.....	3,606	4,052	
New Brunswick	8	324	160	260	45	1,717	2,506	2,506
Nova Scotia	9	45	80	569	.....	2,952	3,646	3,646
Manitoba	10	45	80	.....	.....	990	1,115	1,115
British Columbia	11	.....	.....	180	.....	90	270	270
P. E. Island	12	.....	.....	230	45	342	617	617
Total	.....	1,944	1,440	1,968	179	31,657	37,188	37,188
Royal Military College and Schools	.....	43	.....	433	.....	488	.....	964
Totals, 31st Dec., 1887.	.....	1,987	1,440	2,401	179	32,145	.....	38,152

There was a decrease in the total number of men of 81, as compared with 1886. The number of troops, batteries and companies was: troops, 43; batteries, 62½; and companies, 648½; making a total of 754.

Militia expenditure 1887.

603. The total ordinary expenditure amounted to $1,193,698, and the special expenditure, in consequence of the rebellion in 1885, to $87,562. The following is a summary of the expenditure by the Department of Militia in 1887:—

MILITIA EXPENDITURE, 1887.

Salaries, district staff	$ 24,100
Brigade majors	10,840
Royal Military College	51,503
Ammunition, clothing and military stores	202,199
Public armouries	61,606
Drill pay and camp purposes	257,386
Drill instruction	35,860
Dominion Rifle Association	10,000
Drill sheds and rifle ranges	15,306
Construction and repairs	81,834

Barracks in London	16,733
Care of military properties	13,526
Grant to Dominion Artillery Association	2,000
A, B and C Batteries	142,851
Cavalry and Infantry Schools	228,630
Contingencies	33,319
Total ordinary militia service	$1,193,693
North West service (Rebellion 1885)	87,562
Total expenditure	$1,281,255

604. The Militia revenue for 1887 amounted to $23,205, made up as follows :— Militia revenue.

Ammunition, sale of	$11,866
Military stores "	3,819
Clothing "	1,853
Miscellaneous stores, sale of	526
Military properties, rent of	5,141
Total	$23,205

605. The sums paid for militia pensions amounted to $34,100, as follow :— Militia pensions.

Pensioners.	Number.	Amount.
		$
Pensioners, 1812-1815	268	10,635
" Fenian raids	26	3,681
" Rebellion, 1885	102	19,784
	396	34,100

The number of pensioners of 1812-15 is rapidly decreasing, being less by 115 than in 1886.

606. In addition to the gratuities reported as having been paid in 1886, an additional amount of $20,225 has been paid to 64 applicants, making a total of $64,101 paid in this way to 230 persons. Gratuities.

CHAPTER XII

DOMINION LANDS.

Land taken up 1886 and 1887.

607. In the face of the large immigration into the North-West Territories last year, the increase in the amount of land taken up, was by no means what was expected, there being only a small increase in the area taken up as homesteads, and a decrease under the heads both of pre-emptions and sales. The following are the comparative figures:—

	1886.	1887.
Homesteads	294,960 Acres	319,500 Acres
Pre-emptions	146,480 "	87,747 "
Sales	133,701 "	113,544 "

Reasons for the small quantity taken up.

608. Two reasons are, however, given in the report of the Minister of the Interior for the comparatively small area taken up, one being that the extraordinary grain crop caused a very large demand for labour, and consequently a much larger proportion than usual of the immigration was absorbed in this way, and the other that settlers coming into the country appeared to realize to a much greater extent than formerly, the advisability of acquiring some experience of the modes of agriculture suitable to the country, before taking up land. "There is much" says the report "in the "soil and climate of Manitoba and the North-West that re-"quires to be studied by the newly arrived agriculturist, "even assuming his former experience to have fitted him "in every respect for the pursuit of his calling, and it "would be to his personal interest that he should acquire a "little practical knowledge of the country and its methods "of farming before finally taking up land on his own "account." The report further says that "The opinion be-"gins to gain favour with those who have paid close atten-"tion to the affairs of Manitoba and the North-West, that, "so far as relates to the grain growing portions of the

"country at least, 160 acres is the limit of the area which "the average farmer can profitably work." The decrease in the number of pre-emptions would appear to be an indication of the growth of this feeling.

Transactions in Dominion lands 1872-1887.

609. The following table gives particulars of the transactions in Dominion lands in each year from 1872 to 31st October, 1887, that being the end of the year in this Department, except in financial matters :—

Year.	Area.			
	Homesteads.	Pre-emptions.	Sales.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1872	40,000	1,600	15,200	56,800
1873	136,640	2,400	16,620	155,660
1874	215,520	101,461	17,713	334,694
1875	84,480	67,314	4,908	156,702
1876	52,960	40,406	39,562	132,928
1877	145,280	107,715	170,989	428,984
1878	308,640	275,240	125,380	709,260
1879	555,296	270,178	271,343	1,096,817
1880 (Oct. 31st)	280,640	140,790	260,797	682,227
1881 "	438,707	263,647	355,166	1,057,520
1882 "	1,181,652	904,211	613,282	2,699,145
1883 "	970,719	659,120	202,143	1,831,982
1884 "	533,280	364,060	213,172	1,110,512
1885 "	249,552	106,213	126,049	481,814
1886 "	294,960	146,480	133,701	575,141
1887 "	319,500	87,747	114,544	521,791

Since the beginning of 1872, therefore, the total number of acres disposed of has been 12,026,977, of which 5,807,826 acres were homesteads, 3,538,582 pre-emptions and 2,680,569 sales.

Receipts from fees and sales 1873-1887.

610. The next table gives the total amount of pre-emption and homestead fees, and proceeds of sales, received in each year from 1st July, 1872, to 30th June, 1887 :—

PRE-EMPTION AND HOMESTEAD FEES AND PROCEEDS FROM SALES, 1873-1887.

Year ended 30th June.	Homestead and Pre-emption Fees.	Ordinary Sales.		Sales to Colonizati'n Companies.	Total.
		Cash.	Scrip.	Cash.	
	$	$	$	$	$
1873	6,970	21,616	.....	.....	28,586
1874	8,290	17,697	.....	.....	25,987
1875	11,570	13,591	.....	.....	25,161
1876	4,700	3,704	320	.....	8,724
1877	5,620	1,069	136,955	.....	143,645
1878	15,370	2,682	120,159	.....	138,211
1879	36,026	8,188	210,904	.....	255,119
1880	32,338	41,768	81,685	.....	155,812
1881	30,682	62,940	70,828	.....	164,451
1882	94,228	1,228,424	50,590	354,036	1,727,280
1883	127,740	516,092	33,638	248,492	925,962
1884	70,390	423,113	40,919	253,713	788,136
1885	42,745	198,759	45,875	1,214	288,594
1886	40,481	76,140	204,658	.....	321,279
1887	26,502	48,176	337,640	.....	412,318

The receipts from 1st July, 1887, to 1st February, 1888, have amounted to $206,744.

Increase in 1887.

611. There was a total increase in 1887 of $81,038, owing to the large redemption of scrip, but there was a decrease in fees and cash for sales, the receipts from pre-emptions being doubtless small on account of the extension of time granted within which to make payment.

Entries cancelled.

612. The number of entries cancelled has been steadily decreasing; in 1874 62½ per cent. of the homestead and 92 per cent. of the pre-emption entries were cancelled, in 1886 only 60 of the former and 50 of the latter were cancelled. The number of patents issued was 4,599 as compared with 4,570 in the preceding year, and was the largest number yet issued in any one year, the number cancelled was 26.

Patents issued.

Rocky Mountains Park, Banff, N.W.

613. A large tract of land enclosing the hot mineral springs at Banff, N.W.T., was reserved and set apart for a ...tional Park, under an Order in Council passed 25th

November, 1885. It is to be known as Rocky Mountains Park. Fifteen miles of the external boundaries of the Park were surveyed during 1887, and 18 miles of road opened up, a bridge was built over the Bow River, and considerable improvements were made in the Cave and the Basin, making them safer and more convenient for bathers. Upwards of 3,000 persons visited the Springs during the season, and there is now a permanent population of 650 persons. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have recently completed a hotel at a cost of $150,000.

Other park reservations.

614. Four other park reservations have been made in the Rocky Mountains, under an Order in Council passed 10th October, 1886.

Area set out for settlement.

615. The total area set out for settlement since 1873, is as follows :—

	Acres.	No of Farms of 160 acres each.
Previous to June, 1873	4,792.292	29,952
In 1874	4,237,864	26,487
1875	665,000	4,156
1876	420,507	2,628
1877	231,691	1,448
1878	306,936	1,918
1879	1,130,482	7,066
1880	4,472,000	27,950
1881	9,147,000	50,919
1882	9,460,000	55,125
1883	27,000,000	168,750
1884	6,400,000	40,000
1885	391,680	2,448
1886	1,379,010	8,620
1887	643,710	4,023
Total	70,678 172	431,490

At the rate of five souls to a homestead, these lands would sustain an agricultural population of 2,157,450.

Revenue 1887.

616. The total revenue of the Department of the Interior for the year ended 31st October, 1887, was :—

Gross revenue in cash	$188,488
Scrip redeemed and warrants located	241,331
Total	$429,819
Total in 1886	605,876
Decrease in 1887	$176,057

Total receipts.

617. The total receipts on account of Dominion lands under the various heads to 31st October, 1887, are as follow:

Homestead fees	$ 383,939
Pre-emption	185,278
Sales, cash	2,897,212
Timber, grazing and mineral	754,962
Colonization	857,456
Miscellaneous	189,617
	$5,268,464

School lands in Manitoba.

618. Two sections of land of 640 acres each in every township in Manitoba are held in trust by the Dominion Government as school lands, for the purpose of aiding and promoting education. These lands are to be disposed of as and when it may seem fit to the Government, and the proceeds applied to the above purposes.

Sales of school lands.

619. A series of sales of these school lands was held in January, 1888, and the following table gives the result of such sales :—

SALES OF SCHOOL LANDS IN MANITOBA, 1888.

Place of Sale	Acres Sold.	Amount realized.	First Instalment (paid).	Average Price per Acre.	Maximum Price per Acre.	Minimum Price per Acre.
		$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Manitou	7,814	47,639	9,525	6 16	9 00	5 00
Winnipeg	2,917	17,985	3,598	6 16	8 00	5 00
Portage la Prairie	6,694	57 374	14,002	8 57	16 10	5 00
Brandon	3,360	17,184	3,437	6 71	10 00	5 00
Total	19,385	140,182	30,562	7 00	10 77	5 00

The Report of the Minister of the Interior says: "If "the remainder of the school lands of Manitoba and the "North-West Territories could be relied upon to bring, at "the proper time, equivalent prices, the liberality of this "educational endowment would be difficult to exaggerate."

620. Under the Dominion Lands Regulations all surveyed even numbered sections, excepting 8 and 26, in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers or otherwise disposed of or reserved, are to be held exclusively for homesteads and pre-emptions. Dominion Lands Regulations.

621. Homestead entry per one quarter-section (160 acres) of surveyed agricultural land, open to such entry, may be obtained by any person who is the sole head of a family, or by any male who has attained the age of 18 years, on application to the Local Agent of Dominion Lands, and on payment of an office fee of $10, Conditions of homestead entry.

At the time of making entry the homesteader must declare under which of the three following provisions he elects to hold his land, and on making application for patent must prove that he has fulfilled the conditions named therein.

1. The homesteader shall begin actual residence on his homestead and cultivation of a reasonable portion thereof within six months from date of entry, unless entry shall have been made on or after the first day of September, in which case residence need not commence until the first day of June following, and continue to live upon and cultivate the land for at least six months out of every twelve months for three years from date of homestead entry.

2. The homesteader shall begin actual residence, as above, within a radius of two miles of his homestead and continue to

make his home within such radius for at least six months out of every twelve months for the three years next succeeding the date of homestead entry; and shall within the first year from date of entry break and prepare for crop ten acres of his homestead quarter section; and shall within the second year crop the said ten acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional—making twenty-five acres; and within the third year after the date of his homestead entry he shall crop the said twenty-five acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional, so that within three years of the date of his homestead entry he shall have not less than twenty-five acres cropped; and shall have erected on the land a habitable house in which he shall have lived during the three months next preceding his application for homestead patent.

3. The homesteader shall perfect his homestead entry by commencing the cultivation of the homestead within six months fter the date of entry, or if the entry was obtained on or after the first day of September in any year, before the first day of June following, shall, within the first year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop not less than five acres of his homestead; shall, within the second year, crop the said five acres, and break and prepare for crop not less than ten acres in addition, making not less than fifteen acres in all; shall erect a habitable house upon his homestead before the expiration of the second year after his homestead entry, and before the commencement of the third year, shall *bonâ fide* reside therein, and cultivate the land for three years next prior to the date of his application for his patent.

In the event of a homesteader desiring to secure his patent within a shorter period than the three years provided by law, he will be permitted to purchase his homestead on

furnishing proof that he has resided on the land for at least twelve months from the date of his perfecting his homestead entry, and that he has brought at least 30 acres thereof under cultivation.

Any homesteader may at the same time as he makes his homestead entry, but not at a later date, should there be available land adjoining the homestead, enter an additional quarter section of land as a pre-emption on payment of an office fee of $10.

Pre-emptions.

622. The pre-emption right entitles the homesteader, who obtains entry for a pre-emption, to purchase the land so pre-empted on becoming entitled to his homestead patent; but should the homesteader fail to fulfil the homestead conditions, or to pay for such pre-emption within six months after he becomes entitled to claim a patent for his homestead, he forfeits all claim to his pre-emption.

Power to create a charge on homestead for advances.

623. Every assignment or transfer of homestead or pre-emption right, made before the issue of the patent, is null and void, except in cases where any person or company is desirous of assisting intending settlers, when, the sanction of the Minister to the advance having been obtained, the settler has power to create a charge upon his homestead for a sum not exceeding six hundred dollars, and interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, provided that particulars of how such an advance has been expended for his benefit, be first furnished to the settler, or if the charge be made previous to the advance, then such charge shall only operate to the extent certified to by the local agent as having been actually advanced to the settler. One half of the advance may be laid out in the erection of buildings on the homestead.

Price of pre-emptions.

624. The price of pre-emptions, not included in town site reserves, is $2.50 an acre. Where land is north of the northerly limit of the land grant, along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and is not within twenty-four miles of any branch of that railway, or twelve miles of any other railway, pre-emptions may be obtained for $2 per acre.

Payments.

625. Payments for land may be in cash, scrip, or police or military bounty warrants.

Licenses to cut timber for domestic use.

626. Homestead settlers, whose land is destitute of timber, may, upon payment of an office fee of 50 cents, procure from the Crown timber agent a permit to cut the following quantities of timber free of dues: 30 cords of dry wood, 1,800 lineal feet of building timber, 2,000 poplar fence rails and 400 roof poles.

Or purchase a wood lot.

In cases where there is timbered land in the vicinity, available for the purpose, the homestead settler, whose land is without timber, may purchase a wood lot, not exceeding in area twenty acres, at the price of $5 per acre cash.

Timber licenses.

627. Licenses to cut timber on surveyed or unsurveyed lands are granted after competition to the highest tenderer. The lands covered by such licenses are thereby withdrawn from homestead and pre-emption entry and from sale.

Coal districts.

628. Coal districts have been set apart as follows:—

1. On the Souris River, south of Moose Mountain.
2. On the South Saskatchewan River, near Medicine Hat.
3. On the North Saskatchewan River, near Edmonton.
4. On the Bow River.
5. On the Belly River.
6. On the [illegible] River.
7. Wood

[illegible] containing lignite or [illegible] coal, $20.

When two or more parties apply to purchase the same land, tenders will be invited.

Leases of grazing lands.

629. Leases of grazing lands in Manitoba and the North-West Territories can be granted only after public competition, except in the case of actual settlers to whom may be leased, without public competition, tracts of land not to exceed four sections and to be contiguous to the settler's homestead. Leases shall be for a period of not exceeding twenty-one years, and no single lease shall cover a greater area than 100,000 acres.

The lessee is obliged, within each of the three years from the date of granting the lease, to place upon his lease-hold not less than one-third of the whole amount of the stock which he is required to place upon the tract leased, namely, one head of cattle for every twenty acres of land embraced by the lease, and shall, during the rest of the term, maintain cattle thereon in at least that proportion.

After placing the prescribed number of cattle upon his leasehold, the lessee may purchase land, within the tract leased, for a home, farm and corral.

Any portion of the lands forming a grazing tract are open for homestead and pre-emption and to purchase from Government at $2.50 per acre cash; and in the event of such settlement or sale, the lease (if any) to be void in respect of such lands so entered or purchased.

Mining locations.

630. Any person may explore vacant Dominion lands not appropriated or reserved by Government for other purposes, and may search therein, either by surface or subterranean prospecting, for mineral deposits, with a view to obtaining a mining location for the same, but no mining location shall be granted, until the discovery of the vein, lode or

deposit of mineral or metal within the limits of the location or claim.

On discovering a mineral deposit, any person may obtain a mining location, upon marking out his location on the ground, in accordance with the regulations in that behalf, and filing with the agent of Dominion lands for the district, within ninety days from discovery, an affidavit in form prescribed by mining regulations, and paying at the same time an office fee of $5, which will entitle the person so recording his claim to enter on the land and work it for one year.

At any time before the expiration of five years from the date of recording his claim, the claimant may, upon filing proof with the local agent that he has expended in actual mining operations on the claim, the amount prescribed in the mining regulations in that behalf, by paying to the local agent therefor the price per acre fixed by the regulations, and a further sum of $50 to cover the cost of survey, obtain a patent for said claim as provided in the said mining regulations.

CHAPTER XIII.

BANKS AND SAVINGS BANKS.

Canadian currency.

631. The denominations of money in the currency of Canada were declared by the Act 34 Vic., chap. 4, to be dollars, cents and mills, there being 100 cents in a dollar and 10 mills in a cent. By the same Act the British sovereign, as then coined, was declared to be legal tender for $4.86\frac{2}{3}$.

Silver and gold coins.

632. Silver coins struck by order of Her Majesty for circulation in Canada, were declared to be legal tender to the amount of ten dollars, and copper coins, similarly struck, to the amount of twenty-five cents. The gold eagle of the United States was also declared to be legal tender for ten dollars, and multiples and halves of the same for proportionate sums.

Coins in circulation.

633. The coins in circulation in Canada are silver fifty, twenty-five, twenty, ten and five cent pieces, and bronze one cent pieces, all of which are struck in England. No twenty cent pieces have been coined for a considerable time, and they are gradually disappearing from circulation, Canada has no gold coinage of its own, but as stated above, British and American gold pieces pass current.

Paper currency.

634. The notes issued exclusively by the Government are of the denominations $4, $2, $1, and twenty-five cents fractional paper currency, no bank in the Dominion being allowed to issue notes for a less sum than five dollars, or for any sum not being a multiple of five dollars.

The Bank Acts and principal provisions.

635. The chartered and incorporated banks of the Dominion are regulated by the Bank Act, 34 Vic., chap. 5, and subse-

quent amending Acts, by which it is provided, amongst other things,

Capital paid up. That at least one hundred thousand dollars of capital shall be *bonâ fide* paid up to the satisfaction of the Treasury Board before any incorporated bank shall commence business.

Amount of notes for circulation. The amount of notes issued for circulation by any bank shall never exceed the amount of its unimpaired capital, under a penalty varying with the amount of such excess.

Part payment to be in Dominion notes. Any bank when making payment is compelled, if requested, to pay the same or part thereof, not exceeding sixty dollars, in Dominion notes, for $1, $2 or $4 each.

Notes to be a first charge. The payment of notes issued by any bank for circulation shall be the first charge on its assets in case of insolvency.

Limit to dividend. No dividends or bonus exceeding 8 per cent. per annum shall be paid by any bank, unless, after deducting all bad and doubtful debts, it has a reserve fund equal to at least twenty per cent. of its paid up capital.

Monthly returns. Monthly returns, certified by the President and General Manager, shall be made by every bank to the Government, according to the form and under the penalty provided by the Acts.

Proportion of cash in Dominion notes. Every bank shall, subject to a penalty, always hold at least half, if possible, of its cash revenues in Dominion notes, and never a less proportion than forty per cent.

Private Banks. No person, firm or company, other than a bank incorporated under the above Acts, may use the title of bank, banking company, banking house, banking association or nking institution, without adding the words "not in-orated."

Number of incorporated Banks.

636. There were forty-one incorporated banks that made returns to the Government on 30th June, 1887, distributed as follows: 13 in Ontario, 14 in Quebec, 9 in Nova Scotia, 3 in New Brunswick, and one each in Manitoba and British Columbia. The banks are assigned to the Provinces according to the situation of their head offices, but many of them have branches all over the Dominion.

Bank statement 1886 and 1887.

637. The following is a comparative statement of the assets and liabilities of the various banks in Canada, on the 30th June, 1886 and 1887:—

BANK STATEMENT, 30TH JUNE, 1886 AND 1887.

LIABILITIES.	1886.	1887.
	$	$
Capital paid up	61,841,395	60,815,356
Circulation	29,200,627	30,438,152
Deposits—		
Payable on demand	59,324,012	56,663,143
Payable after notice or on a fixed day	52,904,811	57,269,866
Held as security	762,940	550,180
Made by other banks	1,404,827	1,243,421
Due other banks or agencies	3,615,231	2,847,923
Other liabilities	335,232	400,945
Total liabilities	147,547,682	149,413,632
ASSETS.		
Specie and Dominion notes	18,110,224	15,595,515
Notes of and cheques on other banks	6,736,621	6,193,085
Due from agencies and other banks	19,815,650	19,039,532
Dominion debentures or stocks	4,733,312	3,133,842
Other Government securities	3,407,407	3,518,406
Loans to Dominion and Provincial Governments	3,039,099	3,548,960
Loans or discounts for which collateral securities are held	12,678,919	11,688,123
Loans to municipal or other corporations	15,503,366	16,615,734
Loans to or deposits made in other banks	757,511	415,166
Discounts	131,559,202	138,263,340
Debts overdue, not secured	1,431,307	1,166,334
Debts overdue, secured	1,735,492	1,623,795
Mortgages on real estate, and real estate held by the banks	2,148,913	2,020,109
Bank premises	3,511,964	3,570,955
Other assets	3,253,362	2,848,566
Total assets	228,422,353	229,241,464

The proportion of liabilities to assets was slightly larger in 1887, being 65·17 per cent. against 64·59 per cent. in 1886. The amount on deposit showed an increase of $1,700,186, discounts an increase of $6,704,138, almost identical with that of 1886 over 1885 which was $6,704,976, and overdue debts a decrease of $376,670.

Proportions of assets and liabilities.

638. The following statement shows the proportions of the principal items of assets and liabilities to the total amounts in the years 1868, 1877 and 1887 :—

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES—PERCENTAGE OF PRINCIPAL ITEMS.

Items.	1868.	1877.	1887.
	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Liabilities—			
Notes in circulation	18·99	19·22	20·37
Deposits	75·03	75·03	76·62
Assets—			
Specie and Dominion notes	11·40	8·29	6·80
Debts due to the banks	70·26	77·31	75·60

Rate of interest.

639. The rate of interest allowed on deposit by the banks is at present in most cases 4 per cent.

Particulars of Banks in Canada 1868-1887.

640. The next table gives the paid up capital, assets, liabilities, and other particulars of the various banks in operation in each year since Confederation, according to the returns made to the Government, as required by the Bank Acts :—

PARTICULARS OF BANKS IN CANADA, 1868-1887.

Year ended 30th June,	Capital Paid up.	Notes in Circulation.	Total on Deposit.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Percentage of Liabilities to Assets.
	$	$	$	$	$	
1868 ...	30,289,048	8,307,079	32,808,103	43,722,647	77,872,257	56·15
1869 ...	30,981,074	8,063,198	38,823,332	48,380,967	83,565,027	57·89
1870 ...	32,050,597	14,167,948	50,767,099	66,530,393	102,147,293	65·13
1871 ...	36,415,210	18,339,893	55,763,066	77,486,706	121,014,395	64·03
1872 ...	45,134,709	25,040,077	64,720,490	94,224,644	151,772,876	62·08
1873 ...	55,102,959	29,516,046	68,677,137	98,296,677	168,519,745	58·33
1874 ...	60,443,445	26,583,130	78,790,368	117,656,218	188,417,005	62·44
1875 ...	63,367,687	20,902,991	75,033,811	101,371,845	184,441,108	54·96
1876 ...	67,199,051	20,288,158	74,594,057	101,686,717	184,421,514	55·13
1877 ...	63,923,156	18,265,356	71,284,797	95,004,254	174,375,603	54·48
1878 ...	63,387,034	19,351,109	71,900,195	95,641,008	175,473,086	54·50
1879 ...	64,159,427	18,090,814	71,368,502	93,375,749	170,446,074	54·78
1880 ...	60,584,789	20,186,176	84,818,804	108,833,271	181,741,074	59·88
1881 ...	59,384,987	26,102,368	94,155,621	125,063,546	198,967,278	62·85
1882 ...	58,739,980	32,229,937	113,820,495	153,001,994	229,271,064	66·73
1883 ...	61,404,554	32,211,945	107,148,664	145,296,836	226,803,491	64·06
1884 ...	61,443,397	29,654,511	106,594,253	140,973,233	223,855,601	62·97
1885 ...	61,821,158	29,692,803	104,656,566	138,510,300	217,264,655	63·75
1886 ...	61,841,395	29,200,627	112,991,764	147,547,682	228,422,353	64·59
1887 ...	60,815,356	30,438,152	114,483,190	149,413,632	229,241,464	65·18

Increase during the period.

641. The number of banks that made returns to the Government on 30th June, 1868, was 27, being 14 less than in 1887, and the following are the proportions of increase under the several heads, between those years :—Increase in amount of paid up capital, 101 per cent ; in notes in circulation, 266 per cent. ; in amount on deposit, 249 per cent. ; in liabilities, 241 per cent. ; and in assets, 194 per cent. The proportion of liabilities to assets was higher in 1887 than in any other year, with the exception of 1882, and was lowest in 1877.

Reserve fund.

642. The total amount of reserve held by the banks on the 30th June, 1887, was $17,600,297. No returns of this fund were made previous to 1883, when an amendment to the Bank Act, requiring them, was passed.

Bank suspensions.

643. During the fiscal year 1886-87 the Maritime Bank suspended, and since the 30th of June, 1887, two banks, at that time making returns, have suspended, viz., the Bank of London and the Central Bank. In both cases the trouble was caused by culpable mismanagement, in the first case on the part of the president, and in the second on the part of the directorate and general manager.

Total amount on deposit.

644. The total amount of money on deposit in 1886 in the Chartered Banks, Post Office and Government Savings Banks, Montreal and Quebec Savings Banks, and in the hands of Loan Companies, was $179,477,121, equal to the sum of $36·82 per head of population.

Dividends and prices of principal stocks 1887.

645. The following table gives the share value, paid up capital, last six months' dividend, and highest and lowest quotations at Toronto in 1887, of the principal banks and loan companies in Canada. The prices quoted are taken from the statement published by the committee of the Toronto Stock Exchange :—

Stock.	Share.	Capital paid up.	Dividend last 6 months.	Prices during Year.	
				Highest.	Lowest.
	$	$	Per cent.		
Banks—					
Montreal	200	12,000,000	5	248½	202
Ontario	100	1,500,000	3½	124½	107
Toronto	100	2,000,000	4	211½	182
Merchants	100	5,799,200	3½	133¼	119
Commerce	50	6,000,000	3½	126	107
Imperial	100	1,500,000	4	140	128
Federal	100	1,250,000	3	109½	76
Dominion	50	1,500,000	5	223	206½
Standard	50	1,000,000	3½	131½	120½
Hamilton	100	1,000,000	4	141½	135
Central	100	500,000	3	104½	84
British America	50	500,000	7	125	84¾
Western Assurance	40	200,000	10	162	122½
Consumers' Gas	50	1,000,000	3	197¾	169¾
Montreal Telegraph	40	2,000,000	4	102¾	92
North-West Land Co	24	7,300,000	.....	64½	41½
C.P.R. Land Grant Bonds	.....	.....	.....	106	.....
Canada Permanent	50	2,300,000	6	213½	204
Freehold	100	1,200,000	5	170	161
Western Canada	50	1,400,000	5	190	185¾
Union	50	627,000	4	135½	131
Canada Landed Credit	50	663,990	4	135	127½
Building and Loan Association	25	750,000	3	114	104
Imperial Saving and Investment	100	625,000	3½	118½	114½
Farmers' Loan and Savings	50	611,430	3½	123	116
London and Canada Life and Accident	50	700,000	5	162	143
National Investment	100	425,000	3	108	103¾
Peoples' Loan	50	564,580	3½	118	110
Real Estate Loan and Debenture Co	50	477,209	.....	40	.....
London and Ontario	100	450,000	3½	117	116½
The Land Security Co	25	230,000	5	245	.....
Manitoba Loan	100	312,500	3½	101½	92
Huron and Erie	50	1,100,000	4½	159	156
Dominion Saving and Loan	50	918,250	3½	115¼	100
Ontario Loan and Debenture	50	1,200 000	3½	120	.....
Hamilton Provident	100	1,100,000	3½	123½	122¼
Ontario Investment Association	50	700,000	.....	117½	20
British Canadian Loan and Investment	100	322,412	3	104	100
Ontario Industrial Loan and Investment Co	100	309,056	3½	115	100

Business failures 1887.

646. The following is a statement of the business failures in Canada in 1887 by Provinces:—

	Number.	Liabilities.
Ontario	693	$ 5,357,375
Quebec	390	4,085,926
Nova Scotia	120	716,860
New Brunswick	88	5,350,415
Manitoba	37	264,769
British Columbia	25	135,950
Prince Edward Island	13	162,600
Totals	1,366	$16,070,595

Business failures 1883-1887.

647. For the purposes of comparison the figures for the last five years are given below:—

	Number.	Liabilities.
1883	1,384	$15,949,361
1884	1,327	19,191,306
1885	1,256	8,861,609
1886	1,252	10,386,884
1887	1,366	16,070,595
Average	1,317	$14,091,951

Increase in amount due to failure of the Maritime Bank.

648. The amount of liabilities in 1887 was above the average for five years, and considerably above the figures of 1886, but this increase was almost entirely due to the failure of the Maritime Bank in New Brunswick, and of the large lumber firms dependent on it. The average number and amount of failures in New Brunswick during the previous four years was 59 and $808,576 respectively, and if these figures are substituted in 1887, the result appears as 1,337 failures with liabilities $11,528,756, showing that but for the exceptional failure, in New Brunswick, the year was a fairly prosperous one, the amount of liabilities being below the average of five years.

Failures in United Kingdom.

649. The number of failures in the United Kingdom in 1887 was 5,852, being the largest number since 1883.

Post Office Savings Banks and objects of the system.

650. The system of Post Office Savings Banks was first established in the United Kingdom, and proved so successful that it has been almost universally adopted by other nations. The principal object of the system is to encourage the habit of saving among the working classes, by providing a place where they can deposit their surplus earnings at a fair rate of interest and with absolute security, no practical limit being made to the smallness of the deposit. This latter provision is one of the main features of the scheme, as the ordinary banks do not value this class of business, and in many cases will not receive deposits under a sum which would compel many people to hoard their money for a length of time, before they could save enough to place it in a position of safety.

Provisions under the Post Office Act.

651. The Post Office Act, which provided for the establishment of this system in Canada, was passed on the 20th December, 1867, and was limited in operation as regards the Savings Banks, to the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Under its provisions a deposit must not be less than $1 and must not exceed $300 in any one year, neither must the total amount on deposit exceed $1,000

Government Savings Banks.

652. Government Saving Banks, under the management of the Finance Department, have been established in the Maritime Provinces and in Manitoba and British Columbia, in which banks deposits are allowed to the extent of $1,000. The number of offices under this system is 50, viz., 29 in Nova Scotia, 14 in New Brunswick, 2 in Prince Edward Island, 1 in Ontario, 1 in Manitoba, and 3 in British Columbia. Arrangements are now being made for the transfer of the Government Savings Banks in the last mentioned Province to the Post Office Department.

Rate of interest.

653. The rate of interest paid in both classes of savings banks is at present four per cent, but during the last session

of Parliament, a bill was passed enabling the Government to reduce this rate if it appeared that the condition of the country required it.

Progress of the Post Office system.

654. The Post Office system went into operation on the 1st April, 1868, when 81 offices were opened; at the close of the three months ended 30th June, 1868, there was 2,102 depositors, 3,247 deposits had been made, and the amount on deposit was $204,589. On the 30th June, 1887, there were 415 offices open, 90,159 depositors, 143,076 deposits had been made during the year, and the total amount on deposit was $19,497,750. Almost the whole of this enormous increase has taken place during the last eight years, the amount on deposit on 30th June, 1879, having been only $3,105.190, the average annual increase since that date having been $2,049,070 The average amount of each deposit received has considerably decreased, having been $57.81, or $2.71 cents less than in 1886. The average amount to the credit of each account was $216.26.

Distribution of offices.

655. On the 1st September, 1885, the system was extended to the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the offices are distributed in the several provinces as follow: Ontario 306, Quebec 75, Nova Scotia 21, and New Brunswick 13

Depositors and deposits by Provinces.

656. The following table shows the number of depositors in each province, the amount on deposit, and the proportion of that amount per head of population, on 30th June, 1887:—

Province.	Number of Depositors.	Amount on Deposit.	Average Amount to each Depositor.	Average Amount per head of Population.
		$	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario	75,036	15,686,012	209 04	7 37
Quebec	13,489	3,532,468	261 88	2 41
Nova Scotia	882	125,823	142 65	0 26
New Brunswick	752	153,447	204 04	0 44
Total	90,159	19,497,750	218 18	4 41

In the United Kingdom in 1885, the amount on deposit in Post Office Savings Banks averaged $6.32 per head of population.

Significance of increase in Savings Banks deposits.

657. It is generally admitted that the amount on deposit in the savings banks of the country is more or less an indication of the saving power of the people, and the increase in these deposits in Canada of late years has been very large. Mr. Giffen in his address before the British Association in September, 1887, the purport of which address was to show that in spite of the depression, England had made and was making material progress, said: "Another fact is the steady "increase of savings banks deposits and depositors. These "deposits are not, of course, the deposits of working classes "only, so called. They include the smaller class of trades-"men, and the lower middle classes generally. But "*quantum valeant*, the fact as to a growth of deposits and "depositors should reflect the condition of the country "generally, in much the same way as the returns of pauper-"ism." If then the figures for this country are taken, relating to post office saving banks alone, it is found that between 1870 and 1877 the number of depositors increased from 12,178 to 24,074, an increase of 97 per cent., and the deposits from $1,588,848 to $2,639,937, an increase of 66 per cent.; while between 1878 and 1887, the number of depositors increased from 25,535 to 90,159, an increase of 253 per cent., and the deposits from $2,754,484 to $19,497,750, an increase of 607 per cent. "Whatever special explanations there may be, "facts like these are at least not inconsistent with a fuller "employment of the population in the last ten years than "in the previous ten."

Disposal of balance.

658. The balance of deposits is not now required, as formerly, to be invested in Canadian Government securities, but forms part of the unfunded debt of the Dominion.

Transactions of the Post Office and Government Savings Banks 1886 and 1887 and of loan companies 1886.

659. The following tables are statements of the transactions the years 1886 and 1887, and of the affairs of loan companies

STATEMENT OF THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE POST OFFICE THE YEARS

Banks.	Year.	Balances, 1st July.	Deposits.	
			Cash.	Interest Allowed.
		$	$	$
Post Office Savings Banks.....	1886	15,090,540	7,645,227	607,075
	1887	17,159,372	8,272,041	692,464
Government Savings Banks—				
Nova Scotia.....	1886	7,589,053	3,109,668	311,454
	1887	8,593,121	2,444,940	340,263
New Brunswick.....	1886	4,821,715	1,518,689	199,642
	1887	5,492,348	1,439,672	224,433
Toronto.....	1886	810,055	407,681	32,619
	1887	887,662	312,578	33,093
Winnipeg.....	1886	686,927	599,668	29,782
	1887	891,742	469,530	36,009
British Columbia.....	1886	2,223,692	1,179,714	83,669
	1887	2,189,127	844,670	82,210
Prince Edward Island.....	1886	1,757,090	697,645	71,376
	1887	1,960,438	623,519	79,154
Grand Total, Post Office and Government Savings Banks combined.....	1886	32,979,076	15,158,295	1,335,620
	1887	37,173,813	14,406,952	1,487,569

of the Post Office and Government Savings Banks during and building societies in 1886 :—

AND GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS IN CANADA DURING 1886 AND 1887.

Total.	Increase or Decrease.	Rate per Cent.	With-drawals.	Balances, 30th June.	Increase or Decrease.	Rate per Cent.
$	$		$	$	$	
23,342,842	+ 2,459,270	11·3	6,183,470	17,159,372	+ 2,068,832	13·1
26,123,817	+ 2,780,975	11·9	6,626,067	19,497,750	+ 2,338,378	13·6
11,010,177	+ 1,196,088	12·2	2,417,056	8,593,121	+ 1,004,068	13·2
11,378,324	+ 368,147	3·3	2,313,495	9,064,829	+ 471,708	5·4
6,540,047	+ 713,650	12·2	1,047,698	5,492,348	+ 670,633	13·9
7,156,454	+ 616,407	9·4	1,017,720	6,138,734	+ 646,386	11·8
1,250,356	+ 51,362	4·3	362,693	887,662	+ 77,607	9·6
1,233,335	— 17,021	1·3	358,992	874,342	— 13,320	1·5
1,316,378	+ 192,596	17·1	424,636	891,742	+ 204,815	29·8
1,397,281	+ 80,903	6·1	408,072	989,209	+ 97,467	10·9
3,487,077	— 55,138	1·5	1,297,949	2,189,127	— 34,565	1·5
3,116,009	— 371,068	11·9	1,003,536	2,112,472	— 76,655	3·5
2,526,112	+ 243,421	10·7	565,674	1,960,438	+ 203,348	11·6
2,663,112	+ 137,000	5·4	508,176	2,154,936	+ 194,498	9·9
49,472,992	+ 4,801,250	10·7	12,299,178	37,173,813	+ 4,194,737	12·7
53,068,335	+ 3,595,343	7·2	12,236,060	40,832,275	+ 3,658,462	9·8

CHAPTER XIII.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF LOAN

LIABILI

PROVINCES.	Capital authorized.	Capital subscribed.	Capital paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Other Liabilities.
	$	$	$	$	$
Ontario.....	93,643,583	71,178,607	30,175,472	7,541,995	1,842,216
Quebec	3,533,600	2,170,360	1,299,387	196,032	243,970
Manitoba	2,000,000	400,000	400,000	.....	.....
Total.....	99,177,183	73,748,967	31,874,859	7,738,027	2,086,186

AS

PROVINCES.	Current Loans secured on Real Estate.	Loans secured on Real Estate held for sale.	Loans to Share-holders on their Stock.	Loans otherwise secured.	Total Loans.
	$	$	$	$	$
Ontario.....	80,409,076	1,947,827	863,910	2,350,035	85,570,849
Quebec...	1,389,213	27 268	141,448	165,482	1,723,411
Manitoba.....	800,000	.....	.....	.....	800,000
Total.....	82,598,289	1,975,095	1,005,358	2,515,517	88,094,260

MISCEL

PROVINCES.	Dividend declared during the year.	Amount loaned during he year.	Amount received from Borrowers during the year.		Amount received from Depositors during the year.	Amount repaid to Depositors during the year.
			Principal.	Interest.		
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Ontario.....	3,134,085	17,769,896	16,453,657	2,359,994	21,296,934	20,530,871
Quebec.....	61,427	413,374	614,609	80,423	384,276	414,646
Manitoba.....	16,000	450,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.	3,211,512	18,633,270	17,068,266	2,440,417	21,681,210	20,945,517

COMPANIES AND BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1886.

TIES.

Liabilities to Shareholders.	Deposits.	Debentures payable in Canada.	Debentures payable in Britain or elsewhere.	Other Liabilities.	Liabilities to the public.
$	$	$	$	$	$
39,559,683	15,640,100	6,252,935	31,525,294	1,517,085	54,935,414
1,739,389	586,481	291,600	36,013	26,637	940,732
400,000	.....	.....	800,000	.....	800,000
41,699,072	16,226,581	6,544,535	32,361,307	1,543,722	56,676,146

SETS.

Property Owned.					Total Property owned.
Office furniture and fixtures.	Cash on hand.	Cash in Banks.	Consisting of Real Estate.	Other than the foregoing.	
$	$	$	$	$	$
30,231	89,807	2,104,906	3,143,179	3,133,248	8,501,372
780	7,217	156,976	775,946	79,941	1,020,860
500	.....	.....	.....	400,000	400,500
31,511	97,024	2,261,882	3,919,125	3,613,189	9,922,732

LANEOUS.

Amount borrowed for purposes of investment.	Total amount of interest paid and credited during the year.	Number of Depositors.	Value of Real Estate under Mortgage.	Amount overdue and in default of Mortgages.		Amount invested and secured by Mortgage Deeds.
				Principal.	Interest.	
$	$		$	$	$	$
46,826,658	2,528,270	30,615	174,676,062	2,685,011	895,162	78,706,585
4,600	61,457	1,223	1,949,638	94,503	8,237	864,984
.....	.....	.....	2,000,000	.....	.....	800,000
46,831,258	2,589,727	31,838	178,625,700	2,779,514	903,399	80,371,569

CHAPTER XIV.

INSURANCE.

PART I.—FIRE INSURANCE.

Fire Insurance companies in 1886.

660. During the year 1886 the business of fire insurance in Canada was carried on by 30 active Companies; of these 6 were Canadian, 19 British and 5 American. Inland Marine and Ocean Marine Insurance were also transacted by 5 of them (3 Canadian, 1 British and 1 American). This list of Companies differs from that of the previous year, by the addition of one American Company, viz., the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., and since the close of 1886 two additional British Companies, the Atlas Assurance Company and the Employer's Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited), have been licensed, the latter for the transaction of fire re-assurance and the former for the transaction of fire insurance generally.

Premiums received and losses paid 1886.

661. The cash received for premiums during the year, in Canada, amounted to $4,932,335, being greater than that received in 1885, by $79,875; and the amount paid for losses was $3,301,388, exceeding that paid in 1885, by $622,101. The ratio of losses paid to premiums received is shown in the following table:—

FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA, 1886.

Companies.	Paid for Losses.	Received for Premiums.	Percentage of Losses to Premiums.	
			1886.	1885.
	$	$		
Canadian Companies	739,364	1,107,710	66·75	53·90
British "	2,388,164	3,429,012	68·19	56·13
American "	223,860	395,613	56·59	50·77
Total	3,301,388	4,932,335	66·93	55·21

Premiums received and losses paid 1869-1886.

662. The following table shows the amount received for premiums, and paid for losses, as well as the percentage of losses to premiums, in every year from 1869:—

UMS RECEIVED AND LOSSES PAID IN CANADA, 1869–1886.

ENDED 31ST DECEMBER,	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Percentage of Losses to Premiums.
	$	$	
.....	1,785,539	1,027,720	57·56
.....	1,916,779	1,624,837	84·77
.....	2,321,716	1,549,199	66·73
.....	2,628,710	1,909,975	72·66
.....	2,968,416	1,682,184	56 67
.....	3,522,303	1,926,159	54·68
.....	3,594,764	2,563,531	71·31
.....	3,708,006	2,867,295	77·33
.....	3,764,005	8,490,919	225·58
.....	3,368,430	1,822,674	54·11
.....	3,227,488	2,145,198	66·47
.....	3,479,577	1,666,578	47·90
.....	3,827,116	3,169,824	82·83
.....	4,229,706	2,664,986	63·01
.....	4,624,741	2,920,228	63·14
.....	4,980,128	3,245,323	65·16
.....	4,852,460	2,679,287	55·22
.....	4,932,335	3,301,388	66·93
otals.....	63,732,219	47,257,305	74·15

Amounts received and paid, by companies.

The total amounts for the whole period were divided the companies according to their nationalties, as :—

COMPANIES.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Percentage of Losses to Premiums.
	$	$	
Companies.....	20,132,622	14,819,255	73·61
"	38,555,558	28,902,523	74·96
"	5,044,039	3,535,527	70·09
Total.....	63,732,219	47,257,305	74·15

e year of the fire in St John had been excluded, the e percentage of loss would have been 64·64.

Fire insurance business 1886.

The next statement shows the business done by the companies during the year 1886 :

FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN CANADA, IN 1886.

Companies.	Gross Amount of Risks taken.	Premiums charged thereon.	Rate per cent. of Premiums to Risks taken.	Net Cash paid for Losses.	Net Cash received for Premiums	Percentage of Losses paid to Premiums received
Canadian Companies.	$	$		$	$	
British America	21,731,357	298,205	1·37	135,950	207,629	65·48
Citizens'	19,671,013	238,709	1·21	134,781	203,268	66 31
London Mutual Fire	15,509,136	194,431	1·25	83,830	111,148	75·42
Quebec	6,775,380	91,463	1·35	46,033	85,390	53·91
Royal Canadian	17,614,888	212,774	1·21	152,313	169,178	90·03
Western	33,242,032	432,895	1·30	186,455	331,096	56·31
Totals	114,543,806	1,468,480	1·28	739,364	1,107,711	66·75
British Companies.						
Caledonian	8,696,511	102,642	1·18	72,624	92,531	78·49
City of London	13,195,252	195,799	1·48	127,549	170,317	74·89
Commercial Union	25,199,575	347,421	1·38	227,178	299,911	75·75
Fire Ins. Association	13,934,155	168,000	1·21	93 806	147,145	63·75
Glasgow and London	19,439,750	258,191	1·33	144,330	205,251	70·32
Guardian	17,288,025	174,760	1·01	99,845	150,429	66·37
Imperial	17,415,282	196,232	1·13	129,742	182,140	71·23
Lancashire	18,735,143	232,646	1 24	149,066	194,767	76 54
Liverpool & London & Globe	25,292,356	245,918	0·97	195,532	224,050	87·27
London & Lancashire	10,200,528	112,687	1·10	43,218	93,041	46·45
London Assurance	9,486,165	77,123	0·81	47,855	65,955	72·56
National of Ireland	7,791,762	86,112	1·11	76,134	71,431	106·58
North British	34,855,909	375,726	1·08	186,641	303,807	61·48
Northern	13,133,329	161,486	1·23	130,786	146,405	89·33
Norwich Union	10,036,045	106,909	1·07	46 073	88,683	51·95
Phœnix of London	19,566,599	228,413	1·17	150,407	194,942	77·15
Queen	20,654,389	235,065	1·14	128,645	210,447	61·13
Royal	53,957,892	544,087	1·01	267,443	508,611	52·58
Scottish Union and National	10,230,450	92,561	0·90	21,281	79.141	26·89
Totals	349,109,117	3,941,787	1·13	2,338,164	3,429,012	68·59
American Companies.						
Ætna Fire	10,649,525	117,597	1 10	68,400	103,381	66·16
Agricultur'l of Watertown	8,619,847	78,123	0 91	49.975	78,389	63·75
Connecticut Fire	2,105,000	25,922	1·23	7,703	23,321	33·03
Hartford	11,527,650	138,331	1·20	69.042	124,597	55·41
Phenix of Brooklyn	9,197,962	83,929	0 91	28,736	65,923	43 59
Totals	42,099,984	443,905	1·05	223,859	395,613	56·59

665. The business done by the British fire companies resulted in a balance in their favour of $237,216, being a decrease of $437,768 as compared with 1885, as shown by the following statement:— Business done by British companies.

	1885.	1886.
Paid for losses	$1,912,873	$2,347,433
" general expenses	819,596	872,595
Total	$2,732,469	$3,220,028
Received for premiums	3,407,453	3,457,244
Balance in favour	$ 674,984	$ 237,216

The business of the last 12 years, 1875 to 1886, has resulted in an excess of payments over receipts of $17,305, but this adverse balance is due to the disastrous fire at St. John, 1877, where the losses paid by the British companies amounted to four and one-half millions. It appears certain that another year will see the balance reversed.

666. The following is a comparative statement of the business done by American companies in 1885 and 1886:— By American companies.

	1885.	1886.
Paid for losses	$209,693	$239,310
" general expenses	86,206	97,438
Total	$295,899	$336,748
Received for premiums	396,683	427,844
Balance in favour	$100,784	$ 91,096

667. A similar comparative statement of the business done by Canadian companies is found below:— By Canadian companies.

	1885.		1886.	
Paid for losses	$1,985,257		$2,128,943	
" general expenses	917,879		926,299	
" dividends	99,896		114,809	
Total		$3,033,033		$3,170,051
Received for premiums	3,089,381		3,090,851	
" from other sources	123,196		139,223	
Total		3,212,577		3,230,074
Balance in favour		$209,544		$60,023

Proportion of payments to receipts by British and American companies.

668. For every $100 received for premiums, the payments by British and American companies therefore, were as follow :—

Companies.	For Losses.		For Expenses.		Balance for Companies.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
British	56·14	67·90	24·05	25·24	19·81	6·86
American	52·86	55·93	21·73	22·77	25·41	21·30

The business it will be seen was not nearly so favourable in 1886 for either class of companies, but more particularly for British ones.

By Canadian companies.

669. For every $100 received for income by Canadian companies, the payments were :—

Canadian Companies.	For Losses.		For Expenses.		For Dividends.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
For every $100 of income	61·80	65·91	28·57	28·68	3·11	3·55
" " premium	64·26	68·88	29·97	29·97	3·23	3·71

Their total cash income in 1885 was $3,212,577 and in 1886 $3,230,074, and their cash expenditure was in the same years $3,003,033 and $3,170,051 respectively.

Inland marine insurance.

670 The inland marine insurance business did not compare at all favourably with that of the preceeding year, the losses incurred having been 68·54 per cent. of the premiums received, as against 50·99 per cent. in 1885.

Ocean marine insurance.

671. The ocean business was equally unfavourable, the proportion of losses to premiums having been 82·43 and 68·87 per cent. in 1886 and 1885 respectively.

672. The following figures show the total business of both inland and ocean marine insurance in 1886 :— Total business inland and ocean marine.

Premiums received		$543,761
Losses incurred		414,673
" paid	$338,123	
" " for previous years	26,600	
Total losses paid during year		364,723
Losses outstanding		80,925

673. The total amounts at risk against fire in each year from 1869, are given in the next table. When it is considered that the very large increase in the amount, upwards of $400,000,000, represents a proportionate increase in the value of property and in the wealth of the people, it must be admitted that the progress made during the period has been considerable:— Amounts at risk 1869-1887.

FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA—AMOUNTS AT RISK, 1869 TO 1887.

Year ended 31st December,	Fire Insurance.	Year ended 31st December,	Fire Insurance.
	$		$
1869	188,359,809	1879	407,357,985
1870	191,594,586	1880	411,563,271
1871	228,453,784	1881	462,210,968
1872	251,722,940	1882	526,856,478
1873	278,754,835	1883	572,264,041
1874	306,848,219	1884	605,507,789
1875	364,421,029	1885	611,794,479
1876	454,608,180	1886	586,773,022
1877	420,342,681	1887	635,101,557
1878	409,899,701		

PART II.—LIFE INSURANCE.

674. There were 29 companies transacting a life insurance business in Canada in 1886, viz., 10 Canadian, 11 British and 8 American. One new license was issued during the year, to the Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America. Number of life insurance companies.

Life insurance during 1886.

675. The value of the insurances effected during the year was $35,171,34 , being an increase of $8,006,360. The business was divided among the several companies in 1885 and 188[illegible], as follows.—

	1885.	1886.
Canadian companies.....	$14.881,695	$19.269,694
British "	3,950,647	4,054,279
American "	8,332,646	11,827,375
	$27,164,988	$35,171,348

Proportion of Canadian companies business to total.

676. The Canadian companies do a larger share of the business than all the other companies combined, their share in 18 5 having been 54·78 per cent., and in 1886 54·84 per cent.

Life insurance 1869-1887.

677. The following table shows the amount of life insurances effected in each year from 1869 to 1887, inclusive:—

AMOUNT OF LIFE INSURANCES EFFECTED IN CANADA IN EACH YEAR, 1869-1887.

Year ended 31st December.	Companies.			Total.
	Canadian.	British.	American	
	$	$	$	$
1869.....	1,156,855	2,627,392	9,069,885	12,854,132
1870.....	1,784,456	* 1,657,439	8,952,747	12,194,686
1871.....	2,623,944	2,212,107	8,486,575	13,322,626
1872.....	5,276,859	1,896,655	13,896,587	21,070,101
1873.....	4,63[illegible],913	* 1,704,638	14,740,567	21,053,618
1874.....	5,279,822	2,143,080	* 11,705,319	19,108,221
1875.....	5,077,001	1,689,833	8,506,824	15,074,258
1876.....	5,465,[illegible]76	1,883,357	6,740,804	14,890,127
1877.....	5,724,648	2,142,702	5,667,317	13,534,667
1878	5,508,5[illegible]3	2,789,201	3,871,998	12,169,735
1879.....	6,112,[illegible]06	1,877,918	3,363,600	11,354,224
1880.....	7,547,876	2,[illegible]02,011	4,057,000	13,906,887
1881.....	11,158,479	2,536,1[illegible]0	3,923,412	17,618,011
1882.....	11,855,345	2,833,250	5,423,960	20,112,755
1883.....	11,883,317	3,278,008	6,411,635	21,572,960
1884.....	12,926,265	3,167,910	7,323,737	23,417,912
1885..	14,881,695	3,950,647	8,332,646	27,164,988
1886.....	19,289,694	4,054,279	11,827,375	35,171,348
1887.....	23,560,849	3,112,160	11,435,721	38,108,730

* Imperfect.

678. The increase in the total amount of insurance in force in 1886 over 1885, and in 1887 over 1886 was very large, amounting to the sums of $21,353,550 and $20,364,156, respectively, as shown by the following figures:— Increase during the last three years.

LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE IN CANADA—1885, 1886 AND 1887.

Companies.	Insurance in Force.		
	1885.	1886.	1887.
	$	$	$
Canadian	74,591,139	88,181,859	101,772,080
British	25,930,272	27,225,607	28,173,585
American	49,440,735	55,908,230	61,734,187
Total	149,962,146	171,315,696	191,679,852

679. The Canadian companies' share of the increase in 1885 over 1884 was 55·63 per cent.; of that in 1886 over 1885, 63·64 per cent.; and of that in 1887 over 1886, 66·73 per cent. Canadian companies share of increase.

680. The amounts at risk for both fire and life insurance are often used for the purpose of estimating the wealth and progress of a nation, and the amount at risk for life insurance may be more particularly used to indicate the progress made not only in wealth, but in what may be called surplus wealth. Fire insurance is to a large extent looked upon as a business expense, which must be incurred as necessarily as rent, salaries, &c., and which is therefore paid out of the gross receipts. But with life insurance, people far more generally insure in proportion to their ability to pay the premiums: not until after everything else is paid, and there is a surplus, is the question of life insurance considered. Life insurance therefore being generally paid out of surplus earnings of the people, the following figures indicate the very large increase in their premium paying power Insurance a means of estimating progress in wealth.

Average amount of policies in force 1886.

682. The average amount of policies in force in 1886 was $1,741, as shown by the next table, this amount was larger than in either of the two preceding years, which was $1,659 and $1,663, respectively:—

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF POLICIES IN FORCE IN CANADA, 1886.

Companies.	Policies.		
	Number.	Amount.	Average Amount.
		$	$
Canadian	52,601	88,148,577	1,676
British	13,454	27,225,607	2,024
American	31,927	55,257,463	1,731
Total	97,982	170,631,647	1,741

The average amount of the new policies was for Canadian companies, $1,807; for British companies, $2,192, and for American, $2,167, the corresponding amounts for 1885 having been $1,781, $2,139, and $1,955.

Decrease in insurance terminated.

683. There was a decrease of $92,046 in the amount of insurance terminated naturally, *i. e.*, by death, maturity or expiration, in 1886 as compared with 1885, the amount last year having been $2,165,665; and a decrease of $253,829 in the amount terminated by surrender and lapse, the total amount so terminated having been $11,942,792.

Death rate 1880-1886.

684. The death rate was very much lower than in 1885, and was below the average of the last seven years, as shown below:—

INSURANCE DEATH RATE IN CANADA, 1880 TO 1886.

Year ended 31st December,	Number of Lives at Risk.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000.
1880	33,557	278	8·284
1881	38,115	309	8·107
1882	43,622	358	8·207
1883	50,031	455	9·094
1884	54,443	442	8·119
1885	60,120	576	9·581
1886	73,240	608	8·302
Total	353,128	3,026	8·569

685. The next table gives the amount of income from premiums received by all companies in each year from 1869 to 1886, inclusive:— Premium income 1869-1886.

INCOME FROM LIFE INSURANCE PREMIUMS IN CANADA—1869 TO 1886.

Year ended 31st December,	Companies.			Total.
	Canadian.	British.	American.	
	$	$	$	$
1869	164,910	515,741	557,708	1,238,359
1870	208,922	531,250	729,175	1,464,347
1871	291,897	570,449	990,628	1,852,974
1872	417,628	596,982	1,250,912	2,265,522
1873	511,235	594,108	1,492,315	2,597,658
1874	638,854	629,808	1,575,748	2,844,410
1875	707,256	623,296	1,551,835	2,882,387
1876	768,543	597,155	1,437,612	2,803,310
1877	770,319	577,364	1,299,724	2,647,407
1878	827,098	586,044	1,197,535	2,610,677
1879	919,345	565,875	1,121,537	2,606,757
1880	1,039,341	579,729	1,102,058	2,721,128
1881	1,291,026	613,595	1,190,068	3,094,689
1882	*1,562,085	674,362	1,308,158	3,544,605
1883	*1,715,089	707,468	1,414,738	3,837,295
1884	*1,931,668	744,227	1,518,991	4,194,886
1885	*2,157,448	803,980	1,723,012	4,684,409
1886	*2,450,061	827,848	1,988,634	5,266,543
Total	*18,367,695	11,339,281	23,450,388	53,157,364

* These include the premiums received for their foreign business by the Canada, Sun, and Dominion Safety Fund.

686. The total amount paid to policyholders during 1885 and 1886, was:— Payments to policy holders: 1885 and 1886.

	1885.	1886.
Death claims (including bonus additions)	$1,707,353	$1,744,268
Matured endowment " "	269,001	226,024
Annuitants	7,704	6,800
Paid for surrendered policies	213,438	174,631
Dividends to policyholders	346,605	700,258
	$2,544,101	$2,851,981

The amount received for premiums was $5,266,543, therefore for every $100 of premium, $54.15 was paid to

policy holders, and $45.85 carried to expense, profits and reserve; in the preceding year the proportions were $54.31 and $45.69, respectively.

Average rate of premiums.

687. The average rate of premiums received for every $100 of current risk was in 1885 $3.23, and in 1886 $3.22, and of claims paid $1.37 and $1.22.

Financial position of Canadian companies 1886.

688. The following tables give the condition of the Canadian companies in 1886, showing their assets and liabilities, income and expenditure:—

CANADIAN LIFE COMPANIES, 1886.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Companies	Assets	Liabilities	Surplus of Assets over Liabilities	Capital Stock paid up	Surplus of Assets over Liabilities and Capital Stock.
	$	$	$	$	$

INSURANCE.

CANADIAN LIFE COMPANIES—*Concluded.*

INCOME.

COMPANIES.	Net Premium Income.	Consideration for Annuities.	Interest and Dividends on Stocks, &c.	Sundry.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
Canada Life	1,077,175	.....	391,423	38,323	1,506,922
Citizens', Life Department	54,834	.....	11,101	.....	65,936
Confederation	471,127	2,050	95,285	3,433	571,895
Dominion Safety Fund	41,035	.....	3,257	.....	44,292
Federal	52,762	.....	3,629	236	56,628
London Life	32,508	.....	9,657	.....	42,166
North American	166,161	.....	18,795	.....	184,956
Ontario Mutual	272,308	.....	43,494	.....	315,802
Sun	302,657	.....	50,625	1,995	355,278
Temperance and General	9,492	.....	1,287	.....	10,780
Totals	2,480,963	2,050	628,558	43,989	3,154,660

EXPENDITURE.

COMPANIES.	Payments to Policy Holders.	General Expenses.	Dividends to Stock-holders.	Total Expenditure.	Surplus of Income over Expenditure.
	$	$	$	$	$
Canada Life	836,200	222,829	87,500	1,206,529	300,392
Citizens', Life Department	23,276	23,868	.....	47,145	18,791
Confederation	121,454	110,138	10,532	242,125	329,770
Dominion Safety Fund	19,000	12,783	1,290	33,073	11,219
Federal	11,727	29,970	.....	41,698	14,930
London Life	9,113	14,424	953	24,492	17,673
North American	37,506	57,493	4,800	99,800	85,155
Ontario Mutual	105,683	68,610	.....	174,293	141,508
Sun	92,211	105,405	4,375	201,991	153,287
Temperance and General	.....	14,412	.....	14,412	.....
Totals	1,316,174	659,938	109,450	2,085,563	1,069,097

Receipts 1885 and 1886.

689. The receipts from income in 1885 and 1886 were respectively made as follows:—

	1885.	1886.
Premiums and annuity sales	$2,157,417	$2,482,113
Interest and dividends	555,131	628,558
Sundry	29,935	43,989
Total	$2,742,483	$3,154,660

Expenditure 1885 and 1886.

690. And the expenditure during the same year was:—

	1885.	1886.
Paid to policy holders and annuitants	$ 934,750	$1,316,174
General expenses	527,371	659,938
Dividends to stockholders	36,769	109,450
Total	$1,498,890	$2,085,563

Proportion of payments to income.

691. From the above figures therefore it appears that out of every $100 of income received, the companies expended:—

—	1885.	1886.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Paid to policyholders	34 08	41 72
General expenses	19 23	20 92
Dividends to stockholders	1 34	3 47
Reserve	45 35	33 89

Assessment companies.

692. Four companies did business on the assessment plan in 1886, three Canadian and one American, having at the end of the year $21,996,359 in force. The amount of policies taken during the year was $9,784,755. The amount of insurance terminated by surrender and lapse was large, viz., $6,303,450, being $267.70 for every $1,000 of current risk. The amount terminated by death was $139,349 or $5.92 for every $1,000 of risk.

PART III.—ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE INSURANCE.

Accident insurance.

693. Accident insurance business was transacted by seven companies, viz., 3 Canadian, 3 British and 1 American, and guarantee business by two companies, one Canadian and one British. The business done in 1885 and 1886 was:—

Accident.	1885.	1886.
	$	$
Premiums received	145,502	165,384
Amount insured	24,066,283	26,443,366
Paid for claims	59,358	80,531
Guarantee.		
Premiums received	62,718	60,820
Amount guaranteed	9,971,050	9,495,850
Paid for claims	17,568	19,684

Plate glass insurance.

694. Plate glass insurance was transacted by 3 companies, British, Canadian and American, respectively. Two companies only made returns, according to which the premiums received during the year were $15,252, the amount in force was $94,691, and the losses incurred $3,099. Two firms in Montreal transact this class of business, but work on the system of replacement, instead of paying the value of the glass broken, and their returns do not show the amount in force.

Number of insurance companies of all kinds

695. At the close of 1886 there were 80 companies under the supervision of the Superintendent of Insurance, the same number as in the preceding year. They were engaged in business as follow:—

Doing life insurance	41
" " assessment plan	4
" fire insurance	30
" inland marine insurance	6
" ocean marine "	5
" accident "	7
" guarantee "	3
" steam boiler "	1
" plate glass "	3

Deposits with Government.

696. The total amount of deposits held by the Receiver-General, for the protection of policyholders, amounted on 8th July, 1886, to the sum of $12,007,086.

Total receipts of all kinds 1885 and 1886.

69⁷. The total amounts received for all forms of insurance in 1885 and 1886 were :—

Year.	Companies.			Total.
	Canadian.	British.	American.	
	$	$	$	$
1885	3,707,360	4,253,733	2,210,324	10,171,417
1886	4,066,154	4,327,836	2,575,181	10,969,171

Amounts from each class of business.

698. And these were divided among the different classes in the following sums :—

Class of Business.	1885.	1886.
	$	$
Fire	4,852,460	4,932,335
Inland Marine	61,431	42,491
Ocean	331,736	294,320
Life	4,619,978	5,195,720
Life (Assessment)	93,771	262,849
Accident	145,202	165,384
Guarantee	62,718	60,820
Plate Glass	4,121	15,252
Total	10,171,417	10,969,171

APPENDIX.

CUSTOMS TARIFF, CANADA, 1888.

GOODS SUBJECT TO DUTIES.

1.	Acid, sulphuric	½c. p. lb.
2.	Acid, acetic	25c. p. I. g. and 20 p. ct.
3.	Acid, muriatic and nitric	20 p. ct.
4.	Acid, sulphuric and nitric combined, and all mixed acids..	25 p. ct.
5.	But carboys and demijohns containing acids, vinegar or other liquids shall be subject to the same duty as if empty.	
6.	Agates, Sapphires, Emeralds, Garnets and Opals, polished, but not set or otherwise manufactured	10 p. ct.
7.	Ale, beer and porter, when imported in bottles (six quart or twelve pint bottles to be held to contain one Imperial gallon)	18c. p. I. g.
8.	Ale, beer and porter, when imported in casks or otherwise than in bottles	10c. p. I. g.
9.	Almonds, shelled	5c. per lb.
10.	Almonds, not shelled	3c per lb.
11.	Aniline dyes, not otherwise provided for	10 p. ct.
12.	Animals, living, of all kinds, not elsewhere specified	20 p. ct.
13.	Artificial flowers and feathers, not elsewhere specified	25 p. ct.
14.	Asbestos in any form other than crude, and all manufactures thereof	25 p. ct.
15.	Axle grease and similar compounds	1c. p. lb.
16.	Babbit metal	10 p. ct.
17.	Bagatelle tables or boards, with cues and balls	35 p. ct.
18.	Bags, containing fine salt, from all countries	25 p. ct.
19.	Baking powder,—the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty	6c. per lb.
20.	Barrels containing petroleum or its products, or any mixtures of which petroleum is a part	40c. each.
21.	Barrels containing salted meats (1887)	20c. each.
22.	Belts and trusses of all kinds	25 p. ct.
23.	Bells of any description, except for churches	30 p. ct.
24.	Billiard tables, without pockets, four feet six inches by nine feet or under	$22.50
25.	On those of over four feet six inches by nine feet	$25

47.	Brass, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	30 p. ct.
48.	Braces or suspenders (1887)	35 p. ct.
BREADSTUFFS, VIZ. :—		
49.	Breadstuffs, grain and flour and meal of all kinds, when damaged by water *in transitu*, twenty per cent. *ad valorem* upon the appraised value,—such appraised value to be ascertained as provided by sections 8, 71, 72, 73, 74 75 and 76 of "*The Customs Act*"	20 p. ct.
50.	Barley	15c. p. bsh.
51.	Buckwheat	10c. p. bsh.
52.	Indian corn	7½c. p. bsh.
53.	Oats	10c. p. bsh
54.	Rice (1887)	1¼c. p. lb.
55.	Rice, uncleaned, unhulled or paddy when imported direct from the country of growth	17½ p. ct.
56.	Rye	10c. p. bsh.
57.	Wheat	15c. p. bsh.
58.	Pease	10c. p. bsh.
59.	Beans	15c. p. bsh.
60.	Buckwheat meal or flour	½c. p. lb.
61.	Cornmeal	40c. p. brl.
62.	Maccaroni and vermicelli (1887)	2c. p. lb.
63.	Oatmeal	½c. p. lb.
64.	Rye flour	50c. p. brl.
65.	Wheat flour	50c. p. brl.
66.	Rice and sago flour	2c. p. lb
67.	Brick for building	20 p. ct.
68.	Britannia metal, manufactures of, not plated	25 p. ct.
69.	British gum, dressine, sizing cream and enamel sizing (1887)	1c. p. lb.
70.	Butter	4c. p. lb.
71.	Buttons of vegetable ivory or horn (1887)	10c. p. gross and 25 p. ct.
72.	Buttons, all other, not elsewhere specified (1887)	25 p. ct.
73.	Button covers, crozier	10 p. ct.
74.	Candles, tallow	2c. p. lb.
75.	Candles, paraffine wax	5c. p. lb
76.	Candles, all other, including sperm	25 p. ct.
77.	Cane or rattan, split or otherwise manufactured	25 p. ct.
78.	Cans or packages made of tin or other material, containing fish of any kind admitted free of duty under any existing law or treaty, not exceeding one quart in contents one cent and a half on each can or package ; and when exceeding one quart, an additional duty of one cent and a-half for each additional quart or fractional part thereof	1½c. p. qt.
79.	Canvas of hemp or flax, and sail twine, when to be used for boats' and ships' sails	5 p. ct.

80. Caplins, unfinished Leghorn hats ..... 20 p. ct.
81. Carpeting, matting and mats of hemp (1887)..... 25 p. ct.

CARRIAGES :—

82. Buggies of all kinds, farm waggons, farm, railway or freight carts, pleasure carts or gigs and similar vehicles, costing less than fifty dollars..... $10 each and 20 p. ct.
Costing fifty dollars and less than one hundred dollars (1887) $15 each and 20 p. ct.
83. All such carriages, costing one hundred dollars each and over (1887)..... 35 p. ct.
84. Railway cars, sleighs, cutters, wheel-barrows and hand carts..... 30 p. ct.
85. Children's carriages of all kinds ..... 35 p. ct.
86. Celluloid, moulded into sizes for handles of knives and forks, not bored nor otherwise manufactured; also, moulded Celluloid balls and cylinders, coated with tin-foil or not, but not finished or further manufactured (O.C. 12th April, 1887)..... 10 p. ct.
87. Cement, raw, or in stone from the quarry (*See* stone)..... $1 p. ton. of 13 cub. ft.
88. Cement, burnt and unground..... 7½c. p. 100 lbs.
89. Cement, hydraulic, or water lime, ground, including barrels..... 40c. p. brl.
90. Cement, in bulk or in bags..... 9c. p. bsh.
91. Cement, Portland or Roman, shall be classed with all other cement at specific rates as above provided.
92. Cheese..... 3c. p. lb.
93. Chicory, raw or green..... 3c. p. lb.
94. Chicory, or other root or vegetable used as a substitute for coffee, kiln dried, roasted or ground..... 4c. p. lb.
95. China and porcelain ware..... 30 p ct.
96. Cider, clarified or refined..... 10 c. p. I. g.
97. Cider not clarified or refined..... 5c. p. I. g.
98. Clay tobacco pipes (1887)..... 35 p. ct.
99. Clocks, and parts thereof, except springs..... 35 p. ct.
100. Clock springs..... 10 p. ct.
101. Clothes wringers (1887)..... $1 each and 30 p. ct.
102. Clothing of any material, including horse clothing shaped, not otherwise provided for..... 30 p. ct.
103. Coal, bituminous..... 60c. p. ton. of 2,000 lbs.
104. Coal dust..... 20 p. ct.
105. Coal tar and coal pitch..... 10 p. ct.
106. Cocoa matting (1887)..... 30 p. ct.
107. Cocoa nuts..... $1 p. 100.

108. Cocoa nuts, when imported from the place of growth by vessel direct to a Canadian port	50c. p. 100.
109. Cocoa nut, dessicated, sweetened or not	8c. p. lb.
110. Cocoa paste and chocolate, not sweetened	20 p. ct.
111. Cocoa paste and other preparations of cocoa containing sugar	1c. p. lb. and 25 p. ct.
112. Coffee, green, from the United States	10 p. ct.
113. Coffee, roasted or ground, from the United States	3c. p. lb. and 10 p. ct.
114. Coffee, roasted or ground, and all imitations of and substitutes for, not elsewhere specified	3c. p. lb.
115. Coke, per ton of 2,000 pounds	50c. per ton.
116. Collars of cotton or linen (1887)	24c. p. doz. and 30 p. ct.
117. Coloured fabrics, woven or dyed or coloured cotton yarn, or part jute and part cotton yarn, or other material except silk, not elsewhere specified (1887)	25 p. ct.
118. Colours, dry, viz. : blue-black, Chinese blue, Prussian blue and raw umber. In pulp, viz. : carmine, cologne, and rose lakes, scarlet and maroon, satin and fine-washed white	20 p. ct.
119. Combs, for dress and toilet, of all kinds (1887)	30 p. ct.
120. Copper, old and scrap, in pigs, bars, rods, bolts, ingots and sheathing not planished or coated, and copper seamless drawn tubing	10 p. ct.
121. Copper rivets and burrs, and all manufactures of copper, not elsewhere specified	30 p. ct.
122. Cordage of all kinds	1¼c. p. lb. and 10 p. ct.
123. Corks, and other manufactures of cork wood or cork bark	20 p. ct.
COTTON, MANUFACTURES OF, VIZ. :—	
124. Bed comforters or cotton bed quilts, not including woven quilts or counterpanes (1887)	35 p. ct.
125. Grey or unbleached and bleached cotton, sheetings, drills, ducks, cotton or canton flannels, not stained, painted or printed	1c. p. sq. yd. and 15 p. ct.
126. All cotton denims, drillings, bedtickings, ginghams, plaids, cotton or canton flannels, ducks and drills, dyed or coloured, checked and striped shirtings, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, pantaloon stuffs, and goods of like description	2c. p. sq. yd. and 15 p. ct.
127. Cotton wadding, batting, batts and warps, carpet warps, knitting yarn, hosiery yarn and other cotton yarns, under number forty, not bleached, dyed or coloured	2c. p. lb. and 15 p. ct.
128 And if bleached, dyed or coloured	3c. p. lb. and 15 p. ct.
129. Cotton warp, No. 60 and finer	15 p. ct.

130. Cotton warp, on beams	1c. p. yd. and 15 p. ct.
131. Cotton seamless bags	2c. p. lb. and 15 p. ct.
132. Cotton sewing thread, on spools (1887)	25 p. ct.
133. Cotton sewing thread, in hanks, black and bleached, three and six cord	12½ p. ct.
134. Clothing made of cotton or other material, not otherwise provided for, including corsets, and similar articles made up by the seamstress or tailor, also tarpaulin, plain or coated with oil, paint, tar or other composition, and cotton bags made up by the use of the needle, not otherwise provided for (1887)	35 p. ct.
135. Lampwicks	30 p. ct.
136. Jeans and coutilles, when imported by corset makers, for use in their factories (1887)	25 p. ct.
137. Printed or dyed cotton fabrics, not elsewhere specified (1887)	32½ p. ct.
138. All manufactures of cotton not elsewhere specified	20 p. ct.
139. Crapes of all kinds	20 p. ct.
140. Cuffs of cotton or linen (1887)	4c. per pr. and 30 p. ct.
141. Damask of cotton, of linen, or of cotton and linen, bleached, unbleached or coloured	25 p. ct.
142. Drain-tiles, not glazed	20 p. ct.
143. Drain pipes and sewer pipes, glazed (1887)	35 p. ct.
144. Earthenware and stoneware, viz :—demijohns or jugs, churns and crocks (1887)	3c. p. gal.
145. Earthenware and stoneware, brown or coloured, and Rockingham ware, white granite, or iron-stone ware, "C.C." or cream-coloured ware, decorated, printed or sponged, and all earthenware not elsewhere specified (1887)	35 p. ct.
146. Emery wheels	25 p. ct.
147. Essences, viz.: of apple, pear, pine-apple, raspberry, strawberry and other fruits, and vanilla	$1.90 p. l. g. and 20 p. ct.
148. Essential oils for manufacturing purposes	20 p. ct.
149. Excelsior for upholsterers' use	20 p. ct.
150. Extract of beef or fluid beef, not medicated	25 p. ct.
151. Feathers, ostrich and vulture, undressed	20 p. ct.
Feathers, ostrich and vulture, dressed	30 p. ct.
152. Fireworks	25 p. ct.
153. Fishing rods	30 p. ct.
154. Fire-proof paint, dry	½c. p. lb.
155. Flax fibre, scutched	1c. p. lb.
Flax hackled	2c. p. lb.
ow of scutched or green	½c. p. lb.
ed	10c. p. bsh.

158. Flag stones, sawn or otherwise dressed (1887)..... $2.00 p. ton.

FRUIT (DRIED), VIZ. :—

159. Apples..... 2c. p. lb.
160. Raisins..... 1c. p. lb. and 10 p. ct.
161 Currants, dates, figs, prunes, and all other dried fruits not elsewhere specified..... 1c. p. lb.

FRUIT (GREEN), VIZ. :—

162. } Fruit, green, transferred to Free List, Tariff No. 888, from 4th April, per O.C. of 13th April, 1888.
163. }
164. }
165. }
166. }
167. Grapes..... 2c. p. lb.
168. Oranges and lemons, in boxes of capacity not exceeding two and one-half cubic feet..... 25c. p. box.
In one-half boxes, capacity not exceeding one and one-fourth cubic feet..... 13c. p. ½ box.
In cases and all other packages, per cubic foot holding capacity..... 10c. p. c. ft.
In bulk, per one thousand oranges or lemons..... $1.60 p. 1000.
In barrels not exceeding in capacity that of the one hundred and ninety-six pounds flour barrel (1887)... 55c. p. brl.
169. Fruits in air tight cans or other packages, including the cans or other packages, weighing not over one pound, three cents per can or package, and three cents additional per can or package for each pound or fraction of a pound over one pound in weight—the rate to include the duty on the cans or other packages, and the weight on which duty shall be payable to include the weight of the cans or other packages..... 3c. p. 1 lb., can or pkge.
170. Fruits, preserved in brandy or other spirits..... $1.90 p. I. g.

FURS, VIZ. :—

171. Fur skins, wholly or partially dressed..... 15 p. ct.
172. Caps, hats, muffs, tippets, capes, coats, cloaks and other manufactures of fur..... 25 p. ct.
173. Furniture of wood, iron or any other material, house, cabinet or office, finished or in parts, including hair and spring and other mattresses, bolsters and pillows, caskets and coffins of any material..... 35 p. ct.
174. Bedsteads and other iron furniture..... 35 p. ct.
175. Show cases..... $2 each and 35 p. ct.
176. Gas, coal oil or kerosene fixtures, or parts thereof..... 30 p. ct.
177. Gas meters (1887)..... 30 p. ct.
178. German and nickel silver, manufactures of, not plated..... 25 p. ct.

GLASS AND MANUFACTURES OF, VIZ. :—

179. Flasks and phials of eight ounces capacity and over, telegraph and lightning rod insulators, jars and glass balls, and cut, pressed or moulded tableware..... (1887) 5c. p. dozen and 30 p. ct.
180. Glass carboys and demijohns, bottles and decanters, flasks and phials of less capacity than eight ounces (1887).... 30 p. ct.
181. Lamp and gas-light shades, lamps and lamp chimneys, side lights and head lights, globes for lanterns, lamps and gas-lights..... 30 p. ct
182. Ornamental, figured and enamelled stained glass, stained, tinted, painted and vitrified glass, and stained glass windows, figured, enamelled and obscured white glass. 30 p. ct.
183. Silvered plate..... 30 p. ct.
184. Common and colourless window glass..... 30 p. ct.
185. Plate glass, not coloured, in panes not over thirty square feet..... 6c. p. sq. ft.
186. Plate glass in panes over thirty and not over seventy square feet..... 8c. p. sq. ft.
187. Plate glass in panes over seventy square feet..... 9c. p. sq. ft.
188. Imitation porcelain shades, and coloured glass not figured, painted, enamelled or engraved..... 20 p. ct.
189. All other glass and manufactures of glass not herein otherwise provided for..... 20 p. ct.
190. Gloves and mitts, of all kinds..... 30 p ct.
191. Glue, sheet, broken sheet and ground (1887)..... 3c. per lb.
192. Gold and silver leaf (1887)..... 30 p. ct.

GUNPOWDER AND OTHER EXPLOSIVES, VIZ. :—

193. Gun, rifle and pistol cartridges, and cartridge cases of all kinds and materials..... 30 p. ct.
194. Gun, rifle and sporting powder in kegs, half-kegs or quarter kegs and other similar packages..... 5c. p. lb.
195. Cannon and musket powder in kegs and barrels..... 4c. p. lb.
196 Canister powder, in pound and half-pound tins..... 15c. p. lb.
197. Blasting and mining powder..... 3c. p. lb.
198. Giant powder, dualin, dynamite, and other explosives in which nitro-glycerine is a constituent part..... 5c. p. lb. and 20 p. ct.
199. Nitro-glycerine..... 10c. p. lb. and 20 p. ct.
200. Gutta-percha, manufactures of..... 25 p. ct.
201. Hair-cloth, of all kinds..... 30 p. ct.
202. Hair, curled..... 20 p. ct.
203. Handkerchiefs, cotton or linen, plain or printed in the piece or otherwise..... 25 p. ct.
204. Harness and leather dressing (1887)..... 25 p. ct.
205. Harness and saddlery of every description (1887)..... 35 p. ct.
206. Hats, caps, and bonnets, not elsewhere specified..... 25 p. ct.
207. Honey, bees', in the comb or otherwise..... 3c. p. lb.

208.	Hops	6c. p. lb.
209.	Imitation precious stones, not set	10 p. ct.
210.	India-rubber, viz.: boots and shoes, and other manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	25 p. ct.
211.	India-rubber clothing, or clothing made water-proof with India-rubber	35 p. ct.
212.	India-rubber vulcanized handles, for knives and forks	10 p. ct.
213.	Ink for writing	25 p. ct.

IRON AND STEEL, MANUFACTURES OF, VIZ.:—

214.	Axles and springs of iron or steel, parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks or forgings for carriages other than railway and tramway vehicles, without reference to the stage of manufacture (1887)	1c. p. lb. and 30 p. ct.
215.	Bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats, rounds and squares, and bars and shapes of rolled iron, not elsewhere specified (1887)	$13 per ton.
216.	Barbed wire fencing of iron or steel	1½c. p. lb.
217.	Boiler or other plate iron, sheared or unsheared, skelp iron, sheared or rolled in grooves, and sheet iron, common or black, not thinner than number twenty gauge, not elsewhere specified, including nail plate of iron or steel, sixteen gauge and thicker (1887)	$13 per ton.
218.	Buckthorn, and strip fencing of iron or steel	1½c. p. lb.
219.	Cast iron forks, not handled, nor ground or otherwise further manufactured	10 p. ct.
220.	Cast iron pipe of every description	$12 per ton but not less than 35 p. ct.
221.	Cast iron vessels, plates, stove plates and irons, sad irons, hatters' irons, tailors' irons and castings of iron not elsewhere specified	$16 per ton but not less than 30 p. ct.
222.	Chains (iron or steel) over nine-sixteenths of an inch in diameter	5 p. ct.
223.	Composition nails and spikes and sheathing nails	20 p. ct.
224.	Cut nails and spikes of iron or steel (1887)	1c. p. lb.
225.	Cut tacks, brads or sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand (1887)	2c. p. 1000.
226.	Exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand (1887)	2c. p. lb.
227.	Cutlery, not otherwise provided for	25 p. ct.
228.	Ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, spiegel, steel bloom ends, and crop ends of steel rails, for the manufacture of steel (1887)	$2 per ton.
229.	Fire engines (1887)	35 p. ct.
230.	Forgings of iron and steel, or forged iron of whatever shape or in whatever stage of manufacture, not elsewhere specified (1887)	1½c. p. lb. but not less than 35 p. ct.

231.	Hardware, viz.:—Builders', cabinet makers' and carriage hardware and locks, tinsmiths' tools and harness makers' and saddlers' hardware, including curry combs (1887)	35 p. ct.
232.	House furnishing hardware, not otherwise provided for	30 p. ct.
233.	Hoop or band or scroll or other iron, eight inches or less in width, and not thinner than number twenty gauge	$13 per ton.
234.	Hoop or band or scroll or other iron, eight inches or less in width and thinner than number twenty gauge (1887)	12½ p. ct.
235.	Iron bridges and structural iron work (1887)	1¼c. p. lb. but not less than 35 p. ct.
236.	Iron or steel car axles, parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks or forgings for axles, and car springs of all kinds, and all other springs not elsewhere specified, without reference to the stage of manufacture (1887)	$30 p. ton but not less than 35 p. ct.
237.	Iron or steel railway bars and rails for railways and tramways, of any form, punched or not punched, not elsewhere specified (1887)	$6 p. ton.
238.	Iron or steel rivets, bolts with or without threads, or nut or bolt blanks, less than three-eighths of an inch in diameter (1887)	1¼c. p. lb. and 30 p. ct.
239.	Iron in pigs, iron kentledge and cast scrap iron (1887)	$4 per ton.
240.	Iron in slabs, blooms, loops, puddled bars, or other forms less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings (1887)	$9 per ton.
241.	Iron and steel wire, galvanized or not, fifteen gauge and coarser, not elsewhere specified (1887)	25 p. ct.
242.	Knife blades or knife blanks, in the rough, unhandled, for use by electroplaters	10 p. ct.
243.	Locomotives and other steam engines, boilers and machinery composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, not elsewhere specified	30 p. ct.
	Provided that any locomotive which with its tender weighs thirty tons or over, shall pay a duty of not less than (1887)	$2,000 each. $25 per ton.
244.	Malleable iron castings, and steel castings not elsewhere specified (1887)	but not less than 30 p. ct.
245.	Muskets, rifles and other firearms, and surgical instruments (1887)	20 p. ct.
246.	Nails and spikes, wrought and pressed, galvanized or not, horse shoe nails, hob nails and wire nails, and all other wrought iron or steel nails not elsewhere specified, and horse, mule and ox shoes (1887)	1¼c. per lb.; but not less than 35 p. ct.
247.	Plate of iron and steel combined, and steel not specially enumerated or provided for (1887)	30 p. ct.

248. Portable machines, portable steam engines, threshers and separators, horse powers, portable saw mills and planing mills, and parts thereof in any stage of manufacture (1887)	35 p. ct.
249. Pumps, iron, pitcher-spout, cistern, well and force pumps	35 p. ct.
250. Railway fish plates (1887)	$12 per ton.
251. Rolled iron or steel angles, channels, structural shapes and special sections, weighing less than twenty five pounds per lineal yard, not elsewhere specified (1887)	½c. a lb. and 10 p. ct.
252. Rolled iron or steel beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, structural shapes, and special sections, weighing not less than twenty-five pounds per lineal yard (1887)	12½ p. ct.
253. Rolled iron or steel beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, eyebar blanks made by the Kloman process, together with all other structural shapes of rolled iron or steel, including rolled iron or steel bridge plate not less than three-eighths of an inch thick, nor less than fifteen inches wide, when imported by manufacturers of bridges for use exclusively in the manufacture of iron and steel bridges (1887)	12½ p. ct.
254. Safes, doors for safes and vaults, scales, balances and weighing beams of iron or steel (1887)	35 p. ct.
255. Screws, commonly called "wood screws," two inches or over in length (1887)	6c. p. lb.
One inch and less than two inches (1887)	8c. p. lb.
Less than one inch (1887)	11c. p. lb.
256. Sheet iron, common or black, smoothed or polished, and coated or galvanized, thinner than No. 20 gauge, Canada plates, and plate of iron or steel, not less than thirty inches wide and not less than one-fourth of an inch in thickness (1887)	12½ p. ct.
257. Skates (1887)	20c. p. pair, and 30 p. ct.
258. Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs, by whatever process made, billets and bars, bands, hoops, strips and sheets of all gauges and widths, all of above classes of steel not elsewhere provided for, valued at four cents or less per pound (1887)	30 p. ct. but not less than $12 per ton.
Except ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs upon which the specific duty shall be not less than (1887)	$8 per ton.
259. When of greater value than four cents per pound (1887)	12½ p. ct.
260. Provided that on all iron or steel bars, rods, strips, or steel sheets, of whatever shape, and on all iron or steel bars of irregular shape or section, cold rolled, cold hammered or polished in any way in addition to the ordinary process of hot rolling or hammering, there shall be paid (1887)	½c. per lb. additional.

261. Provided further, that all metal produced from iron or its ores, which is cast and malleable, of whatever description or form, without regard to the percentage of carbon contained therein, whether produced by cementation, or converted, cast or made from iron or its ores by the crucible, Bessemer, pneumatic, Thomas-Gilchrist-basic, Siemens-Martin or open hearth process, or by the equivalent of either, or by the combination of two or more of the processes or their equivalents, or by any fusion or other process which produces from iron or its ores a metal either granulous or fibrous in structure, which is cast and malleable, except what is known as malleable iron castings, shall be classed and denominated as steel (1887).

262. Provided further that all articles rated as iron or manufacture of iron, shall be chargeable with the same rate of duty if made of steel, or of steel and iron combined, unless otherwise specially provided for (1887).

263. Steel needles, viz:—Cylinder needles, hand frame needles and latch needles..... 30 p. ct.

264. Swedish rolled iron nail rods, under a half inch in diameter, for manufacture of horse shoe nails (1887)..... 20 p. ct.

TUBING, VIZ.:—

265. Boiler tubes of wrought iron or steel (1887)..... 15 p. ct.

266. Lap-welded iron tubing, threaded and coupled or not, one and one-quarter inch in diameter and over, but not over two inches, for use exclusively in artesian wells, petroleum pipe lines and for petroleum refineries (1887)..... 20 p. ct.

267. Tubes not welded, nor more than one and one-half inch in diameter, of rolled steel (1887)..... 15 p. ct.

268. Wrought iron tubing, threaded and coupled or not, over two inches in diameter (1887)..... 15 p. ct.

269. Other wrought iron tubes or pipes (1887)..... $\frac{6}{10}$c. p. lb. and 30 p. ct

270. Wire rope of iron or steel, not otherwise provided for (1887) 25 p. ct.

271. Wire of spring steel, coppered or tinned, number nine gauge or smaller, not elsewhere specified (1887)..... 20 p. ct.

272. Wrought iron or steel nuts and washers, iron or steel rivets, bolts with or without threads or nuts and bolt blanks, and finished hinges or hinge blanks, not elsewhere specified (1887)..... 1c. p. lb. a 25 p. ct.

273. Wrought scrap iron and scrap steel, being waste or refuse wrought iron or steel that has been in actual use and is fit only to be re-manufactured (1887)..... $2 per ton.

274. Manufactures, articles or wares not specially enumerated or provided for, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, and whether partly or wholly manufactured (1887) 30 p. ct.

Iron sand or globules, and dry putty for polishing granite	20 p. ct.
Jellies and jams	5c. p. lb.
Jewellery and manufactures of gold and silver	20 p. ct.
Jute carpeting or matting and mats	25 p. ct.
Jute, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	20 p. ct.
Laces, braids, fringes, embroideries, cords, tassels and bracelets; also braids, chains or cords of hair	30 p ct.
Lamp black and ivory black	10 p. ct.
Lard, tried or rendered	2c. p. lb.
Lard, untried	1½c. p. lb.
Lead, old, scrap and pig	40c. p. 100 lbs.
Lead, bars, blocks and sheets	60c. p. 100 lbs.
Lead, nitrate and acetate of	5 p. ct.
Lead pipe and lead shot	1¼c. p. lb.
Lead, and all manufactures of lead not otherwise specified	30 p. ct.
Leather board	3c. p. lb.
Boot and shoe counters made from leather board	½c. p. pr.
Leather, sole, tanned, but rough or undressed	10 p. ct.
Morocco skins, tanned, but rough or undressed	10 p. ct.
Leather, belting leather, and all upper leather, including kid, lamb, sheep and calf, tanned or dressed, but not waxed or glazed (1887)	15 p. ct.
Leather sole (1887)	½c. p. lb. and 15 p. ct.
Glove leathers, viz :—buck, deer and antelope (also waterhog, O.C. 22nd Nov., 1887) tanned or dressed, coloured or not coloured	10 p. ct.
Leather as above, dressed and waxed or glazed	20 p. ct.
Japanned patent or enamelled leather (1887)	25 p. ct.
Cordova leather, tanned from horse hide, and manufactures of	25 p. ct.
All other leather and skins, tanned, not otherwise specified	20 p. ct.
Boots and shoes and other manufactures of leather, not elsewhere specified, and leather belting	25 p. ct.
Liquorice root, paste extract of (1887)	2c. p. lb.
Stick extract or confection	1c. p. lb. and 20 p. ct.
Lithographic stones, not engraved	20 p. ct.
Malt, upon entry for warehouse, subject to excise regulations	15c. p. bsh.
Malt, extract of, for medicinal purposes	25 p. ct.
Machine card clothing	25 p. ct.
Magic lanterns and optical instruments, including microscopes and telescopes	25 p. ct.
Manilla hoods	20 p. ct.
Marble in blocks from the quarry, in the rough or sawn on two sides only, and not specially shapen, containing 15 cubic feet or over (1887)	10 p. ct.

310. Marble in blocks from the quarry, in the rough or sawn on two sides only, and not specially shapen, containing less than fifteen cubic feet (1887) ..... 15 p. ct.
311. Marble slabs, sawn on not more than two sides (1887)..... 15 p. ct.
312. Marble blocks and slabs, sawn on more than two sides (1887) 25 p. ct.
313. Marble finished, and all manufactures of marble, not elsewhere specified (1887)..... 35 p. ct.
314. Meats, fresh or salted, on actual weight as received in Canada, except should rs, sides, bacon, and hams ..... 1c. p. lb.
315. Shoulders, sides, bacon and hams, fresh, salted. dried or smoked..... 2c. p. lb.
316. Poultry and game of all kinds ..... 20 p. ct.
317. All other dried or smoked meats, or meats preserved in any other way than salted or pickled, not otherwise specified,—(if imported in cans, the rate to include the duty on the cans, and the weight on which duty shall be payable to include the weight of cans)..... 2c. p. lb.
318. Milk food, manufactured by Henri Nestle, Dr. Gibaut, and others, and all similar preparations..... 30 p. ct
319. Mucilage (1887)..... 20 p. ct.
320. Musical instruments of all kinds, not otherwise provided for..... 25 p. ct.
321. Mustard cake..... 20 p ct.
322. Mustard seed, (transferred to free list. Tariff No. 890, from 4th April, per O.C. dated 13th April, 1888) .....
323. Mustard, ground..... 25 p. ct.
324. Nickel anodes..... 10 p. ct.
325. Nuts of all kinds, not elsewhere specified..... 3c. p. lb.
326. Ochres, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined..... 10 p. ct.
327. Oils, coal and kerosene, distilled, purified or refined; naphtha, benzole and petroleum; products of petroleum, coal, shale and lignite, not elsewhere specified... 7½c. p. I. g
328. Carbolic or heavy oil, for any use..... 10 p. ct.
329. Cod liver oil, medicated..... 20 p. ct.
330. Lard oil..... 20 p. ct.
331. Linseed or flaxseed oil, raw or boiled (1887)..... 30 p ct.
332. Lubricating oils, composed wholly or in part of petroleum, and costing thirty cents per Imperial gallon or over..... 25 p. ct.
333. The same costing less than thirty cents per Imperial gallon..... 7½c. p. I. g
334. All other lubricating oils..... 25 p. ct.
335. Neatsfoot oil..... 20 p. ct.
336. Olive or salad oil..... 20 p. ct.
337. Sesame seed oil..... 20 p. ct.
338. Oil cloth, floor (1887)..... 5c. per sq. y and 20 p. c

339. Oil cloth, in the piece, cut or shaped, oiled, enamelled, stamped, painted or printed, India rubbered, flocked or coated, not otherwise provided for (1887)..... 5c. p. sq. yd. and 15 p. c.
340. Opium (drug) (1887)..... $1 p. lb.
341. Opium prepared for smoking..... $5 p. lb.
342. Organs, cabinet, viz.:—on reed organs having not more than two sets of reeds..... $10 each.
Having over two and not over four sets of reeds..... $15 "
Having over four and not over six sets of reeds..... $20 "
Having over six sets of reeds..... $30 "
And in addition thereto, on the fair market value thereof 15 p. ct.
343. Organs, pipe organs, and sets or parts of sets of reeds for cabinet organs..... 25 p. ct.
344. Paintings, drawings, engravings and prints..... 20 p. ct.
345. Paints and colours, ground in oil or any other liquid..... 25 p. ct.
346. Paints and colours, not elsewhere specified..... 20 p. ct.
247. White and red lead, and orange mineral, dry, also white zinc..... 5 p. ct.
348. White lead in pulp, not mixed with oil..... 5 p. ct.
349. Paris green, dry..... 10 p. ct.
350. Paper hangings, or wall paper, in rolls, on each roll of eight yards or under, and so in proportion for all greater lengths of the following descriptions, viz.:—

Brown blanks (1887)..... 2c.
White papers, grounded papers, and satins (1887)..... 3c.
Single print bronzes (1887)..... 7c.
Coloured bronzes (1887)..... 9c.
Embossed bronzes (1887)..... 11c.
Coloured borders, narrow (1887)..... 8c.
Coloured borders, wide (1887)..... 10c.
Bronze borders, narrow (1887)..... 15c.
Bronze borders, wide (1887)..... 18c.
Embossed borders (1887)..... 20c.

351. Paper of all kinds not elsewhere specified (1887)..... 25 p. ct.
352. Manufactures of paper, including ruled and bordered papers, papetries, boxed papers, envelopes and blank books (1887) 35 p. ct.
353. Paper tarred (1887)..... ½c. p. lb.
354. Union collar cloth paper, in rolls or sheets, not glossed or finished..... 5 p. ct.
355. Union collar cloth paper, glossed or finished, in rolls or sheets 20 p. ct.
356. Mill-board not straw-board..... 10 p. ct.
357. Paraffine wax or stearine..... 3c. p. lb.
358. Pencils, lead, in wood or otherwise..... 25 p. ct.
359. Perfumery, including toilet preparations, viz.:—hair oils, tooth and other powders and washes, pomatums, pastes and all other perfumed preparations used for the hair, mouth or skin..... 30 p. ct.
360. Phosphor bronze, in blocks, bars, sheets and wire..... 10 p. ct.
361. Photographic dry plates (1887)..... 15c. p. sq. ft.

PIANOFORTES, VIZ. :—

362.	All square pianofortes, whether round-cornered or not, not over seven octaves	$25 each
	All other square pianofortes	$30 "
	Upright pianofortes	$30 "
	Concert, semi-concert or parlor grand pianofortes (1887)	$50 " and 20 p. ct.
363.	Parts of pianofortes	25 p. ct.
364.	Pickles in bottle, a specific duty of forty cents per gallon; sixteen half-pint, eight pint, or four quart bottles to be held to contain a gallon: In jars, bottles, or other vessels, the quantity to be ascertained and the same rate of duty to be charged thereon, the duty to include the bottle or other package (1887)	40c. p. gal.
365.	Pickles in bulk, in vinegar, or vinegar and mustard (1887)	35c. p. gal.
	Pickles in brine (1887)	25c. p. gal.
366.	Picture frames, as furniture	35 p. ct.
367.	Pins, manufactured from wire of any metal	30 p. ct.
368.	Plants, viz. :—fruit plants, not elsewhere specified	20 p. ct.
369. 370. 371. 372.	Transferred to Free List, Tariff No. 892, from 4th April, per O. C. dated 13th April, 1887.	
373.	Plaster of Paris, or gypsum, ground, not calcined	10c. p. 100 lbs
374.	Plaster of Paris, calcined or manufactured	15c. p. 100 lbs
	Per barrel of not over three hundred pounds	45c. p. brl.
375.	Plated cutlery, namely, knives plated wholly or in part, costing under three dollars and fifty cents per dozen (1887)	50c. p. doz and 20 p. ct.
376.	Plated ware, all other, electro-plated or gilt, of all kinds, whether plated wholly or in part (1887)	30 p. ct.
377.	Plates engraved on wood, and on steel or other metal	20 p. ct.
378.	Plumbago (1887)	10 p. ct.
379.	Plumbago, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified (1887)	25 p. ct.
380.	Pomades, French, or flower odors preserved in fat or oil for the purpose of conserving the odors of flowers which do not bear the heat of distillation, when imported in tins of not less than ten pounds each	15 p. ct.
381.	Printing presses of all kinds, folding machines and paper cutters (1887)	10 p. ct.
382.	Proprietary medicines; to wit:—All tinctures, pills, powders, troches or lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences, oils or medicinal preparations or compositions recommended to the public under any general name or title as specifics for any diseases or affections whatsoever affecting the human or animal bodies, not otherwise provided for; all liquids.	50 p. ct.
	And all others	35 p. ct.

383.	Prunella, and cotton and woollen netting, for boots, shoes and gloves	10 p. ct.
384.	Putty	25 p. ct.
385.	Quills	20 p. ct.
386.	Red Prussiate of potash	10 p. ct.
387.	Ribbons of all kinds and material	30 p. ct.
388.	Rubber belting, hose, packing, mats and matting	5c. per lb. and 15 p. ct.
389.	Sails for boats and ships, also tents and awnings	25 p. ct.
390.	Salt, coarse (not to include salt imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or salt imported for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries, which shall be free of duty) (1887)	10c. p. 100 lbs.
391.	Salt, fine, in bulk (1887)	10c. p. 100 lbs.
392.	Salt in bags, barrels or other packages (the bags, barrels or other packages to bear the same duty as if imported empty (1887)	15c. p. 100 lbs.
393.	Saltpetre	20 p. ct.
394.	Sand-paper, glass, flint and emery-paper (1887)	30 p. ct.
395.	Sauces and catsups, in bottle (sixteen half-pint, eight pint, or four quart bottles to be held to contain a gallon) (1887)	40c. per gal. and 20 p. ct.
396.	Screws of iron, steel, brass or other metal, not otherwise provided for (1887)	35 p. ct.
397.	Seeds, viz.:—Garden, field and other seeds, for agricultural purposes, when in bulk or in large parcels	15 p. ct.
	When put up in small papers or parcels	25 p. ct.
398.	Sewing machines whole, or heads or parts of heads of sewing machines (1887)	$3 each and 20 p. ct.
399.	Shawls of all kinds and materials, except silk	25 p. ct.
400.	Shingles	20 p. ct.
401.	Ships and other vessels built in any foreign country, whether steam or sailing vessels, on application for Canadian register, on the fair market value of the hull, rigging, machinery, and all appurtenances,—on the hull, rigging and all appurtenances, except machinery	10 p. ct.
	On boilers, steam engines and other machinery	25 p. ct.
402.	Shirts of cotton or linen (1887)	$1 p. doz. and 30 p. ct.
403.	Silk in the gum, or spun, not more advanced than singles, tram and thrown, organzine, not coloured	15 p. ct.
404.	Sewing silk and silk twist	25 p. ct.
405.	Silk velvets and all manufactures of silk, or of which silk is the component part of chief value, not elsewhere specified, except church vestments	30 p. ct.
406.	Silk plush netting used for the manufacture of gloves	15 p. ct.
407.	Silver, rolled, and German and nickel silver in sheets	10 p. ct.

409. Slates, school and writing slates	15 p. ct.
410. Slates, roofing slate, black or blue (1887)	40c. p. sq.
Red, green and other colours	35 p. ct.
In each case when split or dressed only.	
411. Slates of all kinds, and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified (1887)	1c. per sq. ft. and 25 p. ct.
412. Slate mantels	30 p. ct.
413. Soap, common brown and yellow, not perfumed	1½c. p. lb.
414. Soap, castile and white	2c. p. lb.
415. Soap, perfumed or toilet (the weight of the inside packages and wrappers to be included in the weight for duty)	10c. p. lb. and 15 p. ct.
416. Soap powders	3c. p. lb.
417. Socks and stockings of cotton, wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animal (1887)	10c. p. lb. and 20 p. ct.
418. Spectacles and eye glasses (1887)	30 p. ct.
419. Spectacle and eye glasses, parts of, unfinished (1887)	25 p. ct.
420. Spices, viz.:—Ginger and spices of all kinds (except nutmegs and mace), ungrounded	10 p. ct.
Ground	25 p. ct.
421. Starch and mace	25 p. ct.
422. Brandy	$1.75 p. l. g.
423. Absinthe	$2.00 p. l. g.
424. "Old Tom" gin	$2.00 p. l. g.
425. Spirits, sweetened or mixed, so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid, viz.: rhum-shrub, cordials, schiedam schnappe, tafia, bitters, and unenumerated articles of like kind	$1.75 p. l. g.
426. Spirits and strong waters, not elsewhere specified	$1.90 p. l. g.
427. Spirits and strong waters, mixed with any ingredient, or ingredients, and although thereby coming under the denomination of proprietary medicines, tinctures, essences, extracts, or any other denomination, including medicinal elixirs and fluid extracts, whether in bulk or bottle, not elsewhere specified, shall be, nevertheless, deemed spirits or strong waters, and subject to duty as such	$2.00 p. l. g. and 30 p. ct.

428.	Cologne water and perfumed spirits in bottles or flasks not weighing more than four ounces each	50 p. ct.
429.	Cologne water and perfumed spirits in bottles, flasks and other packages weighing more than four ounces each...	$2.00 p. I. g. and 40 p. ct.
430.	Wines of all kinds, except sparkling wines, including ginger, orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, elder and currant wines, containing twenty-six per cent. or less of spirits of the strength of proof by Sikes' hydrometer, imported in wood or in bottles (six quart or twelve pint bottles to be held to contain an Imperial gallon	25c. p. I. g.
	And for each degree of strength in excess of twenty-six per cent. of spirits as aforesaid, until the strength reaches forty per cent. of proof spirit	And 3c. p. I. g. for each degree from 26 up to 40.
	And in addition thereto	30 p. ct.
431.	Champagne and all other sparkling wines in bottles containing each not more than a quart and more than one pint	$3 p. doz.
	Containing not more than a pint each, and more than one-half pint	$1.50 p. doz.
	Containing one-half pint each or less	75c. p. doz.
	Bottles containing more than one quart each, shall pay in addition to three dollars per dozen bottles	$1.50 p. I. g. for all over 1 qt. p. bot.
	The quarts and pints in each case being old wine measure; in addition to the above specific duty there shall be an *ad valorem* duty of	30 p. ct.
432.	But any liquors imported under the name of wine, and containing more than 40 per cent. of spirits of the strength of proof by Sikes's hydrometer, shall be rated for duty as unenumerated spirits.	
433.	Starch, including farina, corn starch, or flour, and all preparations having the qualities of starch	2c. per lb.
434.	Stereotypes and electrotypes of standard books	10 p. ct.
435.	Stereotypes and elecrotypes for commercial blanks and advertisements	20 p. ct.
436.	Stereotypes and electrotypes and bases for same made wholly or in part of type metal, not elsewhere specified.	5c. p. lb.
STONE, VIZ:—		
437.	Rough freestone, sandstone and all other building stone, except marble from the quarry, not hammered or chiselled	$1 p. ton of 13 cubic ft.
438.	Water limestone or cement stone (*See* cement)	$1 p. ton.
439.	Grindstones	$2 p. ton.
440.	Dressed freestone, and all other building stone except marble and all manufactures of stone, or granite	20 p. ct.

441. Straw boards, in sheets or rolls, plain or tarred..... 40c. p. 100

SUGARS, SYRUPS AND MOLASSES:—

442. Sugar, melado, concentrated melado, concentrated cane-juice, concentrated molasses, concentrated beet root juice and concrete, when imported direct from the country of growth and production, for refining purposes only, not over number fourteen Dutch standard in colour, and not testing over seventy degrees by the polariscopic test, and for every additional degree, shown by polariscopic test..... 1c. p. lb. deg. test 3½c. p. lbs. for each deg. above 70.

443. Sugar not for refining purposes, not over number fourteen Dutch Standard in colour, when imported direct from the country of growth and production free on board at the last port of shipment..... 1c. p. lb. a 30 p. ct.

444. All sugars above number fourteen Dutch Standard in color and refined sugar of all kinds, grades or standards, free on board at the last port of shipment..... 1½c. p. lb. a 35 p. ct.

445. On all sugars not imported direct without transhipment from the country of growth and production, there shall be levied and collected..... 7½ p. ct. of t duty payabl additional.

446. Provided that when any cargo of sugar imported for refining purposes is found to grade, in part, above number fourteen Dutch Standard in colour, such part to the extent of not exceeding fifteen per cent. of the whole of the cargo may be admitted to enter by polariscopic test.

447. Syrups, cane juice, refined syrup, sugar house syrup or sugar house molasses, syrup of sugar, syrup of molasses or sorghum, whether imported direct or not..... 1c. p. lb. a 30 p. ct.

448. Molasses, other, when imported direct without transhipment and from the country of growth and production ..... 15 p. ct.

449. Molasses, when not so imported..... 20 p. ct.

450. The value upon which the *ad valorem* duty shall be levied and collected upon all the above-named syrups and molasses shall be the value thereof free on board at the last port of shipment.

451. Provided that molasses, when imported for or received into any refinery or sugar factory, or to be used for any other purpose than actual consumption, shall be subject to, and there shall be levied and collected thereon, an additional duty of..... 5c. p. I. g.

452. Provided that the foregoing rates of duty on sugars, syrups and molasses shall apply only to importations arriving in Canada on and after the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and that, as to such articles warehoused prior to that date, the rates of duty in force immediately previous thereto shall apply.

453.	Sugar candy, brown or white, and confectionery	1¼c. p. lb. and 35 p. ct.
454.	Glucose or grape sugar, to be classed and rated for duty as sugar according to grade by Dutch standard in colour.	
455.	Glucose syrup, a specific duty of	2c. p. lb.
456.	Tallow	1c. p. lb.
457.	Tea from the United States	10 p. ct.
458.	Telephones, telegraph instruments, electric and galvanic batteries, and apparatus for electric lights	25 p. ct.
459.	Tin crystals	20 p. ct.
460.	Tinware, stamped and japanned ware, and all manufactures of tin not elsewhere specified	25 p. ct.
TOBACCO :—		
461.	Manufactured tobacco and snuff	30c. p. lb. and 12½ p. ct.
462.	Cigars and cigarettes, the weight of cigarettes to include the weight of the paper covering (1887)	$2 per lb. and 25 p. ct.
TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS :—		
463.	Axes of all kinds, adzes, hatchets and hammers, not elsewhere specified (1887)	35 p. ct.
464.	Chopping axes (1887)	$2 p. doz. and 10 p. ct.
465.	Files and rasps	35 p. ct.
466.	Garden rakes, two and three-pronged forks of all kinds, and hoes (1887)	5c. each and 25 p. ct.
467.	Hay knives, and four, five and six pronged forks of all kinds (1887)	$2 p. doz. and 20 p. ct.
468.	Mowing machines, self-binding harvesters, harvesters without binders, binding attachments, reapers, sulky and walking ploughs, and all other agricultural machines and implements, not otherwise provided for (1887)	35 p. ct.
469.	Picks, mattocks, blacksmiths' hammers, sledges, track tools, wedges and crowbars of iron or steel (1887)	1c. p. lb. and 25 p. ct.
470.	Shovels and spades, and shovel and spade blanks (1887)	$1 p. doz. and 25 p. ct.
471.	Scythes	$2.40 p. doz.
472.	Towels of every description	25 p. ct.
473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479.	Trees, fruit trees, transferred to free list, Tariff No. 892, from 4th April, per O. C. dated 13th April, 1888.	
480.	Turpentine, spirits of	10 p. ct.
481.	Trunks, of all kinds, pocket-books and purses (1887)	30 p. ct.
482.	Twine, of all kinds, not otherwise specified	25 p. ct.

483.	Type for printing	20 p. ct.
484.	Type metal	10 p. ct.
485.	Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades of all kinds and materials	30 p. ct.
486.	Umbrellas and parasols, steel, iron or brass ribs, runners, rings, caps, notches, tin caps and ferules, when imported by and for the use of manufacturers of umbrellas	20 p. ct.
487.	Valises, satchels, carpet bags, cases for jewels and watches, and other like articles, of any material (1887)	10c. each and 30 p. ct.
488.	Varnishes, lacquers, japan, japan driers, liquid driers, collodion and oil finish, not elsewhere specified (1887)	20c. p. gal. and 25 p. ct.
489.	Vasseline, and all similar preparations of petroleum for toilet, medicinal or other purposes, in bulk	4c. p. lb.
	And in bottles or other packages, not over one pound in weight in each	6c. p. lb.
VEGETABLES, VIZ. :—		
490.	Potatoes (1887)	15c. p. bush
491.	Tomatoes, fresh (1887)	30c. " and 10 p. ct.
492.	Tomatoes and other vegetables, including corn, in cans or other packages, weighing not over one pound each	2c. p. 1 lb. can
	And for each pound, or fraction of a pound over one pound in weight—the rate to include the duty on the cans, or other packages, and the weight on which duty shall be payable to include the weight of the cans or packages.	2c. p. each additional lb. or fraction.
493.	Vegetables, not elsewhere specified, including sweet potatoes (1887)	25 p. ct.
494.	Velveteens and cotton velvets	20 p. ct.
495.	Veneers of wood, sawn only (1887)	10 p. ct.
496.	Vinegar	15c. p. I. g.
497.	Watches and watch-cases	25 p. ct.
498.	Watch actions or movements (1887)	10 p. ct.
499.	Whips, of all kinds	30 p. ct.
500.	Winceys, checked, striped or fancy cotton over twenty-five inches wide	2c. p. sq. yd. and 15 p. ct.
501.	Winceys of all kinds, not otherwise provided for	22½ p. ct.
502.	Wire-cloth, of brass and copper	20 p. ct.
503	Wire covered with cotton, linen, silk or other material	25 p. ct.
504.	Wood and manufactures of, and woodenware, viz. :—pails, tubs, churns, brooms, brushes, and other manufactures of wood not elsewhere specified	25 p. ct.
505.	Hubs, spokes, felloes, and parts of wheels, rough hewn or sawn only	15 p. ct.
506.	Lumber and timber, not elsewhere specified	20 p. ct.
507.	Mouldings of wood, plain	25 p. ct.
508.	Mouldings of wood, gilded or otherwise further manufactured than plain	30 p. ct.

WOOLS AND WOOLLENS, VIZ. :—

509.	Manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat or other like animals, viz. : —blankets and flannels of every description; cloths, doeskins, cassimeres, tweeds, coatings, overcoatings, felt cloth of every description, not elsewhere specified; horse-collar cloth; yarn, knitting yarn, fingering yarn, worsted yarn, knitted goods, viz.:—shirts and drawers, and hosiery, not elsewhere specified.....	7½c. p. lb. and 20 p. ct.
510.	All fabrics composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animal, not otherwise provided for, on all such goods costing ten cents per yard and under (1887).....	22½ p. ct.
511.	Costing over ten and under fourteen cents (1887).....	25 p. ct.
512.	Costing fourteen cents and over (1887).....	27½ p. ct.
513.	As regards items 510, 511, 512, the half-penny sterling shall be computed as the equivalent of a cent. and larger sums in sterling money shall be computed at the same ratio.	
514.	Clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel, of every description, including cloth caps and horse clothing, shaped, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animal, made up by the tailor, seamstress or manufacturer, not otherwise provided for (1887).....	10c. p. lb. and 25 p. ct.
515.	Carpets, viz. :—Brussels, tapestry, Dutch, Venetian and damask, carpet mats and rugs of all kinds, and printed felts and druggets and all other carpets and squares, not otherwise provided for.....	25 p. ct.
516.	Treble ingrain, three-ply and two-ply carpets, composed wholly of wool.....	10c. p. sq. yd. and 20 p. ct.
517.	Two-ply and three-ply ingrain carpets, of which the warp is composed wholly of cotton, or other material than wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animals.....	5c. p. sq. yd. and 20 p. ct.
518.	Felt, pressed, of all kinds, not filled or covered by or with any woven fabric.....	17½ p. ct.
519.	Wool, class one, viz. :—Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, South Down combing wools, or wools known as lustre wools, and other like combing wools, such as are grown in Canada.....	3c. p. lb.
520.	Yeast cakes and compressed yeast in packages of one pound and over, or in bulk.....	6c. p. lb.
521.	Yeast cakes in packages of less than one pound.....	8c. p. lb.
522.	Zinc, chloride, salts and sulphate of.....	5 p. ct.
523.	Zinc, seamless drawn tubing.....	10 p. ct.
524.	Zinc, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....	25 p. ct.

525. All goods not enumerated as charged with any duty of customs, and not declared free of duty, shall be charged with a duty of twenty per cent. *ad valorem*, when imported into Canada, or taken out of warehouse for consumption therein. 42 V., c. 15, Schedule A;—43 V. c. 18, s. 1; 44 V., c. 10 s. 2;—45 V., c. 6, ss. 1, 2, 3 *and* 4; 46 V., c. 13, ss. 2, 3, 5 *and* 6;—47 V., c. 30, s. 2;—48-49 V., c. 61, ss. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 *and* 9;—49 V., c. 37, ss. 1 *and* 3.

DUTIES ON FISH AND PRODUCTS OF THE FISHERIES:—

526.	Mackerel	1c. p. lb.
527.	Herrings, pickled or salted	½c. p. lb.
528.	Salmon, pickled	1c. p. lb.
529.	All other fish, pickled, in barrels	1c. p. lb.
530.	Foreign caught fish, imported otherwise than in barrels or half-barrels, whether fresh, dried, salted or pickled, not specially enumerated or provided for	50c. p. 100 lbs.
531.	Fish, smoked, and boneless fish	1c. p. lb.
532.	Anchovies and sardines, packed in oil or otherwise, in tin boxes measuring not more than five inches long, four inches wide and three and a-half inches deep	5c. p. box.
	In half boxes, measuring not more than five inches long, four inches wide and one and five-eighths deep	2½c. p. ½ box.
	And in quarter boxes, measuring not more than four inches and three-quarters long, three and a-half inches wide and one and a-quarter deep	2c. p. ¼ box.
533.	When imported in any other form	30 p. ct.
534.	Fish, preserved in oil, except anchovies and sardines	30 p. ct.
535.	Salmon and all other fish prepared or preserved, including oysters, not specially enumerated or provided for	25 p. ct.
536.	Oysters, shelled, in bulk	10c. p. gal.
537.	Oysters, canned, in cans not over one pint, including the can	3c. p. can.
538.	Oysters in cans over one pint and not over one quart, including the can	5c. p. can.
539.	Oysters in cans exceeding one quart in capacity, an additional duty for each quart or fraction of a quart of capacity over a quart, including the cans	5c. p. qt.
540.	Oysters in the shell	25 p. ct.
541.	Packages containing oysters or other fish, not otherwise provided for	25 p. ct.
542.	Oil, spermaceti, whale and other fish oils, and all other articles the produce of the fisheries, not specially provided for. 48-49 V., c. 61, s. 4, *part*	20 p. ct.

FREE GOODS.

543. Agaric;
544. Agates, amethysts, aquamarines, blood stones, carbuncles, cat's eyes, cameos, corals, cornelians, crystal, crysolite, crosordolite, emeralds, garnets, intaglios, inlaid or incrusted stones, onyx, opals, pearls, rubies, sardonyx, sapphires, topaz, and turquoises not polished nor otherwise manufactured;
545. Alkanet root;
546. Aloes;
547. Aluminum;
548. Alum;
549. Ambergris;
550. Ammonia, sulphate of;
551. Anatomical preparations;
552. Aniline dyes, in bulk or packages of not less than one pound weight;
553. Aniline oil, crude;
554. Aniline salts;
555. Animals brought into Canada temporarily, and for a period not exceeding three months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or other association; (But a bond shall be first given in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs, with the condition that the full duty to which such animals would otherwise be liable shall be paid in case of their sale in Canada, or if not re-exported within the time specified in such bond)
556 Animals for the improvement of stock, viz:—Horses, cattle, sheep and swine, under regulations made by the Treasury Board and approved by the Governor in Council;
557. Animals of all kinds, when the natural product of the colony of Newfoundland;
558. Annato, liquid or solid;
559. Annato seed;
560. Anchors;
561. Antimony;
562. Ashes, pot, pearl and soda;
563. Asphaltum;
564. Apparel, wearing and other personal and household effects, not merchandise, of British subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in Canada;
565. Argol dust;
566. Argols, crude;
567. Arsenic;
568. Arseniate of aniline;
569. Articles for the use of the Governor General;
570. Articles for the personal use of Consuls General who are natives or citizens of the country they represent, and who are not engaged in any other business or profession;

571. Articles imported by and for the use of the Dominion Government or any of the departments thereof, or by and for the Senate or House of Commons, including the following articles when imported by the said Government or through any of the Departments thereof for the use of the Canadian Militia:—Arms, military clothing, musical instruments for bands, military stores and munitions of war (1887);
572. The following articles when imported by and for the use of the Army and Navy:—Arms, military or naval clothing, musical instruments for bands, military stores and munitions of war (1887);
573. Bamboo reeds, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for walking sticks or canes, or for sticks for umbrellas, parasols or sunshades;
574. Bamboos, unmanufactured;
575. Barrels of Canadian manufacture exported, filled with domestic petroleum and returned empty, under such regulations as the Minister of Customs prescribes;
576. Barilla;
577. Barytes, unmanufactured;
578. Beans, vanilla, and nux vomica;
579. Bees;
580. Belladonna leaves;
581. Bells for churches;
582. Berries for dyeing or used for composing dyes;
583. Bichromate of soda;
584. Bismuth, metallic;
585. Bolting cloths, not made up;
586. Bones, crude, not manufactured, burned, calcined, ground or steamed;
587. Bone-dust and bone-ash for manufacture of phosphates and fertilizers;
588. Books printed by any government, or by any scientific association or other society now existing, for the promotion of learning and letters, and issued in the course of their proceedings, and not for the purpose of sale or trade;
589. Books, educational, imported exclusively by and for the use of schools for the deaf and dumb and blind (1887);
590. Boracic acid;
591. Borax;
592. Botany, specimens of;
593. Brass, old scrap and in sheets;
594. Brick, fire, for use exclusively in processes of manufactures (1887);
595. Bristles;
596. Britannia metal in pigs and bars;
597. Brimstone, crude, or in roll or flour;
598. Brim moulds for gold beaters;
599. Bromine;
600. Broom corn;
601. Buchu leaves;
602. Buckram for the manufacture of hat and bonnet shapes;

603. Bullion, gold and silver;
604. Burgundy pitch;
605. Burr stones, in block, rough or unmanufactured, and not bound up into mill stones;
606. Carriages of travellers and carriages laden with merchandise, and not to include circus troops nor hawkers, under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs;
607. Cabinets of coins, medals and other collections of antiquities;
608. Casts, as models, for the use of schools of design:
609. Cornelian, unmanufactured;
610. Canvas for manufacture of floor oil cloth, not less than forty-five inches wide, and not pressed or calendered;
611. Canvas, jute canvas, not less than fifty-eight inches wide, when imported by manufacturers of floor oil cloth for use in their factories;
612. Caoutchouc, unmanufactured;
613. Cat-gut strings or gut cord for musical instruments;
614. Cat-gut or whip-gut, unmanufactured;
615. Celluloid or xylolite, in sheets, lumps or blocks;
616. Chalk and cliff stone, unmanufactured;
617. Chamomile flowers;
618. Cherry heat welding compound;
619. China clay, natural or ground;
620. Chloralum or chloride of aluminium;
621. Chloride of lime;
622. Chronometers, and compasses for ships;
623. Cinchona bark;
624. Cinnabar;
625. Citrons, and rinds of, in brine, for candying;
626. Clays;
627. Clothing, donations of, for charitable purposes;
628. Coal, anthracite (1887);
629. Cobalt, ore of;
630. Cochineal;
631. Cocoa, bean, shell and nibs;
632. Coffee, green, except as hereinbefore provided;
633. Coins, gold and silver, except United States silver coin;
634. Communion plate, and plated ware for use in churches;
635. Coir and coir yarn;
636. Conium cicuta, or hemlock seed and leaf;
637. Copper in sheets;
638. Cotton waste and cotton wool;
639. Cotton yarns, finer than No. 40, unbleached, bleached or dyed, for use in the manufacture of Italian cloths, cotton, worsted or silk fabrics (1887);
640. Cork wood, or cork bark, unmanufactured;
641. Colors, metallic, viz.:—Cobalt, zinc and tin;
642. Cream of tartar, in crystals;

643. Diamond drills, for prospecting for minerals ;
644. Diamonds, unset, including black diamonds for borers ;
645. Diamond dust or bort :
646. Dragon's blood ;
647. Duck for belting and hose when imported by manufacturers of rubber goods for use in their factories ;
648. Dye, jet black ;
649. Dyeing or tanning articles, in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, not elsewhere specified ;
650. Eggs :
651. Embossed books for the blind :
652. Emery ;
653. Entomology, specimens of :
654. Ergot ;
655. Esparto, or Spanish grass, and other grasses, and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper :
656. Extract of logwood ;
657. Fancy grasses dried but not coloured or otherwise manufactured ;
658. Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels :
659. Fire clay :
660. Fibre, Mexican
661. Fibre, vegetable, for manufacturing purposes.
662. Fibrilla :
663. Fillets of cotton and rubber, not exceeding seven inches wide, when imported by, and for the use of, manufacturers of card clothing ;
664. Fish hooks, nets and seines, and lines and twines, for the use of fisheries, but not to include sporting fishing-tackle or hooks with flies or trawling spoons
665. Fur skins of all kinds not dressed in any manner :
666. Flint, flints and ground flint stones.
667. Folia digitalis.
668. Foot grease, the residue of the cotton seed after the oil is pressed out ;
669. Fossils
670. Fowls, pure bred, including pheasants and quails, for improvement of stock :
671. Fuller's earth
672. Gannister (less)
673. Gas coke, when used in Canadian manufactures only
674. Gentian root.
675. Ginseng root.
676. Gold-beaters' moulds and gold-beaters' skins :
677. Gravels :
678. Grease, the refuse of animal fat, for the use of soap stock, not otherwise provided for :
679. Guano and other animal and vegetable manures
680. Gum [illegible] Arabic, Australian, [illegible] dammar, mastic, sandarac, shellac [illegible] (1887).

681. Gut, and worm gut, manufactured or unmanufactured, for whip and other cord;
682. Gutta percha, crude:
683. Gypsum, crude (sulphate of lime);
684. Hair, angola, buffalo and bison, camel, goat, hog, horse and human, cleaned or uncleaned, but not curled or otherwise manufactured;
685. Hatters' furs, not on the skin;
686. Hatters' plush of silk or cotton;
687. Hemlock bark;
688. Hemp, undressed;
689. Hides, raw, whether dry, salted or pickled;
690. Hoop iron, not exceeding three-eighths of an inch in width, and being No. 25 gauge or thinner, used for the manufacture of tubular rivets;
691. Horn strips, when to be used in making corsets;
692. Horses, cattle, sheep and swine, for the improvement of stock, under regulations made by the Treasury Board and approved by the Governor in Council;
693. Hoofs, horns and horn tips;
694. Hyoscyamus, or henbane leaf;
695. Ice;
696. India rubber, unmanufactured;
697. India hemp (crude drug);
698. Indigo;
699. Indigo auxiliary;
700. Indigo, paste and extract of;
701. Iodine, crude;
702. Iris, orris root;
703. Iron or steel rolled round wire rods under half an inch in diameter, when imported by wire manufacturers for use in their factories (1887);
704. Iron or steel beams, sheets, plates, angles and knees for iron or composite ships or vessels;
705. Iron liquor, solution of acetate of iron for dyeing and calico printing;
706. Istle or tampico fibre;
707. Ivory and ivory nuts, unmanufactured;
708. Iron masts for ships, or parts of;
709. Jalap, root;
710. Junk, old;
711. Jute, butts;
712. Jute;
713. Jute cloth, as taken from the loom, neither pressed, mangled, calendered, nor in any way finished, and not less than forty inches wide, when imported by manufacturers of jute bags for use in their own factories;
714. Jute yarn, plain, dyed or coloured, when imported by manufacturers of carpets, rugs and mats, for use in their own factories;
715. Kainite, or German potash salts for fertilizers;
716. Kelp;
717. Kryolite;

718. Lac—dye, crude, seed, button, stick and shell;
719. Lava, unmanufactured;
720. Leeches;
721. Liquorice root;
722. Litharge;
723. Litmus and all lichens, prepared and not prepared;
724. Lemons, and rinds of, in brine for candying;
725. Logs, and round unmanufactured timber, not elsewhere provided for;
726. Lumber and timber, plank and boards, sawn, of boxwood, cherry, wa-
nut, chesnut, gumwood, mahogany, pitch pine, rosewood, sandalwood,
Spanish cedar, oak, hickory and whitewood, not shaped, planed, o
otherwise manufactured, and sawdust of the same, and hickor
lumber, sawn to shape for spokes of wheels but not further manu-
factured;
727. Locomotives and railway passenger, baggage and freight cars, being th
property of railway companies in the United States, running upon an
line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian locomotive
and cars are admitted free under similar circumstances in the Unite
States, under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs;
728. Locomotive tires of steel in the rough (1887);
729. Locust beans, for the manufacture of horse and cattle food;
730. Madder and munjeet, or Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all e
tracts of;
731. Manganese, oxide of;
732. Manilla grass;
733. Manuscripts;
734. Meerschaum, crude or raw;
735. Mineral waters, natural, not in bottle—under regulations made by t
Minister of Customs;
736. Mineralogy, specimens of;
737. Models of inventions and other improvements in the arts; but no artic
or articles shall be deemed a model of improvement which can
fitted for use;
738. Moss, Iceland, and other mosses, crude;
739. Moss, seaweed, and all other vegetable substances used for beds a
mattresses, in their natural state, or only cleaned;
740. Menageries—horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of, under regulatio
prescribed by the Minister of Customs;
741. Musk, in pods or in grains;
742. Nitrate of soda, or cubic nitre;
743. Nut galls;
744. Newspapers, and quarterly, monthly and semi-monthly magazines, a
weekly literary papers, unbound;
745. Nickel;
746. Oak bark;
747. Oakum;
748. Oil cake, cotton seed cake and meal, palm nut cake and meal;

749. Oil cake meal ;
750. Oils, cocoanut and palm, in their natural state ;
751. Oranges and rinds of, in brine, for candying ;
752. Ores of metals of all kinds ;
753. Ottar of roses ;
754. Osiers ;
755. Oxalic acid ;
756. Paintings, in oil or water colours, by artists of well-known merit, or copies of the old masters by such artists ;
757. Paintings in oil or water colours, the production of Canadian artists, under regulations to be made by the Minister of Customs ;
758. Palm leaf, unmanufactured ;
759. Pearl, mother of, not manufactured ;
760. Persis, or extract of archill and cudbear ;
761. Philosophical instruments and apparatus,—that is to say, such as are not manufactured in the Dominion, when imported by and for use in universities, colleges, schools and scientific societies ;
762. Pictorial illustrations of insects, &c., when imported by and for the use of colleges and schools, scientific and literary societies ;
763. Phosphorus ;
764. Pelts ;
765. Pipe clay ;
766. Pitch (pine), in packages of not less than fifteen gallons each ;
767. Platinum wire ;
768. Plaits, straw, Tuscan and grass ;
769. Potash, German mineral ;
770. Potash, muriate and bichromate of, crude ;
771. Precipitate of copper, crude ;
772. Pumice and pumice stone, ground or unground ;
773. Quercitron, or extract of oak bark, for tanning ;
774. Quicksilver ;
775. Quills in their natural state or unplumed (1887) ;
776. Quinine, sulphate of, in powder ;
777. Rags, of cotton, linen, jute and hemp, paper waste or clippings and waste of any kind, fit only for manufacture of paper ;
778. Rattans and reeds, unmanufactured ;
779. Recovered rubber and rubber substitute ;
780. Red liquor, a crude acetate of aluminium prepared from pyroligneous acid, for dyeing and calico printing ;
781. Redwood planks and boards, sawn, but not further manufactured (1887) ;
782. Rennet, raw or prepared ;
783. Resin, in packages of not less than fifteen gallons each ;
784. Rhubarb root ;
785. Rolled rods of steel under half an inch in diameter or under half an inch square, when imported by knob or lock manufacturers or cutlers for use exclusively in such manufactures in their own factories (1887) ;
786. Roots, medicinal, viz. :—aconite, calumba, ipecacuanha, sarsaparilla, squills, taraxacum, valerian ;

787. Rubber, hard, crude, in sheets, plain or moulded :
788. Salt cake, being a sulphate of soda, when imported by manufact glass and soap for their own use in their works ;
789. Salt, imported from the United Kingdom or any British posse imported for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries, not otherw vided for :
790. Saffron and safflower, and extract of ;
791. Saffron cake :
792. Sal ammoniac :
793. Sal soda :
794. Sand :
795. Sausage skins or casings, not cleaned :
796. Scrap iron and scrap steel, old and fit only to be re-manufacture part of or recovered from any vessel wrecked in waters subje jurisdiction of Canada (1887) :
797. Sea-weed, not elsewhere specified ;
798. Sea-grass :
799. Seeds, anise, coriander, cardamon, fennel and fenugreek :
800. Senna, in leaves :
801. Silex, or crystalized quartz :
802. Silk, raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, tw advanced in manufacture in any way, silk cocoons and silk w
803. Silver and German silver, in sheets, for manufacturing purposes
804. Skins, undressed, dried, salted or pickled :
805. Soda ash :
806. Soda caustic :
807. Soda, silicate of :
808. Sodium, sulphite of :
809. Settlers' effects, viz :—Wearing apparel, household furniture, prof books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or empl which the settler has had in actual use for at least six month removal to Canada, musical instruments, domestic sewing ma live stock, carts and other vehicles and agricultural implem use by the settler for at least one year before his removal to C not to include machinery, or articles imported for use in any facturing establishment or for sale, provided that any dutiable entered as settler's effects may not be so entered unless brough the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherw posed of without payment of duty, until after two years' act in Canada ; provided also that under regulations made by the M of Customs, live stock, when imported into Manitoba or the West Territories by intending settlers, shall be free, until oth ordered by the Governor in Council.
810. Steel, in sheets of not less than eleven nor over eighteen wire gau costing not less than seventy-five dollars per ton of two thousa hundred and forty pounds, when imported by manufacturers of and spades for use exclusively in such manufacture in the factories :

811. Steel of number twenty gauge and thinner, but not thinner than number thirty gauge, to be used in the manufacture of corset steels, clock springs and shoe shanks, when imported by the manufacturers of such articles for use in their factories;
812. Steel rails, weighing not less than twenty-five pounds per lineal yard, for use in railway tracks (1887);
813. Steel valued at two and one-half cents per pound and upwards for use in the manufacture of skates (1887);
814. Steel bowls for cream separators (1887);
815. Steel for the manufacture of files, when imported by file manufacturers for use in their factories (1887);
816. Steel for saws and straw cutters, cut to shape, but not further manufactured;
817. Spelter, in blocks and pigs;
818. Spurs and stilts, used in the manufacture of earthenware;
819. Sulphate of iron (copperas);
820. Sulphur, in roll or flour;
821. Tails, undressed;
822 Tagging metal, plain, japanned or coated, in coils not over one and a-half inches in width, when imported by manufacturers of shoe and corset laces for use in their factories;
823. Tampico, white and black;
824. Tanners' bark;
825. Tar (pine), in packages of not less than fifteen gallons each;
826. Tea, except as hereinbefore provided;
827. Terra Japonica;
828. Teasels;
829. Tin, in blocks, pigs, bars and sheets, and plates and tin foil;
830. Tobacco, unmanufactured, for excise purposes, under conditions of "*The Act respecting the Inland Revenue;*"
831. Tortoise and other shells, unmanufactured;
832. Travellers' baggage, under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs;
833. Trees, forest, when imported into the Province of Manitoba or the North-West Territories for planting:
834. Tree-nails;
835. Turmeric;
836. Turpentine, raw or crude;
837. Turtles;
838. Ultra marine blue, in pulp;
839. Vaccine and ivory vaccine points;
840. Varnish, black and bright, for ships use;
841. Vitriol, blue;
842. Veneers of ivory, sawn only (1887);
843. Verdigris, or sub acetate of copper, dry;
844. Vegetable fibres, natural, not produced by any mechanical process;
845. White shellac, for manufacturing purposes;

846. Whiting or whitening;
847. Whalebone, unmanufactured;
848. Willow for basket makers;
849. Wire of brass or copper, round or flat;
850. Wire of iron or steel, galvanized or tinned, number sixteen gauge or smaller (1887);
851. Wire rigging for ships and vessels;
852. Wood for fuel, when imported into Manitoba and the North-West Territories;
853. Woods, not further manufactured than sawn or split, viz.:—African teak, black heart ebony, lignum vitæ, red cedar and satin wood;
854. Wool, unmanufactured, hair of the alpaca, goat and other like animals, not elsewhere specified;
855. Yellow metal, in bolts, bars, and for sheathing;
856. Zinc, in blocks, pigs and sheets. 42 V., c. 15, Schedules B and C;—43 V., c. 18, s. 2;—44 V., c. 10, s. 3;—45 V., c. 6, s. 5;—46 V., c. 13, s. 1;—47 V., c. 30, s. 1;—48-49 V., c. 61, s. 1; 49 V., c. 37, s. 2

The following articles are prohibited to be imported under a penalty of two hundred dollars, together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same are found, viz.:—

857. Books, printed paper, drawings, paintings, prints, photographs or representations of any kind of a treasonable or seditious, or of an immoral or indecent character;
858. Reprints of Canadian copyright works, and reprints of British copyright works which have been also copyrighted in Canada;
859. Coin, base or counterfeit. 42 V., c. 15, Schedule D;—44 V., c. 10, s. 4;—49 V., c. 37, s. 5, part.

EXPORT DUTIES:—

860.	Shingle bolts of pine or cedar, and cedar logs capable of being made into shingle bolts (1887)	$1.50 per 128 cubic feet.
861.	Spruce logs	$1 p. M., B.M.
862.	Pine logs	$2 p. M., B.M.
863.	Provided that the powers vested in the Governor in Council by section nine of 49 Vic., cap. 33, shall extend and apply in all respects to the above-named articles, and that the Governor in Council may increase the export duty on pine logs to..... 49 V., c. 37, s. 4.	$3 p. M., B.M.

ARTICLES ADDED TO THE FREE LIST UNDER AUTHORITY OF ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

864. Woollen rags;

865. Glass, bent, for manufacture of show cases, provided it is not made in Canada;

866. Any goods or packages being the growth, produce or manufacture of Canada, and having been exported therefrom and intended to be returned, may be admitted free of duty on being re-imported to Canada, provided such goods or packages were entered for exportation and branded or marked by a Collector or proper officer of Customs, when fully identified by the Collector or proper officer at the port or place where they are so re-imported; and further, provided that the property in such goods or packages has continued in the same person or persons by whom they were exported, and that such re-importation takes place within one year of the exportation thereof;

867. Lastings, mohair cloth, or other manufactures of cloth, imported by manufacturers of buttons for use in their own factories, and woven or made in patterns of such size, shape or form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for covering buttons exclusively;

868. Crucible sheet steel, 11 to 16 gauge, 2½ to 18 inches wide, imported by manufacturers of mower and reaper knives for manufacture of such knives in their own factories;

869. Seed and breeding oysters, imported for the purpose of being planted in Canadian waters;

870. Fish skins and fish offal, imported by manufacturers of glue for use in their own factories;

871. Books printed in any of the languages or dialects of any of the Indian Tribes of the Dominion of Canada;

872. Hatters' bands, bindings, tips and sides, and linings both tips and sides, when imported by hat manufacturers only, for use in their factories in the manufacture of hats;

873. Hickory billets, not further manufactured than sawn to shape, to be used in the manufacture of axe, hatchet, hammer and other tool handles, when imported for such use;

874. Steel strip, specially imported by manufacturers of buckthorns and plain strip fencing for use in their factories;

875. Brass and copper wire, twisted, imported by manufacturers of boots and shoes, for use in their factories;

876. Wood of the persimmon and dogwood trees imported in blocks for the manufacture of shuttles;

877. Ultramarine blue;

878. Brass cups, being rough blanks, for the manufacture of brass and paper shells or cartridges, when imported by manufacturers of brass or paper shells or cartridges for use in their own factories;

879. Yarn, spun from the hair of the alpaca or angora goat, when imported by manufacturers of braid for use exclusively in their factories in the manufacture of such braids only;

880. Sweat leathers, imported by hat manufacturers only, for use in their factories in the manufacture of hats;

881. Square reeds and raw hide centres, textile leather or rubber heads, thumbs and tips, and steel, iron or nickel caps for whip ends, imported by whip manufacturers for use in the manufacture of whips in their own factories;

882. Noils, being the short wool which falls from the combs in worsted factories;

883. Homo spring steel wire, coppered or tinned, smaller than No. 9 and not smaller than No. 15 wire gauge, when imported by manufacturers of mattresses for use in their own factories.

884. Green fruits and edible berries, in their natural condition, viz.: Apples, apricots, bananas, cherries, mangoes, olives, peaches and pineapples, plantains, plums, pomegranates, quinces and shaddocks;

885. Blackberries, cranberries, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries;

886. Seeds, viz.: Clover, grass and flower, canary, chia, cotton, jute, mustard (brown and white), sesame, sugar beet, sugar cane seed, and seeds of fruit and forest trees not edible;

887. Seeds, aromatic, which are not edible and are in a crude state, and not advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding or by any other process of manufacture (in addition to those already on the free list), viz.:—Anise-star, caraway, cummin seed and Tonquin beans;

888. Trees, shrubs and plants, viz.:—Apple, cherry, peach, pear, plum, quince and all other fruit trees and the seedling stock of the same. Blackberry, currant, gooseberry, raspberry and rose bushes, grape and strawberry vines;

889. Shade, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants;

890. Vegetables, viz.:—Citrons, melons and yams.

DECISIONS BY BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

The following is a list of decisions which have been made by the Board of ustoms from time to time between the date of the last change of tariff and the 31st ay, 1888. It must be remembered that these decisions, while binding for the me, have not been made part of the tariff by Act of Parliament, and are liable to e overruled by Order in Council.

Articles.	Tariff item under which classed.	Rate of Duty Payable.
Albany compound (grease)	332	25 p. ct.
Angostura bitters	425	$1 90 per gall.
Albums, photo	352	35 p. ct.
Bricks made from anthracite coal waste	525	20 p. ct.
Booklets	34	15 p. ct.
Book covers, illustrated, paper	33	6c. lb. and 20 p. ct.
Brass patterns	47	30 p. ct.
Brick, hollow and porous	525	20 p. ct.
Black lead, manufactured of plumbago	379	25 p. ct.
Books of views or albums without reading matter	33	6c. lb. and 20 p. ct
Butter knives, plated	375	50c. doz. & 20 p. ct.
Corrugated galvanized sheet iron	274	30 p. ct.
Celluloid collars and cuffs	134	35 p. ct.
Collars, ladies embroidered	280	35 p. ct.
Coloured glass, common	182	30 p. ct.
Candied peel, lemon, orange and citron	453	1½c. lb. & 35 p. ct.
Cotton undershirts and drawers	134	35 p. ct.
Chains, trace (parts of harness)	205	35 p. ct.
Cartridge satchels (canvas)	487	10c each & 30 p. ct.
Canton flannel, printed and dyed	137	32½ p. ct.
Carriage wheels	83	35 p. ct.
Coal dust, all kinds	104	20 p. ct.
Castile soap, in cakes for toilet use	414	10c. lb. & 10 p. ct.
Canary birds	525	20 p. ct.
Drawing paper, mounted	352	35 p. ct.
Filter paper, in sheets	351	25 p. ct.
do cut to shape	352	35 p. ct.
French mustard, liquid (as sauce)	395	40c. gall. & 20 p. ct.
Fire hose of cotton or linen, lined with rubber	388	5c. lb. & 15 p. ct.
Fire brick stove linings, parts of stoves	221 & 274	30 p. ct.
Gun wads, cardboard	352	35 p. ct.
do felt covered with paper	352	35 p. ct.
do plain felt not otherwise prepared	525	20 p. ct.
Glass pendants	176	30 p. ct.
Gun covers	487	10c. each & 30 p. ct.
Gum, chewing, not sweetened	525	20 p. ct.
Gilling twine,—linen thread	525	20 p. ct.
Galvanized sheet iron, thicker than No. 20	274	30 p. ct.
Hydrants, valves and water gates	274	30 p. ct.
Hoof ointment	382	25 p. ct.
Iron slag	525	20 p. ct.
Iron tubing, wrought, square	269	6/10c. lb. & 30 p. ct.
Iron stove shovels	232	30 p. ct.
Iron rods, ¼, 5/16 ⅜, ½ in. diameter, coppered	274	30 p. ct.

DECISIONS BY BOARD OF CUSTOMS—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	Tariff item under which classed.	Rate of Dut Payable.
Jerseys, ladies, not made wholly or in part by hand labour, or seamstress, &c.	509	7½c. lb. and 20 p
Lincrusta Walton wall decorations	352	35 p. ct.
Linen clothing	102	35 p. ct
Law reports, as books	34	15 p. ct.
Liquid glue	525	20 p. ct.
Mohair plush, according to value, under items 510, 511 and 512		
Medals of gold and silver	525	20 p. ct.
Mineral pulp	525	20 p. ct.
Mosquito net, as lace	280	30 p. ct.
Melons, as vegetables	493	25 p. ct.
Old maid, game of, manufacture of paper	352	35 p. ct.
Plough plates, mould boards, &c., parts of ploughs	468	35 p ct.
Pearl card cases	44	30 p. ct.
Paving blocks made from slag of blast furnace	525	20 p ct.
Pumps, steam, as machinery	243	30 p. ct.
Printed wrappers, as labels	41	15c. lb. and 25 p
Pens, steel	274	30 p. ct.
Photograph albums	352	35 p. ct.
Printed bill heads	352	35 p. ct.
Pepper shells	419	25 p. ct.
Rubber rollers for wringers, if fitted up with iron shaft, as parts of wringers and dutiable as provided by section 61, clause 2, of the Customs Act, and if of rubber only, 25 per cent. as manufacture of rubber	101 & 210	
Railway depot express trucks	84	30 p. ct.
Steel traps	274	30 p. ct.
Steel spring wire, tinned or coppered, 1 to 8	274	30 p. ct.
Steel or iron wire, galvanized or not, 1 to 5	241	25 p. ct.
Steel discs for harrows	468	35 p. ct.
Steel scraper plates	274	30 p. ct.
Steel or iron surgical instruments, plated	243	30 p. ct.
Steel cut to shape for mould boards, &c., for ploughs	468	35 p. ct.
Silk clothing	495	30 p. ct.
School satchels of jute, manilla, hemp, &c.	487	12c. each and 30 p
Soy or candles of tallow	488	5 p. ct.
Sealed South Sea seal	11	15 p. ct.
Steam pumps as machinery	243	30 p. ct.
Trace chains, as harness	487	35 p. ct.
Tar or preservers	525	20 p ct.
Transfer presses	352	35 p. ct.
Table covers, woollen, to be rated according to value under items Nos. 510, 511 and 512		
Tarot holders, for Christmas trees as toys	44	30 p. ct.
Veneers of wood cut or shaved with knife	525	20 p. ct.
Varnish makers' black	525	20 p. ct.
Wire, manufacture of	241	25 p. ct.
Window curtain poles, as furniture	352	35 p. ct.

DECISIONS BY BOARD OF CUSTOMS—*Continued.*

Articles	Tariff item under which classed.	Rate of duty Payable.
Zinc dust	525	20 p. ct.
Baked beans, in cans not over 1 lb. weight	492	2c. per 1 lb. can.
Black book muslin, as dyed cotton fabric	137	32½ p. ct.
Copper baths, manufactures of copper	123	30 p. ct.
Drop black, ground in Japan—as varnish	488	20c. per gall. & 25 p. ct.
Earthenware tiles	145	35 p. ct.
Gold leaf, imitation (under Section 14, Customs Act)	192	30 p. ct.
Glacier window decorations	33	6 cts. per lb. & 20 p. ct.
Gongs for doors—as bells	23	30 p. ct.
Iron or steel, hot rolled, double or treble reeled. (The second or third reeling has been found to be a polishing process, and such iron or steel should be charged ⅛c. p. lb., in addition to other duty)	260	
Kites, paper—as toys	44	30 p ct.
Oreide—a yellow metal in thin sheets, copper being one ingredient	121	30 p. ct.
Pails manufactured in the United States in which oysters are imported are liable to duty each time they are brought to Canada, but if they are wholly manufactured in Canada, and are properly branded by the Customs, they may be sent to the United States, and on return entered free, on identification. (See regulations, 21st June, 1884.)		
Slate pencils	410	1c. sq. ft. and 25 p. ct.
Slate flagging for walks	158	$2.00 per ton.
Stove pipes and elbows	274	30 p. ct.
Sail palms—as manufactures of leather	300	25 p. ct.
Tins and glass jars containing desiccated cocoa-nut are dutiable		
Wool waste	525	20 p. ct.
Automatic locomotive bell ringers	274	30 p. ct.
Artificial alizarine, a composition	525	20 p. ct.
Belt dressing, prepared grease	204	25 p. ct.
Bank notes, unsigned	33	6c. lb. & 20 p. ct.
Boot and shoe dressing, as blacking	30	30 p. ct.
Balsam twigs or leaves, in natural state	525	20 p. ct.
Bay rum, to be rated under items No. 428 and 429		
Cotton and jute tapestry	117	25 p. ct.
Cashmere dolmans	514	10c. lb. & 25 p. ct.
do jackets	514	10c. lb. & 25 p. ct.
do mufflers, hemmed	514	10c. lb. & 25 p. ct.
do do not hemmed	509	7½c. lb. & 20 p. ct.
Embossed paper, extra heavy, for cracked and damaged walls	352	35 p. ct.
Enamelled iron hollow ware	232 & 274	30 p ct.

DECISIONS BY BOARD OF CUSTOMS—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	Tariff item under which classed.	Rate of Du Payable
Felt boots, wholly of felt, as clothing	514	10c lb. & 25 p.
Fly paper	352	35 p. ct.
Finger bars and reaper and mower bars, being angle iron or steel cut to exact length, rolled, sheared off and straightened with a slot cut out of the side of each bar; as parts of reapers and mowers	468	35 p. ct.
Fire clay gas retorts	525	20 p. ct.
German spirits of nitrous ether (sweet nitre)	427	$2 p. l. g. & 30
Galvanized sheet iron, No. 20 gauge	274	30 p. ct.
Hickory spokes, rough turned, not tenanted, mitred, throated, faced, sized, cut to length, round tenanted or polished	726	Free.
Linen coats	134	35 p. ct.
Muffs and satchels combined, with clasps	487	10c. each & 30
Moquette, according to value, under items Nos. 511, 512 and 513	.....	.....
Photographs, mounted or not	33	6c. lb. & 20 p. c
Paper seed bags, illustrated	33	6c. lb. & 20 p. c
Putty, palette, glazier's hacking knives, and table and butcher's steels	274	30 p. ct.
Picture nails	232	30 p. ct.
Slate pencils	525	20 p. ct.
Surcingles of cotton or hemp	205	35 p. ct.
Stove polish, not to include *stove varnish*	379	25 p. ct.
Tin tags for plug tobacco	460	25 p. ct.
Tinned iron spoons	274	30 p. ct.
Tracing cloth	339	5c. sq. y. & 15 p
Tin tobacco boxes	460	25 p. ct.
Vegetable fibre, twisted for convenience in transportation	844	Free.
Wool Italian skirts	514	10c. lb. & 25 p.
Wood naphtha (wood alcohol)	426	$1.90 per I. g.
Worsted picture and window blind cord	280	30 p. ct.
Waxed or oiled paper	352	35 p. ct.
Almond paste, *as confectionery*	453	1½c. lb. & 35 p.
Bird skins, for taxidermic purposes	525	20 p ct.
Borax, ground	591	Free.
"Catholic Home Almanac," *periodical*	34	15 p. ct.
Composition fuel, *in blocks*	525	20 p. ct.
Cotton covered flat-steel, cut to lenghts, with brass on ends and eyleted, *as parts of clothing.*	134	35 p. ct.
Canvas, painted and stretched on frame, for artists' use	.....	25 p. ct.
Constitutional bitters, to be rated under items No. 382 or 427.		
Dutch or schlag metal leaf (under sec. 14 C. A.)	192	30 p. ct.
Duck, *printed* and dyed, *as printed cotton*	137	32½ p. ct.
Egg yolk, in bulk, preserved with salt but not otherwise mixed	525	20 p. ct.

DECISIONS BY BOARD OF CUSTOMS—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	Tariff item under which classed.	Rate of Duty Payable.
Fire clay vents or chimney linings, *not vi rified or glazed*	525	20 p. ct.
Non-elastic web, for suspenders	138	20 p. ct.
Printed wrappers, *as labels*	41	15c. lb. & 25 p. ct.
Syrup of the phosphate of iron, quinine and strichnine, *as liquid proprietary medicines*	382	50 p. ct.
Spindle bands, cotton cords, as cordage	122	1¼c. lb. & 10 p. ct.
Sheet iron sign, not framed	274	30 p. ct.
Sauce, in bulk	395	40c. gall. & 20 p. ct.
Suspender ends, finished, *as parts of suspenders.*	48	35 p. ct.
Trunk trimmings of tinned iron.	274	30 p. ct.
Tin buckles for suspenders	460	25 p. ct.
"The Banner of Faith" *M nthly magazine.*	744	Free.
Wrappers containing cigarettes are dutiable as packages.		
Artotype engravings	344	20 p. ct.
Alhambra coloured cotton quilts, colours woven	117	25 p. ct.
Bagatelle balls, when imported separately	17	35 p. ct.
Billiard balls, paper machié "	352	35 p. ct.
" bone or ivory "	44	30 p. ct.
" celluloid "	525	20 p. ct.
Counterpanes or quilts, white, with woven coloured border	117	25 p. ct.
Carpenter's tool baskets	487	10c. each & 30 p. ct.
Composition buttons	72	25 p. ct.
Cocoanut pudding preparation, a mixture of cocoanut, rice, tapioca, &c., &c.	109	8c. lb.
Cuticura resolvent in dry powder	382	25 p. ct.
Coppered iron or steel wire, 15 gauge or coarser	274	30 p. ct.
Copper sheets or plates, ½ inch thick	637	Free.
Corn flour, when found to contain all the properties of the corn or corn meal, less the bran and other parts removable by bolting only, and not capable of being used as starch without further change	525	20 p. ct.
"Dental Journal," illustrated advertising periodical	33	6c. lb. & 20 p. ct.
Earthenware door knobs	145	35 p. ct.
Electric light apparatus, parts of, when imported separately, and which cannot be used for any other purpose, *i. e.*, lamps, carbons, &c.	458	25 p. ct.
Fire brick for building or repairing furnace for gas works	594	Free.
Gluten flour and special diabetic food	525	20 p. ct.
Hats and caps of linen or cotton cloth.	206	25 p. ct.
Harness for cotton looms, manufactures of twine.	482	25 p. ct.
Homœopathic alcohol	421	$1.75 p. proof gal.
do tinctures	427	$2 p. l. g. & 30 p. ct.
Lessive phenix, washing preparation, as soap powder	415	3c. lb.

DECISIONS BY BOARD OF CUSTOMS—*Continued.*

Articles.	Tariff item under which classed.	Rate of Duty Payable.
Lap dusters of cotton, with woven coloured stripes or borders, but not embroidered	117	25 p. ct.
Lap dusters entirely of linen, plain	525	20 p. ct.
Patterns, of iron or brass	274–47	30 p. ct.
Pressed paper, in sheets	332	35 p. ct.
Plant bed muslin, a low grade unbleached cotton	125	1c. a y. & 15 p. ct.
Raw hide pickers for cotton looms	525	20 p. ct.
Sapolio	415	3c. lb.
Sugar disks and globules	453	1½c. lb. & 25 p. ct.
Sugar of milk	525	20 p. ct.
Sugar of milk tablets, not further sweetened	525	20 p. ct.
Sappato gum, a crude mastic gum	525	20 p. ct.
Steel discs for harness	465	25 p. ct.
"Traveller's Official Guide of the Railway and Steam Navigation Lines of the United States and Canada"	73	6c. lb. & 25 p. ct.
Wheat meal, as wheat flour	65	50c. bbl.
Waggon and cart bushes	231	35 p. ct.
Watch keys, steel or brass	274–47	30 p. ct.
Yaggy's Anatomical Study	73	6c. lb. & 20 p. ct.

"American Fashion Review," monthly magazine, published by The John J. Mitchell Co., New York	744	Free.
Blacksmiths' Bellows	360 or 364	35 p. ct.
Bottle washing machine	242	30 p. ct.
"Chemist and Druggist," published in quarto form in London, Eng., weekly, and registered as a newspaper	744	Free.
Coloured glazed paper	332	35 p. ct.
Cotton tape, printed for labels	47	15c. lb. & 25 p. ct.
Decorated tin plate in sheets	461	25 p. ct.
"Elliott Milk Gauge," manufactured of iron	274	30 p. ct.
Fire clay gas logs	525	20 p. ct.
Gum Senegal, as Gum Arabic	689	Free.
Gloy paste	47	15c. lb.
Lace collars	387	35 p. ct.
Locks, made entirely of brass	347	30 p. ct.
Porous earthenware, known as terra cotta lumber, brickwood, cellular pottery, and holdstein or wood-stone, intended for making buildings fire-proof	147	35 p. ct.
"Rough on Rats"	525	20 p. ct.
Rubber lap rugs	194	30 p. ct.
"Sentinel, The"—music book	89	10c. lb.
Terra Cotta panels, mouldings and cornices	145	27½ p. ct.
[illegible] writing machines	243	30 p. ct.
[illegible] slow shade rollers, finished but without the [illegible]	173	35 p. ct.

DECISIONS BY BOARD OF CUSTOMS—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	Tariff item under which classed.	Rate of Duty Payable.
oth shades are dutiable separately).....	339	5c. s. yd. & 15 p. ct.
al gum Arabic, a British gum or dextrine	69	1c. per lb.
plush, coloured. This class of goods : distinct from velveteens and cotton		
ts is dutiable under item.....	117	25 p. ct.
id drill boring rods and couplings.....	243	30 p. ct.
icks for bakers' ovens	594	Free
iiz, a syrup used for summer drinks	453	1¼ c. lb. and 35 p. ct.
food, a specially prepared wheat flour or	525	20 p. ct.
ed fibre ware, manufacture of paper.....	352	35 p. ct.
isic stands	173	35 p. ct.
cotton seed soap	412	1½c. lb.
oxes, labeled, empty—as labels.....	41	15c. lb. and 25 p. ct.
lders, the handles being of wood and the rs of steel or iron.....	274	30 p. ct.
in lined pump cylinders.....	249	35 p. ct.
n binding	280	30 p. ct.
l instruments in cases—the cases.....	44	35 p. ct.
do do the instruments.	245	20 p. ct.
made wholly of wood, used in cotton inery.....	504	25 p. ct.
ith bitters or wine.....	425	$1.90 per I. g.
umps, with iron handles, spouts, &c.....	249	35 p. ct.
ate drops.....	453	1½c. lb. and 35 p. ct.
t makers' hardware, if made in whole or rt of iron or steel, should be classed : item No. 231 at 35 per cent., but if ly devoid of iron or steel should be classed ding to the material of which made.		
eator, The," published by The Butterick shing Co.	33	6c. lb. and 20 p. ct.
rts's Malt Extract.....	427	$2 p. I. g. and 30 p. ct.
Dentifrice," perfumed spirits	428-29	.....
ses, containing eggs, are dutiable not packages "for exportation only."		
oks with flies	274	30 p. ct.
nks.....	274	30 p. ct.
rups of all kinds, not containing alcohol	453	1½c. lb. and 35. p. ct.
uice, not sweet-ned, nor containing ol	525	20 p. ct.
bulbs.....	525	20 p. ct.
ted Sunday school cards and tickets.....	33	6c. lb. and 20 p. ct.
York Fashion Bazaar"	33	6c. lb. and 20 p. ct.

DECISIONS BY BOARD OF CUSTOMS—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	Tariff item under which classed.	Rate of Paya
Oyster knives	232	30 p ct.
Parchment paper	352	35 p. ct.
Porous and hollow earthenwares for fire proofing purposes, known as terra cotta lumber, brickwood, cellular pottery and holdstein or woodstone, intended for making buildings fire proof	145	35 p. ct.
Rubber hat covers	211	35 p. ct.
Sweetened biscuits of all kinds	453	1¼c. lb. and
Tallow stearine	456	1c. lb.
Valentine's Meat Juice, as extract of beef	150	25 p. ct.
Wax flowers	525	20 p. ct.
The following Sunday school periodicals published by American Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia, Pa., are free of duty :—"Young People," "Our Little Ones," "Young Reaper," "Sunlight," "Monthly Lesson Leaves," "Baptist Teacher," "Advanced Quarterly," "Intermediate Quarterly," "Senior Quarterly," "Primary Quarterly."		

INDEX TO TARIFF, AND TO TABLE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS ON P. P. 170 TO 195 INCLUSIVE.

Articles.	Order.	Tariff No
A		
Absinthe	22	423
Acid, acetic	14	2
boracic	14	590
mixed	14	4
muriatic and nitric	14	3
oxalic	14	755
sulphuric	14	1
sulphuric and nitric	14	4
Aconite	24	786
Adhesive felt	19	658
Avertising bills	1	41
pamphlets	1	32
pictures	1	33
Adzes	9	463
African teak	24	853
Agates, polished	27	6
not polished	27	544
Agaric	26	543
Agricultural purposes, seeds for	24	397
settlers	24	809
Alabaster, ornaments of	31	44
Alcohol	22	421
Ale, in bottles	22	7
casks	22	8
Alkanet root	24	545
Almanacs, advertising	1	33
Almonds, shelled	21	9
not shelled	21	10
Aloes	14	546
Alpaca, hair of	23	854
manufactures of	23	509
Alum	14	548
Aluminum	26	547
acetate of	14	780
chloride of	14	620
Amber, gum	24	680
Ambergris	23	549
Amethyst, not polished	27	544
Ammonia, sulphate of	14	550
Anatomical preparations	14	551
Anchors	11	560
Anchovies, in oil	20	532
other	20	533
Angle iron	28	251, 252, 253,
Angles for ships	28	704
Angola hair	23	684
Aniline, arseniate of	14	568
dyes	14	11
A		
Aniline dyes in bulk	14	552
oil, crude	14	553
salts	14	554
Animals, imported temporarily	29	555
improvement of stock	29	556
living, N.E.S	29	12
of settlers, live stock	29	809
product of Newfoundland	29	557
Animal manures	23	679
Aniseed	24	799
Annato	14	558
seed	24	559
Anodes, nickel	28	324
Anodynes	14	382
Antelope skins, tanned, &c.	23	295
Antimony	14	561
Antiquities, collections of	32	607
Apparatus for schools, colleges, &c	6	761
Apparel, wearing	15	514
of settlers	31	809
of subjects dying abroad	32	564
Apple trees	30	888
Apples, dried	21	159
green	21	884
essence of	14	147
Apricots, green	21	884
Aqua marine, stones	27	544
Arabic, gum	24	680
Archill, extract of	14	760
Argol, dust	14	565
crude	14	566
Articles not enumerated	31	525
Arms, fire	8	245
Army, articles for	31	572
Arsenic	14	567
Arseniate of aniline	14	568
Artificial flowers and feathers	18	13
Asbestos, and manufactures of	28	14
Ashes	24	562
Asphaltum	31	563
Attachments, binding	9	468
Australian gum	24	680

INDEX TO TARIFF, IMPORTS, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Order.	Tariff No.
A		
Awnings	19	389
Axes	9	463, 464
Axle grease	23	15
Axles	10	214, 236
B		
Babbit metal	28	16
Bacon	20	315
Bags containing salt	32	18
cotton, N.E.S.	17	134
cotton, seamless	17	131
Bagatelle tables	31	17
Baggage, travellers'	31	832
Baking powder	14	19
Balances	9	254
Balls, bagatelle	31	17
glass	26	179
Bamboo reeds	24	573
unmanufactured	24	574
Bananas, green	21	884
Band iron	28	233, 234, 258
Barrels, petroleum	24	20
exported, &c	24	575
salted meats	24	21
Barilla	14	576
Bark, cinchona	24	623
cork	24	640
hemlock	24	687
tanners'	24	824
Barley	21	50
Bars, iron	28	215, 258, 260
railway	28	237
Barytes	26	577
Batteries, electric, &c	6	458
Batting, cotton, uncolored	17	127
colored	17	128
Batts, cotton, not colored	17	127
colored	17	128
Beads and bead ornaments	31	44
Beams, rolled	28	252, 253
for ships	28	704
weighing	28	254
Beans	21	59
locust	21	729
nux vomica	24	578
vanilla	24	578
Bed comforters	17	124
quilts	17	124
B		
Bed tickings, cotton	17	126
Bedsteads, iron furniture	28	174
Beef fluid, extract of	20	150
Beer, in bottles	22	7
casks	22	8
Bees	29	579
Beet root juice	21	442
Belladonna leaves	24	580
Bells	28	23
for churches	28	581
Belts	7	22
Belting, rubber	24	388
leather	23	293
Benzole	25	327
Berries for dyeing	24	582
Bibles	1	36
Bichromate of potash	14	770
soda	14	583
Billets iron	28	258
Billiard tables	31	24
Binders' cloth	19	42
Bird cages	32	29
Bismuth	28	584
Bison hair	23	684
Bitters, medicinal	14	382
other	22	425
Blackberries	21	885
Black diamonds	27	644
Blacking	10	30
Blankets	15	509
Blank books	1	352
Bloodstones	27	544
Blooms, iron	28	240, 258
Blue black	14	118
Chinese	14	118
Prussian	14	118
Blueing, laundry	14	31
Board, leather	24	289
Boards, sawn, not shaped	24	726
Boilers	9	243
Boiler plate	28	217
Boilers, ships'	9	401
Bolts, shingle	24	860
iron	28	238, 272
Bolsters	13	173
Bolting cloths	31	585
Bones, crude	23	586
Bone-ash	23	587
Bone-dust	23	587
Bone, manufactures of, fancy	31	44

INDEX TO TARIFF, IMPORTS, &c.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff No.
B		
Bonnets	18	206
Books, blank	1	352
embossed	1	651
printed, N.E.S.	1	34
professional, settlers	1	809
Indian dialects	1	871
for promotion of learning	1	588
for deaf and dumb	1	589
importation prohibited	1	857
Bookbinders' tools, &c	9	42
Boots, India rubber	24	210
leather	18	300
Boot and shoe counters	24	290
Boot, shoe and stay laces	18	43
Boracic acid	14	590
Borax	14	591
Bort	27	645
Botany, specimens of	32	592
Bottles, glass	26	180
Boxes, fancy	31	44
Boxwood	24	726
Brads	28	225
Braces	18	48
Bracelets	18	280
Braid, yarn	15	879
Braids	18	280
Brandy	22	422
Brass, old scrap, &c	28	593
Brass, bars, bolts and tubing	28	45
caps	28	878
manufactures, N.E.S	28	47
screws	28	396
strips	28	46
wire	28	84, 875
wire cloth	28	502
Breadstuffs, damaged	21	49
Brick, for building	12	67
fire	12	594
Bridges, iron	28	235
Brim moulds	31	598
Brimstone	14	597
Bristles	23	595
Britannia metal, pigs and bars	28	596
Britannia metal, manufactures of	28	68
British copyright works	1	35
B		
British gum	24	69
Bromine	14	599
Bronze, phosphor	28	360
Brooms	31	504
Broom corn	24	600
Brussels carpet	15	515
Brushes	31	504
Buchu leaves	24	601
Buckram	19	602
Buckskins, tanned	23	295
Buckthorn fencing	28	218
Buckwheat	21	51
flour or meal	21	60
Buffalo hair	23	684
Buggies	10	82
Building stone	26	437
Builders' hardware	9	231
Bullion	27	603
Burgundy pitch	24	604
Burr stones	26	605
Burrs, copper	28	121
Bushes, blackberry	30	888
gooseberry	30	888
raspberry	30	888
rose	30	888
Butter	20	70
Buttons, vegetable ivory, &c	31	71
all other	31	72
Button covers	31	73
C		
Cabinet furniture	13	173
Cabinets of antiquities	32	607
coins	32	607
medals	32	607
Cabinetmakers' hardware	9	231
Cages, bird	32	29
Calendars, advertising	1	33
Calfskins	23	293
Calumba	24	786
Camel hair	23	684
Cameos	27	644
Canada plates	28	256
Canary seed	24	886
Candles, tallow	23	74
wax	23	75
other	23	76
Candy, sugar	21	453

INDEX TO TARIFF, IMPORTS, &c.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff No.
C		
Cane juice, concentrated..	21	442
other	21	447
Cane, split.....	24	77
Canned meats.	20	317
Cans, tin.....	28	78
Canvas for ships' sails.....	19	79
for floor oilcloth...	19	610
jute, for do ...	19	611
Caoutchouc.....	24	612
Capes, fur.....	18	172
Caplins	18	80
Caps, cloth	18	514
not elsewhere specified.....	18	[illegible]
[illegible].....	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]

INDEX TO TARIFF, IMPORTS, &c.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff No.
C		
at welding com-		
pound	14	618
lumber	24	726
	24	886
raw	22	93
oasted or ground,		
&c	22	94
, glass lamp	13	181
ıy	26	619
ıre	26	95
ılue	14	118
n	14	620
of lime	14	621
zinc	14	522
e	22	110
	1	33
'pes	1	33
eters	6	622
estments	31	405
, articles for	27	634
vood	24	504
artnen ware	26	144
t clarified	22	97
ırified or refined	22	96
	22	462
s	22	462
, bark	24	623
	24	624
umps	28	249
	21	625, 890
na	26	619
)e	26	765
)acco pipes	26	98
	26	626
e	26	616
; and waste	31	777
ur	18	172
	6	99
rings	6	100
)s	18	514
se collar	15	509
.E.S	15	509
ringers	31	101
, cotton N.E.S	17	134
woollen	15	514
N.E.S	15	102
donations of	31	627
, for Army and Navy, &c	31	571, 572
any material, N. E.S	15	102

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff No.
C		
Clover seed	24	886
Coal, anthracite	26	628
bituminous	26	103
dust	26	104
Coal tar and pitch	24	105
oil	25	327
fixtures	28	176
products of	25	327
Coats, fur	18	172
Coatings	15	509
Cobalt, ore of	26	629
metallic colors	14	641
Cochineal	14	630
Cocoa nuts	21	107
direct importation	21	108
desiccated	22	109
paste, not sweetened containing sugar	22	110
other preparations	22	111
bean, shells and nibs	24	631
matting	19	106
Cod liver oil	25	329
Coffee, green, from United States	22	112
N.E.S	22	114
roasted, United States	22	113
other	22	632
Coffins	24	173
Coins, gold and silver	27	633
cabinets of	32	607
base, prohibited	27	857
Coir	19	635
yarn	19	635
Coke	26	115
gas, for manufactures	26	673
Collars, linen or cotton	18	116
Collar cloth, Union, not glossed	24	354
Union, glossed	24	355
Collection of antiquities	32	607
Colleges, articles for	6	761
Collodion	14	488
Colored fabrics	17	117
Colors, N.E.S	14	346
ground in oil	14	345
dry	14	118

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ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff No.
C		
Colors, in pulp	14	118
metallic	14	641
Cologne lakes	14	118
Cologne water, in 4-ounce bottles	22	428
Cologne water, over 4-ounce bottles	22	429
Combs	23	119
Commons, House of, articles for	31	771
Communion plate	27	634
Compasses	6	622
Compositions, medicinal	14	3[illegible]
ornaments	31	44
Concrete, sugar	21	44[illegible]
Confection of [illegible]	14	[illegible]
Confectionery	21	433
labels for	[illegible]	41
Conium [illegible]	14	[illegible]
Consuls-General, articles for	[illegible]	[illegible]
Copal gum	14	[illegible]
Copper	14	[illegible]
manufactures of	14	[illegible]
wire	14	[illegible]
with [illegible]	14	[illegible]
[illegible]	14	[illegible]
sheets	14	[illegible]
[illegible]	14	[illegible]
Coptems	14	[illegible]
Copyright books	[illegible]	[illegible]
Copyright works, [illegible]		627
Cords	23	[illegible]
Corks	23	[illegible]
Cornelians	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cornices	23	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, broken	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn for seed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corks	23	[illegible]
Cork bark	14	[illegible]
wood	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, Indian	[illegible]	[illegible]
meal	[illegible]	[illegible]
starch	14	[illegible]
in cobs	23	[illegible]
[illegible], [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	23	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ARTICLES.	Order.	I
C		
Cotton, bleached, not printed	17	
bed-quilts	17	
bags	17	
Cotton, clothing	17	
fabrics	17	
grey	17	
unbleached	17	
manufactures of, N.E.S.	17	
yarn for manufactures	17	
waste	17	
wincys, fancy	17	
wool	24	
sheets for yard clothing	17	
rags	17	
Cotton seed	24	
Cotton-seed cake	24	
meal	24	
Cottonades	17	
Counters, boot and shoe	24	
Cuttings for corset makers	17	
Cowberries	21	
Crapes	18	
Cream of tartar, colored	26	
white	14	
Crockery, earthenware	26	
Crystal lakes	27	
Crowbars	8	
Crucible cast steel	28	
Crystal	27	
Crystallized	27	
Cubebs	14	
Cudbear and all [illegible]	14	
Cuffs, [illegible]	31	
Cuffs, linen, of wool	18	
Cumin seed	24	
Curiosities, [illegible]	21	
glass	21	
shells	30	
Currants, [illegible]	21	
Cutlery, N.E.S.	9	
Cuttings	18	
[illegible]	9	
[illegible]	9	

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Articles.	Order.	Tariff No.
D		
Damar, gum	24	680
Damask	17	141
carpets	15	515
Dates	21	161
Decanters	26	180
Deer skins, tanned	23	295
Demijohns	26	180
containing liquids	26	5
earthenware	26	144
Denims, cotton	17	126
Depratments, articles for	31	571
Desks, writing	31	44
Diamonds, black	27	644
Diamond drills	9	643
dust	27	645
unset	27	644
Doeskins, N.E S.	15	509
Dolls	31	44
Dominion Government, articles for	31	571
Doors for safes and vaults	28	254
Dragon's blood	14	646
Drain pipes	12	143
tiles	12	142
Drawers, woollen	15	509
Drawings	3	344
importation prohibited	—	857
Dressine	10	69
Dressing, harness	10	204
Dried fruit, N.E S.	21	161
Driers, Japan and liquid	24	488
Drillings, cotton	17	126
Drills, cotton, not printed	17	125
dyed	17	126
Drops, medicinal	14	382
Druggets	15	515
Dry putty	26	275
Dualin	8	198
Duck, for belting and hose	17	647
Ducks, cotton, not printed, &c.	17	125
dyed or colored	17	126
Dutch carpets	15	515
Dyes, aniline	14	11, 552
Dyeing articles, N.E.S	14	649
Dye, jet black	14	648
Dynamite	8	198

Articles.	Order.	Tariff No.
E		
Earthenware	26	144
do	26	145
white granite	26	145
decorated, &c.	26	145
Ebony	24	853
Effects of subjects dying abroad	32	564
Eggs	20	650
Elder wine	22	430
Electric batteries	6	458
lights, apparatus for	6	458
Electro-plated ware	27	376
Electrotypes of books	28	434
of commercial blanks	28	435
N.E S.	28	436
Elixirs, medicinal	22	427
Embossed books	1	651
Embroideries	18	280
Emeralds, polished	27	6
not polished	27	544
Emery	26	652
paper	26	394
wheels	32	146
Enamelled leather	23	297
Ends, steel	28	228
Engravings	3	344
Engines, fire	9	229
locomotive	9	243
steam, for ships	9	401
other	9	243
portable steam	9	248
Entomology, specimens of	32	653
Envelopes	1	352
Ergot	24	654
Esparto	24	655
Essences of apple, pear, &c.	14	147
medicinal	14	382
fruit	14	147
containing spirits	22	427
Essential oils for manufacturing purposes	14	148
Excelsior	32	149
Explosives (see gunpowder)	8	198
Extracts containing spirits	22	427
of archill	14	760
beef	22	150

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ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff No.
E		
Extracts of cudbear	14	760
fluid	22	427
of logwood	14	656
of madder	14	730
of malt	14	305
of oak bark	14	773
of saffron	14	790
of safflower	14	790
Eye glasses	6	417
parts of	6	418
F		
Fabrics, colored	17	117
cotton	17	137
woollen	15	510, 511, 512
Fancy grasses	24	657
Farina	24	433
Fashion plates	1	33
Feathers, artificial, N.E.S.	18	13
ostrich and vulture, undressed	18	151
ostrich and vulture, dressed	18	151
Felloes	10	505
Felt, adhesive	19	658
cloth, N.E.S	15	509
pressed	15	518
printed	15	515
Fencing wire, barbed	28	216
buckthorn and strip	28	218
Fennel seed	24	799
Fenugreek seed	24	799
Ferro-manganese	28	228
silicon	28	228
Ferules for umbrellas	28	486
Fibre, Mexican	24	660
tampico	24	706
vegetable	24	661
Fibre	24	844
Fibrilla	24	662
Field seeds	24	397
Figs	21	161
Files	9	465
Fillets, cotton, for card clothing	17	663
rubber do do.	24	663
Fine washed, white	14	118
Firearms	8	245

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff No.
F		
Fire brick	12	594
clay	26	620
Fireproof paint	14	154
Fireworks	5	182
Fish, boneless	20	531
foreign caught, N.E.S	20	530
labels for	1	41
Fish, all other, in barrels	20	529
offal and skins	23	870
oil	25	342
oil, cod liver	25	329
in oil	20	534
other, preserved or prepared	20	535
packages	20	541
smoked	20	531
hooks	9	664
Fisheries, produce of, N.E.S	20	542
Fishing rods	5	153
Fish plates, railway	28	240
Fixtures, gas, coal oil, &c.	28	176
Flag stones, &c	26	158
Flannels, Canton, not printed	17	125
Canton, dyed, &c.	17	126
cotton, not printed	17	125
dyed, &c.	17	126
N.E.S	15	509
Flasks	26	179, 180
Flats, iron	28	215
Flax, canvas	19	79
fibre	19	155
hackled	19	155
seed	24	157
tow of	19	156
seed oil	25	331
Flints	26	666
stones, ground	26	666
paper	9	394
Flower odors, preserved	31	380
Flowers, artificial	18	13
Flower seeds	24	397, 886
Flour, damaged	21	49
Flour of buckwheat	21	60
rice	21	66
rye	21	64
sago	21	66
starch	21	433
wheat	21	65
Fluid extracts	22	427
Folders	1	41

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Articles.	Order.	Tariff No.
F		
gitalis	24	667
ase	24	668
mps	28	249
s, N.E.S.	28	214, 230 236
ast iron, not han'd	28	219
and 3 pronged	9	466
5 and 6 pronged	9	467
	26	669
ure bred	29	670
picture	4	366
e	26	437
odors, preserved	31	380
	18	280
ried, other	21	161
reen	21	162
cans	21	169
bels for	1	41
reserved in brandy	21	170
sence of	14	147
ees	30	888
ood for, Manitoba N.W.T.	24	852
earth	26	671
re, wood or other	13	173
iron	13	174
settlers'	13	809
essed	23	171
tters'	23	685
anufactures of	18	172
ns, undressed	23	665
G		
ic batteries	6	458
	20	316
ter	26	672
seeds	24	886, 397
, polished	27	6
not polished	27	544
ce	26	673
ures	28	176
ters	9	177
es, cast iron	28	220
ht shades	13	181
n root	24	674
mineral	14	769
potash salts	14	715
silver, not plated	28	178
in sheets	28	407
G		
German silver for manufacturing	28	803
Giant powder	8	198
Gigs	10	82
Gilt ware	27	376
Ginger	22	419
wine	22	430
Ginghams	17	126
Gin, Geneva	22	421
"Old Tom"	22	424
Ginseng root	24	675
Girders	28	252, 253
Glass	26	179
balls	26	179
bent	26	865
colored, not figured, etc	26	188
figured, stained, etc.	26	182
obscured white	26	182
plate, not over 30 sq. ft.	26	185
plate, over 30, not over 70 sq. ft.	26	186
plate, over 70 sq. ft.	26	187
silvered plate	26	183
windows, stained	26	182
window, common, etc	26	184
other, and manufactures of	26	189
Glass paper	9	394
Globes, glass, for lanterns, &c.	13	181
Globules, or iron sand	26	275
Glove leathers	23	295
Gloves	18	190
Glue	23	191
Glucose	21	454
syrup	21	455
Goat hair	23	684
manufactures of	15	510
Gold leaf	27	192
coins	27	633
manufactures of	27	277
beaters' moulds	31	676
skins	31	676
Gooseberries	21	885
Gooseberry bushes	30	888
Government, books printed by any	1	588

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Articles.	Order.	Tariff No.
G		
Governor General, articles for	31	569
Grain, damaged	21	49
Granite ware	26	145
Grapes	21	167
Grape sugar	21	454
Grape vines	30	888
Grass, Spanish	24	655
manilla	24	732
plaits	24	768
pulp of	24	655
other	24	655
seed	24	886
Grasses, fancy	24	657
Gravels	26	677
Grease, soap stock	23	678
axle	23	15
Grindstones	26	439
Guano	23	679
Gums	24	680
Gumwood	24	726
Gunpowder, blasting and mining	8	197
cannon and musket	8	195
canister	8	196
giant	8	198
rifle and sporting	8	194
Gut	23	681
Gutta percha, manufactures of	24	200
crude	24	681
Gypsum, crude	26	683
ground	26	313
H		
Hair, braids, chains or cords of	23	280
not curled	23	684
cloth	23	201
curled	23	202
mattresses	23	173
Hair oils	22	359
Hammers	9	463
blacksmiths'	9	469
Hams	20	315
Hand carts	10	84
Hand frame needles	9	263
Hangings, paper	24	350
H		
Handkerchiefs	17	393
Hardware, carriage	9	221
house furnishing	9	220
Harness and parts of	10	266
dressing	10	264
Harvesters	9	468
Hats, fur	18	171
Hats, Leghorn, unfinished	18	9
N.E.S.	18	396
Hatters, bands, bindings	31	872
linings	31	872
sides, tips	31	871
furs	23	685
plush	31	686
Hay forks	9	467
Head lights	13	181
Hemlock bark	24	687
leaf	24	636
seed	24	636
Hemp, canvas	19	79
India	14	697
undressed	24	688
carpeting, matting and mats	19	81
rags	17	777
Henbane leaf	24	694
Herrings	20	527
Hickory	24	725
billets	24	873
lumber, sawn for spokes	24	726
Hides, raw	23	689
Hinges	28	272
Hoes	9	466
Hog hair	23	684
Honey	20	207
Hoop iron	28	233, 234, 258
Hoop iron for manufacture of rivets	28	690
Hops	22	208
Hoofs	23	693
Horns	23	693
strips	23	691
manufactures, fancy	31	44
tips	23	693
Hosiery, cotton	17	416
woollen	15	509
Horses, improvement of stock	29	692
Horse clothing, shaped, N.E.S.	15	514

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Articles.	Order.	Tariff No.
H		
collar cloth	15	509
hair	23	684
hoes	9	248
hails	28	246
hubber	28	246
hubber	24	388
of Commons, arti-		
hor	31	571
furniture	13	173
old furniture of		
hrs	13	809
	10	505
hair	23	684
books	1	36
hamus	14	694
I.		
	31	695
l moss	24	738
tions, pictorial, for		
hls	1	762
on precious stones	31	209
hents, agricultural	9	468
ed stones	27	544
	14	698
huxiliary	14	699
xtracts	14	700
haste	14	700
hemp	14	697
madder	14	730
corn	21	52
ubber manufactures	24	210
belting, hose, &c.	24	388
clothing	24	211
unmanufactured	24	696
vulcanized hand-		
les	24	212
steel	28	258
riting	14	213
uemakers'	10	30
stones, not polished	27	544
crude	14	701
ors, lightning rod	26	179
telegraph	26	179
os	27	544
hanha	24	786
	24	702
d steel :—		
zes	9	463
chors	28	560

Articles.	Order.	Tariff No.
I		
Iron and steel—*Cont'd.*		
Angles	28	251, 252, 253
for ships	28	704
Arms, fire	8	245
Axes	9	463
chopping	9	464
Axles	10	214, 236
parts of	10	236
Axle bars	10	214, 236
blanks	10	214, 236
Attachments, binding	9	468
Balances	9	254
Bands	28	233, 234, 258
Bar	28	215, 258, 260
Bars, railway	28	237
Beams	28	252, 253, 254
for ships	28	704
Bedsteads	13	174
Billets	28	258
Binding attachments	9	468
Blanks	28	238, 253
Blooms	28	240, 258
Boiler plate	28	217
tubes	28	265
Boilers	9	243
ships	9	401
Bolt blanks	28	238, 272
Bolts	28	238, 272
Bowls, steel	28	814
Brads, cut	28	225
Bridge plate	28	253
Bridges	28	235
Canada plates	28	256
Caps for umbrellas	28	486
Car springs	28	236
Cast iron	28	220, 221
scrap	28	239
Castings	28	221, 244
Chains	28	222
Channels	28	251, 252, 253
Clock springs	6	100
Combs, curry	9	231
Crowbars	9	469
Cutlery	9	227
Engines, fire	9	229
locomotive	9	243

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Articles.	Order.	Tariff No.
I		
Iron and steel—*Cont'd.*		
Engines, portable	9	248
ships	9	401
steam, other	9	243
Ends	28	228
Fencing, barbed wire	28	216
buckthorn	28	218
Fencing, strip	28	218
Ferro-manganese	28	228
silicon	28	228
Ferrules	28	486
Files	9	465
steel for	28	815
Firearms	8	245
Fish hooks	9	664
plates	28	250
Flats	28	215
Forgings	28	214, 230, 236
Forks, cast iron	28	219
2 and 3 pronged	9	466
4, 5 & 6 pronged	9	467
Furniture	13	174
Girders	28	252, 253
Hammers	9	463
blacksmiths'	9	469
Hardware	9	231, 232
Harvesters	9	468
Hatchets	9	463
Hay knives	9	467
Hinges	28	272
Hinge blanks	28	272
Hoes	9	466
Horse powers	9	248
shoes	28	246
Hoop	28	233, 234, 258, 690
Implements, agricultural	9	468
Ingots, steel	28	258
Instruments, surgical	7	245
Irons, cast	28	221
hatters and tailors	28	221
Iron other	28	233, 234
rolled	28	251, 252, 253
sand	26	275
scroll	28	233, 234
liquor	14	705
masts	11	708
sulphate of	14	819

Articles.	Order.	Tariff No.
I		
Iron and steel—*Cont'd*		
Iron, same duty as steel	28	
Joists	28	252,
Kentledge	28	
Knife blades	28	
blanks	28	
Knives, hay	9	
Knees, ships	28	
Locks	9	
Locomotive	9	
tires	28	
Loops	28	
Machinery, N.E.S.	9	
ships	9	
Machines, agricultural	9	
folding	9	
mowing	9	
portable	9	
sewing	9	
settlers	9	
Manufactures, not enumerated	28	
Masts, ships	11	
Mattocks	9	
Metal from iron	28	
Mills, saw and planing	9	
Muskets	8	
Nail plate	28	
rod	28	
Nails, composition	28	
cut	28	
hob	28	
horse shoe	28	
sheathing	28	
wire	28	
wrought	28	
Needles, steel	9	
Notches, umbrella	28	
Nut blanks	28	
Nuts, wrought	28	
Paper cutters	9	
Picks	9	
Pig	28	
Pipe, cast iron	28	
Plate	28	217, 247,
Plates engraved	3	
ships	28	
Ploughs	9	
Presses, printing	9	
Pumps	28	

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Articles.	Order.	Tariff No.
Iron and steel—*Cont'd.*		
Rails	28	237, 812
Rasps	9	465
Reapers	9	468
Ribs, umbrella	28	486
Rifles	8	245
Rings, umbrella	28	486
Rivets	28	238, 272
Rods	28	260, 264
rolled	28	785
wire	28	703
Rope, wire	28	270
Runners, umbrella	28	486
Safes	28	254
Saws, steel for	28	816
Scales	9	254
Scrap	28	239, 273
from vessels wrecked	28	796
Screws	28	255, 396
Scroll	28	233, 234
Scythes	9	471
Sections, special	28	251, 252
Separators	9	248
Shapes, structural	28	251, 252, 253
Sheets	28	217, 256, 258, 260
for ships	28	701
shovels, &c.	28	810
skates	28	813
Shoes, horse	28	246
mule	28	246
ox	28	246
Shovels	9	470
blanks	28	470
Skates	9	257
Skelp	28	217
Slabs	28	240, 258
Sledges	9	469
Spades	9	470
blanks	28	470
Spiegel	28	228
Spikes	28	223, 224, 246
Sprigs	28	225
Springs	28	214, 236
clock	6	100
steel for	28	811
Squares	28	215
Steel bowls	28	814
for files	28	815

Articles.	Order.	Tariff No.
I		
Iron and steel—*C nt'd.*		
Steel ingots, &c	28	258
needles	9	263
parasol	28	486
rails	28	237, 812
Steel for saws	28	816
ships	28	704
shovels and spades	28	810
skates	28	813
not enumerated	28	247
No. 20 gauge	28	811
what shall be classed as	28	261
wire 15 gauge	28	241
16 do	28	850
spring	28	271
Stove plates	28	221
Strips	28	258, 260
Structural work	28	235
Surgical instruments	7	245
Swedish nail rods	28	264
Tack, cut	28	225
Threshers	9	248
Tools and implements	9	463 to 471
tinsmiths	9	231
Track tools	9	469
Tires, locomotive	28	728
Tubing, boiler	28	265
lapwelded	28	266
not welded	28	267
wroughtiron	28	268
other	28	269
Vessels, cast	28	221
Washers	28	272
Wedges	9	469
Wire, covered	9	503
15 gauge	9	241
16 do	9	850
rigging	11	851
rods, under ½ inch	28	703
rope	28	270
spring steel	28	271
Istle	24	706
Ivory, unmanufactured	23	707
black	14	281
manufactures, fancy	31	44
nuts, unmanufac'red	24	707
vaccine points	31	839
veneers	23	842

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Articles.	Order	Tariff No.
J		
Jalap root	24	709
Jams	21	276
Japans	24	488
Japanned leather	23	297
ware	28	460
Jars, glass	26	179
Jeans, cotton, for corset makers	17	136
Jeans, Kentucky	17	126
Jellies	21	276
Jet black, dye	14	648
Jewellery	27	277
Jewel cases	31	487
Joists	28	252, 253
Jugs, earthenware	26	144
Junk, old	24	710
Jute	24	712
butts	24	711
carpeting	19	278
cloth, for bags only	19	713
cloth, unfinished	19	713
matting	19	278
manufactures, N.E.S.	19	279
rags	19	777
yarn, plain	19	714
seed	24	886
K		
Kainite	14	715
Kelp	24	716
Kentledge	28	239
Kentucky jeans	17	126
Kerosene oil	25	327
fixtures	28	176
Kid, leather	23	293
Kloman process, iron made by	28	253
Knees for ships	28	704
Knife blades, rough	28	242
blanks	28	242
Knitted goods, woollen	15	509
Knitting yarn	15	509
Knives, plated	9	375
hay	9	467
Kryolite	26	717
L		
Labels	1	41
Lac, dye	14	718
Laces	18	280
boot, shoe and stay	18	43
Lacquers	24	488
Lakes, in pulp	14	118
Lampblack	14	281
Lamps, glass	13	181
Lamp-wicks	17	135
Lanterns, magic	5	307
Lard oil	25	330
tried	20	283
untried	20	283
Lastings	31	867
Latch needles	9	263
Lawn trees	30	368
Lava	26	719
Lead, acetate of	14	286
nitrate of	14	286
bars, blocks and sheets	28	285
old, scrap and pig	28	284
pencils	31	358
pipe	28	287
manufactures, N.E.S	28	288
shot	8	287
red and white	14	347
white in pulp	14	348
Leaf, gold and silver	27	192
Leather belting	23	300
belting, dressed	23	293
board	24	289
Cordova	23	298
dressed and waxed	23	296
glove	23	295
japanned, patent, &c	23	297
lamb skins	23	293
sole	23	291–294
sweat	23	880
upper	23	293
manufactures of, N.E.S.	23	300
all other, N.E.S.	23	299
Leghorn hats, unfinished	18	80
Leeches	29	720
Lemons	21	168
for candying	21	724
Lemon wine	22	430
Lichens	24	723
Lightning rod insulators	26	179
Lignite, products of	25	327
Ligum vitæ	24	853

INDEX TO TARIFF, IMPORTS, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Order.	Tariff No.
L		
Lime, chloride of	14	621
sulphate of	14	683
Linen rags	17	777
Lines for fishing	9	664
Liniments	14	382
Linseed oil	25	331
Liquor, iron	14	705
red	14	780
Liquorice root	24	721
paste, extract of	14	301
stick extract	14	302
Literary societies, articles for	31	762
Litharge	26	722
Lithographic stones	26	303
Literary papers	1	744
Locks	9	231
Litmus	24	723
Locomotive engines	9	243
of railway Cos in U.S.	9	727
tires	28	728
Locust beans	21	729
Logs	24	725
cedar, export duty	24	860
pine do	24	862
spruce do	24	861
Logwood, extract	14	656
Loops, iron	28	240
Lozenges, medicinal	14	382
Lubricating oil	25	332, 333, 334
Lumber, N.E.S.	24	506
sawn, not shaped	24	726
M		
Macaroni	21	62
Mace	22	420
Machine card clothing	32	306
Machines, folding	9	381
mowing	9	468
portable	9	248
sewing	9	398
settler's	9	809
Machinery, other	9	243
ships	9	401
Mackerel	20	526
Madder	24	730
Magazines	1	744
Magic lanterns	5	307
Mahogany	24	726

Articles.	Order.	Tariff No.
M		
Malleable iron castings	28	244
Malt	21	304
extract	14	305
Manganese, oxide of	14	731
Mangoes, green	21	884
Manilla, grass	24	732
hoods	18	308
Manures, animal	23	679
Manure, vegetable	24	679
Manuscripts	1	733
Maps	1	37
Marble, blocks, less than 15 cub. ft.	26	310
over 15 cub. ft.	26	309
rough	26	310
sawn	26	311
slabs	26	312
manufactures, N.E.S.	26	313
Maroon, in pulp	14	118
Masts, iron	11	708
Mastic, gum	24	680
Mats, hemp	19	81
jute	19	278
India rubber	24	388
Matting, hemp	19	81
jute	19	278
India rubber	24	388
Mattocks	9	469
Mattresses, hair and spring	13	173
homo spring, steel for	28	883
Meal, buckwheat	21	60
corn	21	61
oat	21	63
oil cake, cotton seed cake and palm nut cake	24	748
damaged	21	49
Meats, dried, smoked or preserved	20	315
fresh or salted	20	314
labels for	1	41
N.E.S.	20	317
Medicines, proprietary	14	382, 427
Medicinal preparations	14	382
Meerschaum	26	734
Melado, imported direct	21	442
not direct	21	445
Melons	21	890

INDEX TO TARIFF, IMPORTS, &c.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff No.
M		
Menageries	29	740
Metal, babbit	28	16
britannia	28	68
pigs and bars.	28	596
pins	28	367
plates, engraved	3	377
type	28	484
taggings	28	822
yellow	28	855
Meters, gas	9	177
Microscopes	6	307
Mill board	24	356
Mills, planing	9	248
saw	9	248
Milk food	14	318
Militia, Canadian, articles for	31	572
Mineral waters	22	735
Mineralogy, specimens of.	26	736
Mitts, all kinds	18	190
Models	31	737
Mohair cloth	31	867
Molasses, concentrated	21	442
other, imported direct	21	448
not direct	21	449
for refining	21	451
sugar-house	21	447
Morocco skins, tanned	23	291
Moss, crude	24	738
for beds and mattresses	24	739
Moulds for gold-beaters.	31	676
Mouldings, gilded, &c	4	508
wood, plain	4	507
Mowing machines	9	468
Mucilage	14	319
Muffs, fur	18	172
Munjeet	24	730
Muriate of potash	14	770
Music, printed	1	39
Musical instruments, N.E.S	2	320
Musical instruments, for bands, &c	2	571, 572
Musical instruments, for settlers	2	809
Musk	24	741
Muskets	8	245
Mustard cake	22	321
ground	22	323
seed	24	886

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff No.
N		
Nail plate, iron or steel	28	217
rods	28	264
Nails, composition	28	223
cut	28	224
horseshoe	28	246
hob	28	246
iron wire	28	246
sheathing	28	223
wrought or pressed.	28	246
Naphtha	25	327
Navy, articles for	31	572
Neatsfoot oil	25	335
Needles, steel	9	263
Netting, cotton	17	383
silk plush	16	406
woollen	15	383
Nets for fisheries	9	664
Newfoundland, animals from	29	557
Newspapers	1	744
partly printed.	1	38
Nickel	26	745
anodes	28	324
silver, not plated	28	178
in sheets	28	407
Nitrate of soda	14	742
Nitro-glycerine	8	199
Noils	23	882
Non-enumerated articles	32	525
Notches for umbrellas	28	486
Nutgalls	14	743
Nutmegs	22	420
Nuts, dried fruit	21	325
iron or steel	28	272
Nux vomica beans	24	578
O		
Oak	24	726
bark	24	746
extract of	14	773
Oakum	24	747
Oats	21	53
Oatmeal	21	63
Ochres	14	326
Odors, preserved	31	380
Office furniture	13	173
Oils, benzole	25	327
carbolic or heavy	25	328
coal	25	327
coal, products of	25	327

INDEX TO TARIFF, IMPORTS, &c.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff No.
O		
Oils, cocoanut	25	750
cod liver	25	329
essential, for manufacturing	14	148
fish	25	542
finish	25	488
flaxseed	25	331
hair	22	359
kerosene	25	327
lard	25	330
lignite, products of	25	327
linseed	25	331
lubricating	25	332
do	25	333, 334
medicinal	14	382
naphtha	25	327
neatsfoot	25	335
olive	25	336
palm	25	750
petroleum	25	327
products of	25	327
salad	25	336
sesame seed	25	337
shale products	25	327
sperm	25	542
whale	25	542
Oil-cake	24	748
meal	24	749
Oil-cloth, in the piece, &c.	19	339
floor	19	338
Ointments	14	382
Oleographs	1	33
Olives	21	884
Onyx	27	544
Opals, polished	27	6
not polished	27	544
Opium, drug	14	340
for smoking	14	341
Optical instruments	6	307
Oranges	21	168
for candying	21	751
Orange, mineral	14	347
wine	22	430
Organs, cabinet	2	342
pipe	2	343
Organzine	16	403
Ores	26	752
Ornaments, alabaster, &c.	31	44
Orris root	24	702
Osiers	24	754
Ostrich feathers	18	151
O		
Ottar of roses	14	753
Overcoatings	15	509
Oysters, canned	20	537, 538, 539
in the shell	20	540
seed and breeding	20	869
shelled in bulk	20	536
Oxalic acid	14	755
P		
Packages, fish	28	78, 541
produce of Canada, exported and returned	31	866
Packing, rubber	24	388
Paddy, rice	21	55
Pails	24	504
Paintings	3	344
of Canadian artists	3	757
what shall be prohibited	—	857
by artists of merit	3	756
Paint, fire-proof	14	154
Paints, ground	14	345
N.E.S.	14	346
Palm leaf	24	758
Palm nut cake	24	748
meal	24	748
Pamphlets, advertising	1	32
N.E.S.	1	34
Pantaloon stuffs, cotton	17	126
Paper cutters	9	881
N.E.S.	24	351
hangings	24	350
in rolls of 8 yds., &c.	24	350
ruled	1	352
sand, glass, &c.	9	394
manufactures, N.E.S	1	352
tarred	24	353
union collar cloth, glossed	24	355
union collar cloth, not glossed	24	354
waste	24	777
Papetries	1	352
Paraffine wax	23	357
Parasols	18	485
materials for	28	486

INDEX TO TARIFF, IMPORTS, &c.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff No.
P		
Paris green	14	349
Pastes, medicinal	14	382
toilet	22	359
Patent leather	23	297
Patent medicines	14	382
Peach trees	30	888
Peaches	21	884
Pear, essence of	14	147
trees	30	888
Pearl, ash	24	562
mother of	27	759
not polished	27	544
Pease	21	58
Pelts	23	764
Pencils, lead	31	358
Perfumed preparations	22	359
spirits	22	428, 429
Perfumery	22	359
Periodicals, illustrated advertising	1	33
N.E.S.	1	34
Persis	14	760
Petroleum	25	327
preparations of	14	489
Pheasants	29	670
Phials, glass	26	180, 179
Philosophical instruments	6	761
Phosphorus	14	763
Phosphor bronze	28	360
Photographs, what shall be prohibited	—	857
Pianofortes	2	362
parts of	2	363
Picks	9	469
Pickles	22	365, 364
Pictorial illustrations for schools	3	762
Pictures	3	33
Picture frames	4	366
Pig iron	28	239
Pills	14	382
Pillows	13	173
Pine-apple, essence of	14	147
Pine-apples, green	21	884
Pine logs, export duty	24	862
duty may be increased	—	863
Pins	28	367
Pipe clay	26	765
Pipes, cast iron	28	220
drain and sewer	12	143

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff No.
P		
Pitch pine, sawn, not shaped	24	726
Pitch, Burgundy	24	604
coal	2	105
pine	24	766
Pitcher spout, pumps	28	249
Plaids, cotton	17	126
Plaits, straw, grass and Tuscan	24	768
Planks, sawn, not shaped	24	726
Plantains, green	21	884
Plants	30	368
Plaster of Paris, calcined	26	374
not calcined	26	373
Plasters, medicinal	14	382
Plated ware	27	376
for churches	27	634
Plates, boiler and Canada	28	217, 221, 247, 256
engraved	3	377
for ships	28	704
photographic, dry	26	361
Platinum wire	28	767
Playing cards	1	40
Ploughs	9	468
Plumbago	28	378
manufactures of	28	379
Plums	21	884
Plum trees	30	888
Plush, hatters'	31	686
Pocket books	23	480
Pomades	31	380
Pomatums	22	359
Pomegranates, green	21	884
Porcelain ware	26	95
shades, imitation	26	188
Porter, in bottles	22	7
in casks	22	8
Portland cement	12	91
Posters	1	41
Pot-ashes	24	562
Potash, crude	14	770
bichromate of	14	770
German mineral	14	769
salts	14	715
muriate of	14	770
red prussiate of	14	386
Potatoes	21	490
sweet	21	493
Powder, gun, rifle and sporting	8	194

INDEX TO TARIFF, IMPORTS, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Order.	Tariff No.
P		
Powder, cannon & musket	8	195
cannister	8	196
blasting and min'g	8	197
giant	8	198
tooth and other.	22	359
medicinal	14	382
soap	23	415
baking	14	19
Poultry	20	316
Prayer books	1	36
Precious stones	27	6
imitation of.	31	209
not polished	27	544
Precipitate of copper	14	771
Presses, printing	9	381
Price lists	1	33
Printed paper, what shall be prohibited	—	857
Prints	3	344
what shall be prohibited	—	857
Prohibited articles	—	857to859
Proprietary medicines	14	382
Proprietary medicines containing spirits	22	427
Prunella	17	383
Prussian blue	14	118
Prunes, dried	21	161
Psalm books	1	36
Pulp of grasses	24	655
Pumice	26	772
stone.	26	772
Pumps, iron	28	249
Purses	23	480
Putty	14	384
dry, for polishing	26	275
Q		
Quails	29	670
Quartz, crystalized	26	801
Quercitron	14	773
Quicksilver	14	774
Quills	32	385
unplumed	32	775
Quilts, cotton	17	124
Quinces	21	884
Quince trees	30	888
Quinine	14	776

Articles.	Order.	Tariff No.
R		
Rags	31	777
woollen	15	864
Rakes	9	466
Rails, iron	28	237
steel	28	237, 812
Railway bars, iron	28	237
steel	28	237, 812
cars	10	84
Raisins	21	160
Rasps	9	465
Raspberries	21	885
essence of	14	147
wine of	22	430
bushes	30	888
Rattan, split	24	77
unmanufactured	24	778
Reapers	9	468
Red cedar	24	853
lead	14	347
liquor	14	780
prussiate of potash	14	386
Reeds, for whips	31	881
wood	24	781
unmanufactured	24	778
for organs	2	343
Rennet	23	782
Resin	24	783
Rhubarb root	24	784
Ribbons, all kinds	18	387
Ribs, brass or iron, for umbrellas	28	486
Rice	21	54
flour	21	66
uncleaned	21	55
Rifles	8	245
Rings for umbrellas	28	486
Rivets, iron or steel	28	238, 272
copper	28	121
Rockingham ware	26	145
Rods, iron or steel	28	260, 264
rolled round wire	28	703
steel	28	785
Roman cement	12	91
Rose lakes	14	118
wood	24	726
Roots, medicinal	24	786
Rounds, iron	28	215
Rubber belting, &c	24	588
fillets	17	663
hard, crude	24	787

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parts of	2	363
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duty may be increased	—	863
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Articles.	Order.	Tariff No.
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Pitch, Burgundy	24	604
coal	24	105
pine	24	766
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Plaids, cotton	17	126
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Prints	3	344
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Prohibited articles	—	857 to 859
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Proprietary medicines containing spirits	22	427
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Prussian blue	14	118
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stone	26	772
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dry, for polishing	26	275
Q		
Quails	29	670
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Quercitron	14	773
Quicksilver	14	774
Quills	32	385
unplumed	32	775
Quilts, cotton	17	124
Quinces	21	884
Quince trees	30	888
Quinine	14	776
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Rags	31	777
woollen	15	864
Rakes	9	466
Rails, iron	28	237
steel	28	237, 812
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steel	28	237, 812
cars	10	84
Raisins	21	160
Rasps	9	465
Raspberries	21	885
essence of	14	147
wine of	22	430
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unmanufactured	24	778
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flour	21	66
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Rifles	8	245
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Rose lakes	14	118
wood	24	726
Roots, medicinal	24	786
Rounds, iron	28	215
Rubber belting, &c	24	588
fillets	17	663
hard, crude	24	787

INDEX TO TARIFF, IMPORTS, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Order.	Tariff No.
R		
Rubber, recovered	24	779
substitute	24	779
Rubies, not polished	27	544
Rugs, all kinds	15	515
Ruling machines	9	42
Rum	22	421
shrub	22	425
Runners for umbrellas	28	486
Rye	21	56
flour	21	64
S		
Saddlery and parts of	10	205
Safflower	24	790
extract of	14	790
Saffron	24	790
extract of	14	790
cake	14	791
Safes, iron	28	254
doors for	28	254
Sago flour	21	66
Sails	19	389
Sail twine	19	79
Salad oil	25	336
Sal ammoniac	14	792
soda	14	793
Salmon, pickled	20	528
Salt cake	14	788
from U. K., or for fisheries	22	789
fine	22	391
N.E.S., in bulk	22	390
in bags, barrels, &c.	22	392
Salts, German potash	14	715
Saltpetre	14	393
Salves, medicinal	14	382
Sand	26	794
Sandal-wood	24	726
Sandaric	24	680
Sand paper	9	394
Sandstone	26	437
Sapphires, polished	27	6
not polished	27	544
Sardines, in oil	20	532
other	20	533
Sardonyx	27	544
Sarsaparilla	24	786
Satchels	23	487
Satin white, colors	14	118
wood	24	853
S		
Sauces	22	395
Sausage casings	23	795
skins	23	795
Sawdust	24	726
Saw mills, portable	9	248
Scales	9	254
Scarlet colors	14	118
Scientific societies, articles for	31	761
books printed by	1	588
Schiedam schnapps	22	425
Schools, articles for	31	761
Scrap, iron	28	239, 273
from vessels wrecked	28	796
Screws, N.E.S.	28	396
"wood screws"	28	255
Scroll, iron	28	233, 234
Scythes	9	471
Sea grass	24	798
weed	24	797
Sections, special	28	251, 252
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medicinal	24	799
Seines for fisheries	9	464
Senate, articles for	31	571
Senna	24	800
Separators	9	248
Sesame seed	24	886
oil	25	337
Settlers' effects	31	809
Sewer pipes	12	143
Sewing machines	9	398
settlers	9	809
Shaddocks, green	21	884
Shades, gas lights	13	181
imitation porcelain	26	188
lamp	13	181
Shade trees	30	889
Shale, products of	25	327
Shapes, structural	28	251, 252, 253
Shawls	18	399
Sheep, improvement of stock	29	692
skins, tanned	23	293
Sheetings, cotton	17	125
Sheets, iron or steel for ships	28	704
do	28	217, 256, 258, 260, 810, 813

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S		
ic	24	680
white	24	845
, manufactured, fancy	31	44
unmanufactured	23	831
le bolts, export duty	24	860
les	24	400
	11	401
beams, sheets, plates, &c., for	28	704
ings, cotton	17	126
, cotton or linen	17	402
woollen	15	509
blacking	10	30
, India rubber	24	210
leather	18	300
horse, mule and ox	28	246
cases	24	175
cards, pictorial	1	33
lders, meat	20	315
els	9	470
os	30	368
lights	13	181
, meat	20	315
	26	801
cocoons	23	802
n the gum	16	403
nanufactures, N.E.S.	16	405
lush netting	16	406
aw	23	802
ewing	16	404
wist	16	404
elvets	16	405
vaste	23	802
r coin	27	633
for manufacturing	28	803
German, manufactures of	28	178
leaf	27	192
manufactures	27	277
nickel	28	178
rolled	28	407
g cream	14	69
enamel	14	69
es	9	257
p iron	28	217
s, dried	23	804
pickled	23	804
salted	23	804
tanned, N.E.S.	23	299
undressed	23	804
, iron or steel	28	240, 258

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Slate, mantels	12	411
other manufactures	12	410
roofing	12	409
school and writing	26	408
Sledges	9	469
Sleighs	10	84
Snuff	22	461
Soap, brown and yellow, common	23	412
Castile and white	23	413
perfumed	23	414
powders	23	415
Socks and stockings	15	416
Soda ash	14	805
ashes	14	562
bichromate of	14	583
caustic	14	806
nitrate of	14	742
sal	14	793
silicate of	14	807
Sodium, sulphide of	14	808
Spades	9	470
Spanish cedar	24	726
grass	24	655
Spar, ornaments of	31	44
Sparkling wines	22	431
Specifics for any disease	14	382
Spectacles	6	417
parts of	6	418
Spelter	28	817
Sperm candles	23	76
oil	25	542
Spiegel	28	228
Spices	22	419
Spikes, composition	28	223
cut	28	224
wrought and pres'd	28	246
Spirits, not sweetened	22	421
perfumed, 4 oz. bott	22	428
over 4 oz. bott	22	429
sweetened	22	425
N.E.S.	22	426
unenumerated, &c.	22	421, 432
of wine	22	421
Spokes	10	505
Spools, cotton	17	132
Sprigs	28	225
Spring mattresses	13	173
Springs	28	214, 236
Springs, clock	6	100
Spruce logs, export duty	24	861

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Articles.	Order.	Tariff No.
S		
Spurs for earthenware	26	818
Squares, iron	28	215
Squills	24	786
Starch	24	433
Statuettes	31	44
Steam engines, fire	9	229
Steam engines, locomotive	9	243
portable	9	248
ships'	9	401
other	9	243
Stearine	23	357
Steel bars	28	258, 260
railway	28	237
for fencing	28	874
saws	28	816
skates	28	813
ships	28	704
umbrellas, &c.	28	486
manufactures	28	262
shovels & spades	28	810
ingots	28	258
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needles	9	263
rails	28	812
railway bars	28	237
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crucible	28	868
for straw cutters	28	816
wire, 15 gauge	28	241
wire	28	271, 503
		850, 811
spring steel, homo	28	883
wire rods, rolled round	28	703, 785
Stereotypes of books	28	434
N.E.S.	28	436
for blanks	28	435
Stick extract of liquorice	14	302
Stilts for earthenware	26	818
Stockings	15	416
Stones, burr	26	605
cement	26	438
diamond	27	644
dressed	26	440
flagstones	26	158
grindstones	26	439
lithographic	26	303
precious, polished	27	6
not polished	27	544

Articles.	Order.	Tariff No.
S		
Stones, rough	26	437
ware	26	143
inlaid or incrusted	27	544
Stove plates	28	221
Strawberries	21	885
essence of	14	147
Strawberries wine of	22	430
vines	30	888
Straw board	24	441
plaits	24	768
Strip fencing	28	218
Strips	28	258, 260
for fencing	28	874
Structural shapes	28	251, 252
		253
work	28	235
Sugar, candy	21	453
imported direct for refining	21	442
not direct	21	443
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not above No. 14	21	445
syrups	21	447
beet seed	24	886
cane "	24	886
Sulphate of ammonia	14	550
iron	14	819
lime	14	683
quinine	14	776
soda	14	788
zinc	14	523
Sulphide of sodium	14	808
Sulphur	14	820
Sunshades	18	485
Surgical instruments	7	245
Suspenders	18	48
Swedish nail rods	28	264
Swine, improvement of stock	29	892
Syrups, medicinal	14	382
sugar	21	447
T		
Table ware, glass	26	179
Tables, bagatelle	31	17
billiard	31	24
Tacks	28	215
Tafia	22	425
Tagging metal	28	822
Tails, undressed	23	821

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T		
Tallow	23	456
Tampico fibre	24	706
white and black.	24	823
Tanners' bark	24	824
Tanning articles	14	649
Tapestry carpets	15	515
Tar, coal	24	105
pine	24	825
Tarpaulin	17	134
Tassels	31	280
Tea, from U.S	22	457
all other	22	826
Taraxacum	24	786
Tartar, cream of	14	642
Teasels	31	828
Teak, African	24	853
Telegraph instruments	6	458
insulators	26	179
Telephones	6	458
Telescopes	6	307
Tents	19	389
Terra cotta, ornaments of	31	44
Terra Japonica	14	827
Thread, cotton, sewing,		
in hanks	17	133
on spools	17	132
Threshers	9	248
Tickets	1	41
Tiles, drain	12	142
Timber, round, unmanufactured	24	725
sawn, not shaped	24	726
N.E.S.	24	506
Tin, manufactures, N.E.S.	28	460
blocks, pigs, bars, &c.	28	829
cans	28	78
caps for umbrellas	28	486
colors	14	641
crystals	28	459
foil	28	829
packages	28	78
ware	28	460
Tinctures	14	382
containing spirits.	22	427
Tippets, fur	18	172
Tires, locomotive	28	728
Tobacco	22	461
pipes, clay	26	98
Tobacco, unmanufactured	22	830
Toilet preparations	22	359
Tomatoes, fresh	21	491
Tomatoes, in cans	21	492
Tonics	14	382
Tonquin beans	24	887
Tools and implements	9	463to471
settlers	9	809
tinsmiths'	9	231
track	9	469
Tooth powders	22	359
Topaz	27	544
Tortoise shell	23	831
Tow of flax	19	156
Towels	17	472
Toys, all kinds	5	44
Tragacanth	24	680
Traveller's baggage	31	832
Tree-nails	31	834
Trees, forest	30	833
fruit, shade, lawn, &c	30	888, 889
Troches	14	382
Trunks	23	481
Trusses	7	22
Tubing, brass	28	45
copper	28	120
iron, boiler	28	265
lapwelded	28	266
not welded	28	267
wrought iron	28	268
other	28	269
zinc	28	523
Tubs	24	504
Turmeric	24	835
Turpentine, raw	24	836
spirits of	14	480
Turtles	20	837
Turquoises	27	544
Tuscan plaits	24	768
Tweeds	15	509
Twine for fisheries	9	664
N.E.S.	19	482
Twine, sail	19	79
Twist, silk	16	404
Type	28	483
metal	28	484
U		
Ultramarine blue	14	838
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Umber, raw	14	118
Umbrellas	18	485
materials for	28	486

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U		
Unenumerated articles	32	525
Union collar cloth paper, glossed, &c.	24	355
Union collar cloth paper, not glossed	24	354
V		
Vaccine	31	839
Valerian	24	786
Valises	23	487
Value of sugars, what shall be	—	450
Vanilla, essence of	14	147
beans	24	578
Varnish	24	488
for ships' use	24	840
Vasseline	14	489
Vegetables, in cans	21	492
fibre	24	844
natural, for beds, &c.	24	739
labels for	1	41
manures	24	679
other, N.E.S.	21	493
Vegetable substances for beds	24	739
Vehicles	10	82
settlers' effects	10	809
Velveteens	17	494
Velvets, cotton	17	494
silk	16	405
Veneers, wood	24	495
ivory	23	842
Venetian carpets	15	515
Verdigris	14	843
Vermicelli	21	62
Vessels, cast iron	28	221
and ships	11	401
Vestments, church	31	405
Vines, grape	30	370
Vinegar	22	496
Vitriol, blue	14	841
Vulture feathers	18	151
W		
Wadding, colored, &c.	17	128
not colored, &c.	17	127
Waggons, farm	10	82
Wall paper	24	350
Walnut	24	726
Ware, china and porcelain	26	95
earthen, stone, &c.	26	145
plated	27	316
table, glass	26	179
Waters, medicinal	14	383
Warps, colored	17	128
cotton, on beams	17	130
cotton, No. 60	17	129
not colored	17	127
Washers, iron	28	272
Washes, toilet	22	359
Waste, for paper	31	777
Watch actions	6	498
cases	6	497
do	31	487
Watch movements	6	498
Watches	6	497
Water colors, by Canadian artists	3	757
other	3	756
lime	12	89
Wax, paraffine	23	357
candles	23	75
Wedges	9	469
Weighing beams	9	254
Welding compound, cherry heat	14	618
Well pumps	28	249
Whalebone	23	847
Whale oil	25	542
Wheat	21	57
flour	21	65
Wheelbarrows	10	84
Wheels, parts of	10	505
Whips	10	499
articles for manufacture of	31	881
Whip gut	23	614
White, fine washed	14	118
White glass, enamelled	26	182
obscured	26	182
Whisky	22	421
White lead, dry	14	347
in pulp	14	348
zinc	14	347
Whiting	26	846
White shellac	24	845
wood	24	726
Willow	24	848
Winceys, N.E.S	15	501

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Winceys, cotton	17	500
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Windows, stained glass	26	182
Wines, except sparkling	22	430
Wine, spirits of	22	421
Wines, sparkling	22	431
Wire, brass	28	849
for boots and shoes	28	875
buckthorn and strip	28	218
cloth	28	502
Wire, copper	28	849
covered	28	503
fencing, barbed	28	216
16 gauge or smaller	28	850
iron or steel, 15 gauge and coarser	28	241
platinum	28	767
rigging	11	851
rods for wire manufacture	28	703
rods, steel	28	785
spring steel, 9 gauge	28	271
Wooden ware	24	504
Wood for fuel	24	852
manufactures	24	504
mouldings, gilded	4	508
plain	4	507
red	24	781
sawn or split	24	853
dogwood	24	876
persimmon	24	876
veneers	24	495
Wool, class one	23	519
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fabrics, N.E.S.	15	510
Worm gut	23	681
W		
Worsted, manufactures of	15	509
N.E.S.	15	510
Wringers, clothes	31	101
Writing slates	26	408
X		
Xyolite	14	615
Y		
Yams	21	890
Yarn, braid	17	879
cotton, not colored, &c.	17	127
cotton, colored, &c.	17	128
for manufactures	17	639
hosiery, not colored	17	127
colored	17	128
knitting, not colored	17	127
colored	17	128
woollen, fingering, &c.	15	509
knitting	15	509
worsted	15	509
Yeast cakes, 1 lb. or over	14	520
compressed	14	520
less than 1 lb.	14	521
Yellow metal	28	855
Z		
Zinc, blocks	28	856
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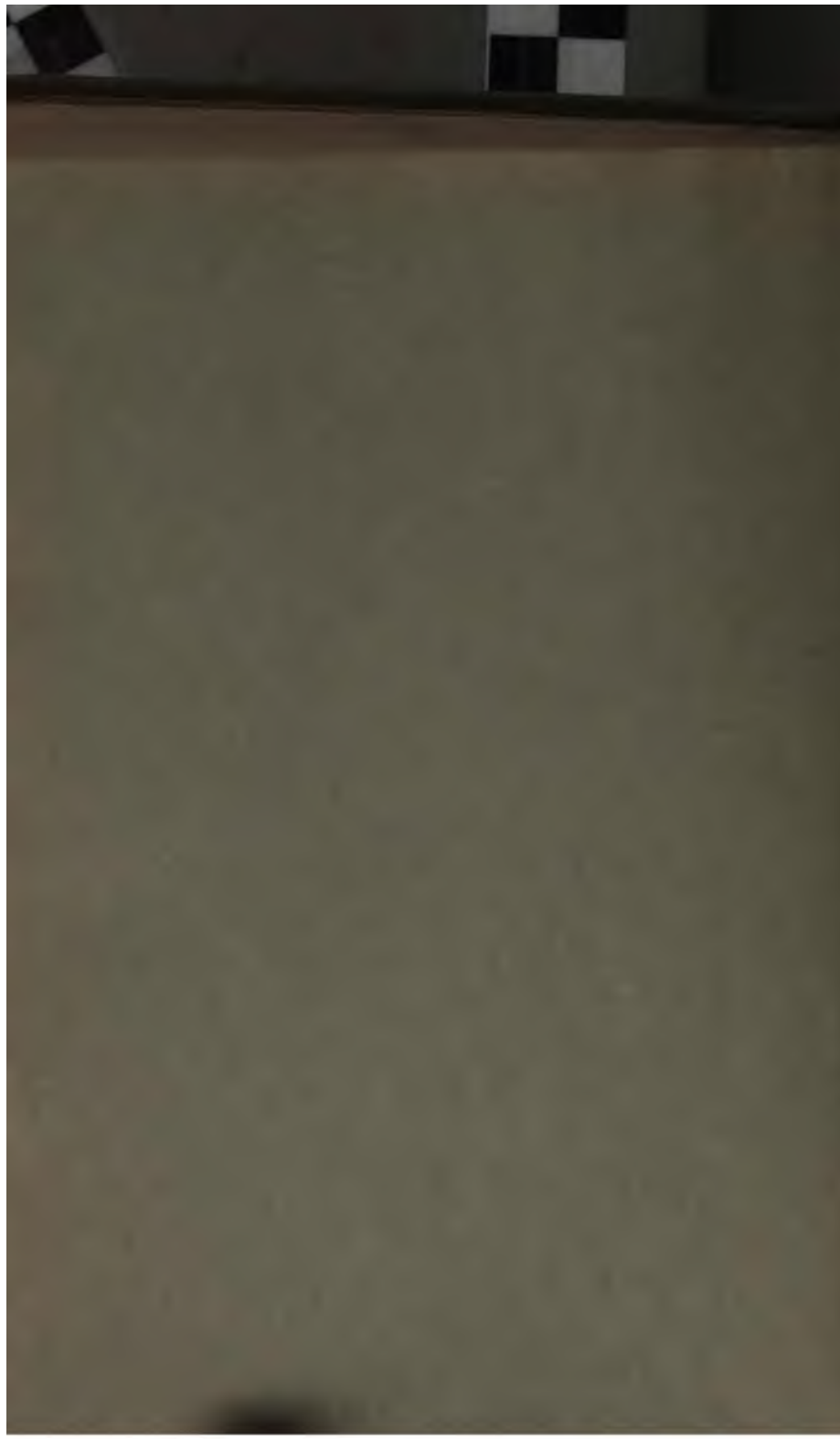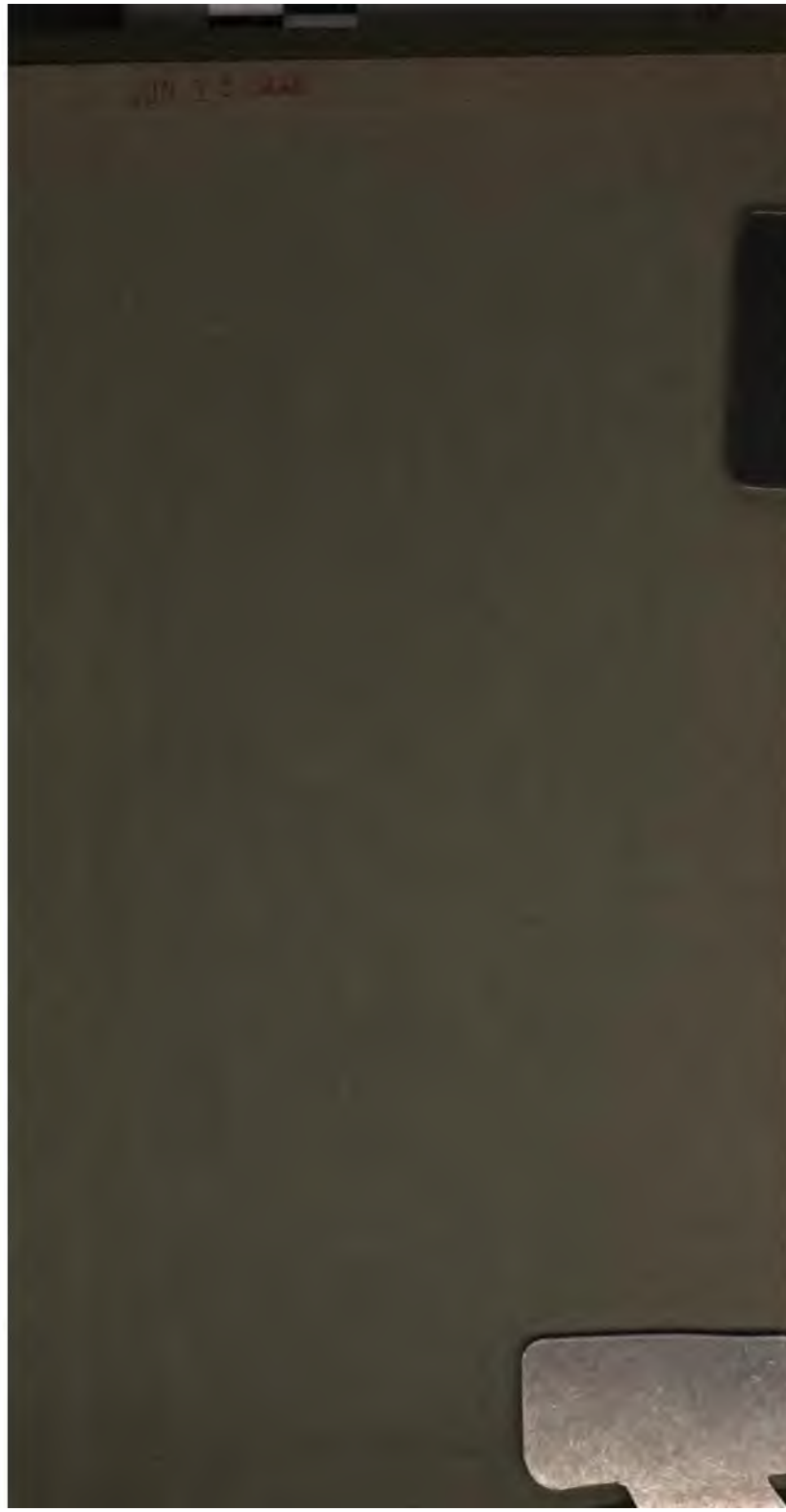
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